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Wednesday, March 25, 1981
Chaitra 4, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifth Session

(Seventh Lok Sabha)

(Vol. XIV contains Nos. 21 to 30))

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 25, 1981/Chaitra 4, 1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM GHANA

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own and on behalf of the Hon. Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr. E. D. Mahami, First Deputy Speaker of Ghana Parliament and the Hon'ble Members of the Ghanaian Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests. The other Hon'ble Members of the Delegation are:—

1. Miss Monica Atenka, M.P.
2. Mr. P. O. Anala, M.P.
3. Mr. K. Akoto M.P.
4. Mr. E. A. Anti, M.P.
5. Mr. T. Broni, M.P.
6. Mr. C. Amnkwah, M.P.
7. Dr. A. K. Ankomah, M.P.
8. Mr. F. E. Eshun, M.P.
9. Mr. O. S. Mahamudu, M.P.

The delegation arrived here on 23rd March evening and will be in India till 5 April, 1981. They are now seated in the Special Box. We

wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament, Government and the friendly people of Ghana.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Purchase of raw films by Tamil Nadu from Hindustan Photo Films

*516. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total quantity of raw films purchased by the Tamil Nadu Government from the Hindustan Photo Films during the last five calendar years;

(b) the amount for which the purchases were made;

(c) the rate at which the purchases were made;

(d) the purposes for which the films were purchased; and

(e) the steps taken by the Central Government to see that the purchased films are put to proper uses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c). The sale of raw films by Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd. (HPF) directly to the consumers started from

October, 1977 as prior to that HPF were selling their products to the distributors. The total quantity of raw films purchased, the amount involved and the rate at which these purchases were made from 1st October, 1977 to 31st December, 1980 is indicated in the Statement annexed.

(d) The Government of Tamil Nadu have informed that these purchases were made by the film & TV Institute of Tamil Nadu for students' practical work and by the Tamil Nadu Films Division for production of Newsreels and Documentary Films.

(e) As the distribution and sale of raw films is not statutorily controlled and as these purchases were made by the institutions of State Government, the question of Central Government taking steps to supervise their utilisation does not arise.

STATEMENT

The quantity of raw films purchased by the Film & TV Institute of Tamil Nadu and the Tamil Nadu Film Division from 1-10-1977 to 31-12-1980 and the amount involved.

(in liner metres and value in rupees)

Product	1977 OCT. LM	DEC. Value	1978 JAN. LM	DEC. Value	1979 JAN. LM	DEC. Value	1980 JAN.. LM	DEC. Value
35 mm Cine Positive (Black & White) . .	118426	115,238	620399	626,102	614,872	649,923	538,121	685,867
16 mm Cine Positive (Black & White) . .	22,170	13,762	83,968	68,695	127,432	90,821	108,252	88,763
35 mm Cine Sound Negative . . .	2,480	2,724	47,020	53,280	50,782	60,148	24,595	34,977
35 mm Cine Postitive 07 (Colour). . .	..	..	11,824	23,260	77,791	153,042	10,756	22,938
35 mm Cine Positive G 9 (Colour). . .	..	..	3926	8,883	..	..	4526	15,132
Miscellaneous (White Leader film) . .	..	..	1214	1,076	10422	6,564	4835	3,694
(Blue Leader film)	600	532	..	..	..	..	..	..

Rates at which the purchases were made (rate per linear meter with taxes)

(in rupees)

Product	as on 1-10-77	From 12-3-78	From 9-1-79	From 10-12-79	From 1-7- 80 till date
35 mm Cine Positive (Black & White)	0·97311	1·01262	1·0467	1·27403	1·27557
16 mm Cine Positive (Black & White)	0·62078	0·64895	0·67170	0·81944	0·82055
35 mm Cine Sound Negative.	1·09875	1·13763	1·17173	1·42177	1·422885
35 mm Cine Positive 07 (Colour)	..	1·96727	1·96727	2·16052	3·014
35 mm Cine Positive G9 (Colour)	..	1·27918	1·27918	2·49006	3·34358ε
Misce llaneous (White Leader film)	0·41733	0·44187	0·44187	0·54007	0·54007
Blue Leader film)	0·88646	0·88646	0·89670	0·89670	0·89670

SHRI N. DENNIS: By virtue of its greater influence and and advantage, the State Government is purchasing raw films over and above the required quantity in the name of its Films Division and TV Institute. The applicants of the private sector fail to get the required quantity and so they are aggrieved and there are complaints and allegations. May I know whether the Government would examine this position and take early steps for fair and equitable supply of raw films irrespective of the status of the applicants?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: As far as supply of raw film and other varieties of films is concerned, number one is, there is no scarcity at all; number two is, the film for documentaries is issued through permits issued by the National Films Development Corporation; the Hindustan Photo Films only sell the film; they do not control the use or misuse of it at all. The regulation of the film distribution is done by the Tamil Nadu Government. The hon. Member's question should be directed to the State Government.

SHRI N. DENNIS: May I know whether the Government have examined the matter by comparing the quantity of raw films purchased by the Government of Tamil Nadu with that purchased by the neighbouring States and private parties, and if so, whether the Government have found any disparity in the supply? May I also know whether the Government would introduce a quota system in the matter of allotment of raw films?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: A comparative statement like that inter-State and inter-sector has not been made. But it can always be made. It was not considered essential because there is no shortage of supply at all. The stocks of the Hindustan Photo Films are so much that we are now resorting to inventory management there.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: May I know whether the Government of India have received any complaint regarding purchase of films by the Tamil Nadu Government and if so, what are the details of the complaint and what action the Government of India have taken on the complaint, and if any irregularity has been found, whether the Government of India is able to do anything in this respect?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The Government of India has not received any complaint as such except the question raised by the hon. Member.

मुर्गी पालन, मधुमक्खी पालन, पशु पालन आदि पर श्रम कानूनों का लागू किया जाना

*517. **श्री जैनुल बशर:** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मुर्गी पालन, कृषि, मत्स्य पालन, मधुमक्खी पालन, रेशम के कीड़ों का पालन तथा पशु पालन में लगे कर्मचारियों पर श्रम कानून लागू किये गये हैं;

(ख) तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उनके हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए कोई कानून बनाने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). While the Equal Remuneration Act applies to employments in all these activities, the Minimum Wages Act applies to raising of live-stock, poultry, farming and bee-keeping; the Payment of Bonus Act to such of these activities which are establishments under the Act which employ 20 or more persons, or 10 or more persons, if so notified by the appropriate Government; and the Workmen's Compensation Act has

been extended by 9 State Governments and 5 Union Territories to employments in rearing and maintenance of livestock or fishing which employ more than 25 persons.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal for enacting a law to cover specifically the employees engaged in the activities mentioned in part (a). However, a proposal to set up a welfare fund for employees in pisciculture is under consideration. State Governments are being consulted regarding the extension of provident fund benefits to employees in poultry farming. Government is also considering a proposal for a Central legislation for agricultural workers, including those engaged in raising of livestock, beekeeping and poultry farming to provide, among other matters, for security of employment, speedy settlement of disputes, social security measures, regulation of working hours, etc. The details have not yet been finalised.

श्री जैनुल बशर : अध्यक्ष जी, इस सेक्टर के श्रमिकों को नजरअन्दाज किया गया है और उनका बराबर शोषण हो रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जवाब में जो कानून बताये गये हैं उनको दिल्ली सहित किन-किन राज्यों में नोटिफिकेशन के जरिये लागू किया गया है? दिल्ली में इस केटेगरी के श्रमिकों को कितना मिनिमम वेज दिया जा रहा है और इसका उल्लंघन करने वालों के खिलाफ अब तक क्या कोई कार्यवाही की गयी है और क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है?

श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा : अध्यक्ष महोदय पोल्ट्री फार्मिंग में इक्वल रेम्युनरेशन एक्ट 1976, मिनिमम वेजिज एक्ट 1948 और पेमेंट आफ बोनस एक्ट 1965 को अप्लाई करते हैं। बी-कीपिंग में भी इनको लागू किया गया है। पिसी कल्चर और सेरीकल्चर में इक्वल रेम्युनरेशन एक्ट और पेमेंट आफ बोनस एक्ट लागू किये गये हैं। मिनिमम वेजेज एक्ट-48, पेमेंट आफ बोनस एक्ट-55, वर्कमैन कंपंसेशन एक्ट-23 लागू है। अभी जैसा कि मैंने जवाब में बताया है कि 9 स्टेट और पांच यूनियन टेरिटरीज में वर्कस मैन कंपंसेशन एक्ट लागू करने के लिए तय कर लिया गया है। ये प्राविंस हैं—असम, बिहार, हरियाणा, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, मेघालय, पंजाब, उड़ीसा और तमिलनाडु और यूनियन टेरिटरीज हैं—अरुणाचल प्रदेश, चंडीगढ़, दादरा एवं नागर हवेली, मिजोरम और पांडिचेरी। जहां तक शोषण का सवाल है, उसके लिए यदि वहां पर ट्रेड यूनियन एक्ट के मुताबिक यूनियनों का रजिस्ट्रेशन है और वे डिस्प्यूट हमारे सामने लाते हैं तो चाहे वे एसटेबलिशमेन्ट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के प्राधिकार में कार्य करते हों या दिल्ली प्राधिकार के अर्न्तगत या सेन्ट्रल सेक्टर के अन्दर आते हैं उनका समाधान बाइपरटाइट तरीके से, समझौता नहीं होने पर ट्राइपरटाइट मशीनरी से और यदि वह भी फेल हो जाये तो आबीट्रेशन से अथवा एडजूडिकेशन में भेजकर फैसला करवाया जाता है। **(व्यवधान)**

श्री जैनुल बशर : मेरा जवाब नहीं आया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पर एक बात तो सुनिए कि रेलवे मंत्रालय के पास बैठने से मिसेज सिन्हा ने कैसा फर्स्ट-क्लास, राजधानी एक्सप्रेस की तरह जवाब दिया है।

श्री जैनुल बशर : अभी मेरा जवाब नहीं आया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा था कि दिल्ली में इस केटेगरी में मिनिमम वेजेज क्या हैं और उसका उल्लंघन करने वाले कितने लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई है। अभी पहला ही जवाब नहीं आया है।

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके लिए नोटिस चाहिए।

श्री जैनुल बशर : अध्यक्ष जी, इस केटागरी के जितने लोग हैं, उनकी सेवाओं की सुरक्षा की गारंटी नहीं है। आपके दिल्ली के आसपास बहुत से पोल्ट्री-फार्मस हैं, बी-कीपिंग हैं, हार्टीकल्चर हैं, सारी चीजें हैं, लेकिन वहां पर 10 दिन

बाद या दो-चार महीने बाद बिना किसी नोटिस के निकाल दिया जाता है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि इन मजदूरों की सुरक्षा के लिए वे क्या उपाय करने वाली हैं ताकि उनका शोषण न हो सके और इन कानूनों का सख्ती से पालन करवाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: There is a proposal for a legislation to provide for security of employment, speedy settlement of disputes, social security measures, minimum wages, regulation of working hours, etc. This legislation is going to be enacted and when enacted, it will apply to agricultural workers including those employed in livestock, bee-keeping, poultry-farming and whatever establishments the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKKAL: The answer is very convincing....

MR. SPEAKER: Very good. It is to satisfy himself.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKKAL: If the new Bill the Government is going to introduce... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Members feel that now you forfeit the right to a supplementary.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKKAL: The hon. Minister has said that if the new Bill is introduced and enacted, all these things will be done. But, Sir, when a statutory resolution was discussed in this House, the House unanimously requested that there should be paid workers to organise the sector. The main problem is that this sector is not organised. The first step is to organise the sector. For that purpose, what are the steps the Government propose to bring forward before the Bill is being introduced in this House?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: I will request the hon. Member as also all the other hon. Members of this House to go to the establishments and organise the workers whenever they are not yet organised and they can bring the disputes before the Labour Department under the Industrial Disputes Act. The disputes will be settled amicably by conciliation, arbitration or adjudication, whichever is necessary.

Selection grade and super time scale posts in Indian Economic Service

+

*520. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the selection grade and the super-time scale posts in the Indian Economic Service;

(b) what is the ratio of the various posts from Grade IV to super-time scale;

(c) whether this ratio reflects a healthy service and efficient cadre management;

(d) what is the ratio in other Central Services; and

(e) what steps have been taken to remedy this imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) There are no selection grade or super-time scale posts included in the Indian Economic Service.

(b), (c) and (e). Does not arise since there are no super-time scale posts in the Service.

(d) A statement showing the relative strength in different grades of a few selected non-technical Group 'A' services is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The cadre Structures in a few Selected (non-technical Group 'A' Central Services (as on 1-12-1980)

S.No.	Name of Service	No. of posts in					Total
		Higher Grades	Senior Administrative Grade	Junior Administrative Grade	Senior Time Scale	Junior Time Scale	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	IA&AS (Audit & Accounts) . . .	1	71	188	114	232	606
2.	ICAS (Civil Accounts) .	1	14	36	51	16	118
3.	IDAS (Defence Accounts)	1	16	31	104	40	192
4.	IRAS (Railway Accounts)	1	45	92	165	89	392
5.	IRS (Income-tax) . .	..	158	630	898	497	2183
6.	IRS (Customs & Excise)	..	54	104	*774	--	932
7.	IPS (Postal) . . .	2	23	53	151	84	313
8.	CIS (Information) .	1	..	49	156	92	298
9.	IRTS (Railway Traffic) .	8	135	194	248	190	775
10.	MICS (Military Lands & Cantonment) . .	..	9	19	59	15	102

*Time scale posts in IRS (Customs & Excise) have not yet been demarcated between Junior and Senior scale posts following bifurcation of the integrated time scale w.e.f. 1-1-1973; for the purpose of this statement one-third of the time scale posts are presumed to be in the junior scale and the rest in senior scale.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि ख और ग जो भाग हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न नहीं उठता क्यों कि इस सेवा में सुपर टाइम वेतन मान का कोई पद नहीं है। क्या यह सही है कि यू पी एस सी की परीक्षा में जो फार्म भरे जाते हैं उन में सिलेक्शन ग्रेड और सुपर टाइम स्केल के पदों की व्यवस्था रहती है लेकिन आप कहते हैं कि भारतीय सेवा में इस का कोई पद ही नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि दोनों में से कौन सही है?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, Indian Economic Service has different organisational set-up as compared to other Services. This is a Service which was constituted in the year 1961 and it concerns the various Ministries and Departments. In this Service there are no super-time scale posts but at the same time care has been taken to see that people who have put in more than five years of service in grade 'A' do not stagnate. That is why a certain grade has been created so that these people may be promoted to that grade having the pay-scale above Grade I.

Sir, as I have mentioned already in the House that the Service was cons-

tituted by pooling together posts carrying economic functions in the various Central Ministries/Departments which were offered for inclusion in the Service. The regular incumbents of these posts were screened through the UPSC and appointed to the various grades with effect from 15-2-1964. Subsequent maintenance of the Service is done strictly in accordance with the Indian Economic Service Rules 1961 as amended from time to time. So, in this context there is no question of having a super-time scale.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : दूसरी सेवाओं में हैं तो इस सेवा में, आर्थिक सेवा में क्यों नहीं है?

भाग (ग) में मैंने पूछा था कि इस अनुपात से स्वस्थ सेवा और कुशल केडर प्रबन्ध की झलक मिलती है? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्षमता का मापदंड आपने क्या रखा है?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: As I have told you, this is an Economic Service, which has been scattered among various Ministries and Departments. Take for example, the Income-tax Department. They work under one umbrella, one Department. Here, they are scattered throughout various departments. So, it all depends upon the Ministry or Department concerned where they work, to agree to certain posts being included in the I.E.S. We are only having a sort of remote control authority over the Service.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: In the Department of Finance (Economic Affairs) people have been recruited in Grade I, Class I and they have been posted in different categories of Class II. For example you have got the post of Appraiser or something like that in the Finance Department. The hon. Minister told us that there is no stagnation of more than 5 years in any post of the Indian Economic Service. May I know from the hon. Minister why they have not got Class I post, in spite of having served there for more than 10 years in Class II?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: As I have told you, there are different grades of service. It starts from Grade Four and goes up to Grade I. And in all these matters, rules have been framed with regard to promotions. In respect of Grade I, 75 per cent is through promotion and 25 per cent direct recruitment. For Grade II, we have 75 per cent promotion and 25 per cent direct recruitment. For Grade III we have 100 per cent promotion. There is no direct recruitment. For Grade IV we have 25 per cent promotion and 75 per cent direct recruitment. So, Sir, all these things have to be done within the framework of these rules which have been framed. Direct recruitment as well as promotion will have to come within these rules which have been framed. So, Sir, keeping this in view, every care is being taken to see that they get promotions according to these rules which have been framed.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—Member absent.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In lieu of Q.No. 521, why not we take up Q. No. 530? Both are identical questions.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 522. Shri Horo—absent. Shri Chintamani Jena.

Measures taken to develop industries in rural backward areas

*522. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the practical measures that have been taken to develop new industries in rural areas and backward areas particularly based on local resources which have not so far yielded the desired results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): In addition to various existing schemes, Government have recently taken up a comprehensive package of measures to promote industries in rural and backward areas. These include the launching of the nucleus plant programme

with wide ancillarization coverage extending to rural areas, expansion of scope and coverage of integrated rural development programme and the decision to set up the National Bank for Agricultural & Rural Development to widen the coverage of rural credit.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: May I know from the hon. Minister who would be the beneficiaries who would be getting the benefit after this new scheme is implemented? As a result of this, what would be the increase in industrial production in our country?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Of course the beneficiaries cannot be classified into different strata. But I can say that the beneficiaries by and large will be the people of the area who will be covered by these schemes. And our objectives in having such nucleus plants is to have as wide and as deep a coverage as possible. Regarding growth rate, it differs from area to area. I can assure the hon. Member that our effort is to achieve the maximum possible growth rate in these areas.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: May I know when actually the new scheme will be implemented in the country? What are the States concerned? How many people approximately will come within the fold of this particular scheme?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I have already said about this in the House. I have already written to all the Chief Ministers of the States to give us information identifying at least two districts, or areas equivalent to them, which fall in industrially backward areas. In respect of that scheme, we have already received some proposals from 12 States and we are working on the plans. We are asking them to give us the detailed plans. The names of the State from which we have asked for details are:

Andhra Pradesh
Bihar
Kerala
Jammu & Kashmir
Madhya Pradesh
Nagaland
West Bengal
Gujarat
Punjab
Orissa
Himachal Pradesh and
Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Are the Government aware that the North Bihar region happens to be one of the most backward areas of the entire country? But the North Bihar region is ideally suited for the establishment of bagasse based paper industry. May I know what steps the Government propose to take for the establishment of a bagasse based paper industry in North Bihar

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. Member is also aware that we have asked all the States which have potentialities for promoting the bagasse based paper mills in whatever areas it is possible. In fact we are asking them to identify the clusters of sugar mills. That is No. 1. Secondly, we have gone to the extent of asking them to promote not only the sugar plant but bagasse plant also which would ultimately promote the paper plants.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR: Sir, last year, in reply to my question the hon. Minister admitted that the Central Government would take initiative to start industries in backward areas. I mentioned areas like Bankura, Purulia, Midnapur and the districts of North Bengal. I would like to know how many industries the Central Government has started in these areas. I also want to know the names of the industries that have been established.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think that it can be done.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Sir, I can confirm having told the House that as far as the areas are concerned,

we have asked the State Government to identify the areas. In West Bengal, the areas identified by the Chief Minister are Jalpaiguri and Bankura. The Central Government in fact only promote the industrialisation in these areas in collaboration with the State Governments and for the question the hon. Member has asked, it is too early to say anything because the State Government is still planning and identifying the type of industries which can be done after the techno-economic survey.

श्री मलिक एम. एम. ए. खां : उत्तर-प्रदेश हिन्दुस्तान का एक बहुत बड़ा सूबा है, यहां के ईस्ट, वैस्ट के झगड़े में जो बीच के जिले हैं वह इंडस्ट्रियलाइज होने से बिल्कुल रह गये हैं । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट आइडिएन्टीफाई करने के लिये उन्होंने कोई उसूल बनाये हैं? यदि बनाये हैं तो वह क्या हैं?

इसके अलावा उत्तर प्रदेश में मोलैसेज सरप्लस होता है । मोलैसेज से इंडस्ट्री लगाने के लिये और अल्कोहल के लिये इंडस्ट्री लगाने के लिये क्या सरकार ने कुछ सोचा है या नहीं ?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. Member should know that there were two Working Groups of the Planning Commission about 12 to 13 years ago which worked out a formula to identify the industrially backward areas or districts. It was only after that that 7 districts in Uttar Pradesh namely Balia, Jhansi, Almora, Basti, Faizabad, Rae Bareli and Lalitpur were identified.

श्री मलिक एम. एम. ए. खां : मेरी बात बिल्कुल सही थी, बीच के डिस्ट्रिक्टस छोड़ दिये गये हैं, किनारे के ले लिये गये हैं । ईस्ट और वैस्ट के डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स को लिया गया है, बीच में छोड़ दिये हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुशीर साहब को भी ले लो ।

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: They were identified by the working groups. But the latest is that the Planning Commission had appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Shri Sivraman to identify the industrial backwardness of the areas. The report has already been submitted to the Planning Commission and it is under consideration.

As regards areas in between the western and the eastern part of the State, the whole of State has, in fact, been considered by the Sivraman Committee and on the basis of that report, the areas might be identified.

As far as molasses-based industries are concerned, the State Government has already taken up the job of identifying the types of industries which can come up in these areas. And, I have only to say that no district is an exception as far as the development of the State is concerned.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: The hon. Minister is talking of Balia and Basti districts in eastern U.P.? Eastern U.P. is the most backward area of U.P. and in this House, it has been discussed several times that bagasse-based paper industries should be established in that particular area. In eastern U.P. there are a number of sugar mills and plenty of bagasse is available. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is going to conduct any survey to establish a paper industry based on bagasse in eastern U.P. so that unemployment and poverty could be eradicated from that area.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good suggestion.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: A study is already being conducted by the State Government including the districts mentioned by the hon. Member.

Development of backward areas through growth centres

*523. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the National Committee on the development of Backward Areas has submitted its interim report;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has recommended a positive policy for rapid dispersal of industrial growth through the creation of 100 growth centres for large and medium industries and a matching number of small industrial estates for the small and ancillary industries;

(c) if so, whether the committee has also recommended or setting up of Industrial Development Authority in each of the 100 growth centres to look after the promotion of medium and large industries away from the existing industrial centres;

(d) what are the other recommendations made; and

(e) how many have been accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) Attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the Chapter entitled 'Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations' of the Report on 'Industrial Dispersal' submitted by the National Committee on Development of Backward Areas, copies of which have been made available to the Parliament Library.

(e) The recommendations are under examination in consultation with the State Governments, concerned Central Ministries and the Financial Institutions.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Some seven or eigth years back, the concept of development of backward districts and backward areas came into vogue. Then, a Committee was appointed and now we have received the report. In view of this report, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the lacuna which was there in the identification of the backward areas previously, has been removed, that is whether the development potential of the area has been taken into consideration. If so, have they in respect of these 100 growth centres taken into consideration the potential of the irrigated areas for development? They are called prosperity pockets or multipurpose project areas, where agro-based industries can come up very well. Have these considerations been taken into account by the present Committee? If so, may I know what the Government intend to do in this regard?

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA: The Committee has considered all the shortcomings and lacune of the previous scheme and, based on the experience gained, have given certain recommendations. The recommendations are continued in nearly eighty pages. It will not therefore, be possible, and in fact, justice will not be done if 1 enumerate those recommendations in brief. Even then if you will allow me, I can place the information before the House Regarding promotion of large and medium industries, the Committee has suggested the growth centre approach. Hundred growth centres are to be selected all over the country based on the criteria given in the recommendations.

As regards promotion of small industries, the Committee has recommended revitalisation of the industrial State programme both at the 100 selected growth centres and 100 new industrial centres away from the growth centres. If you permit me, Sir, I will give the other details. But I would like to say that the Report has been laid in the Library and as soon as the printed copies are available, they will be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Sir, just now the Hon. Member mentioned that taking into account the lacunae or shortcomings in the previous Report on the basis of which the backward areas were identified, they have now made them growth centres instead of calling them backward areas to be developed. That means probably they have also taken into consideration the growth potential of the area concerned. In view of this, may I know from the Government if infrastructure or communication is one of the most important items and whether that factor has been taken into consideration while fixing these growth centres in different parts of the country?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: Yes, Sir. It has been taken into consideration.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not talking of a specific part of a State, whether it is Ladakh Doda Mandi, Lahaul-Spiti, Kinnaur or Almora, but of the entire Himalayan region. The entire region is a backward area with special ecological problems. May I konw from the hon. Minister (a) whether attention towards the development of these areas is going to be given; and (b) whether in the industrial develoment, special attention will be paid to see that the ecological balance is not upset so that the industries based on horticulture, sericulture, bee-keeping and so on are encouraged, which will make the growth also speed up and yet not destroy the very delicate Himalayan ecology?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA Sir, the terms of reference of this Committee have very well taken care of the suggestion made by the Hon. Member and the Committee has considered all the aspects of this question and they have given their definite recommendations.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Sir, this question relates to the development of backward areas. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether it has come to the notice of the Central Government that some of the States are opposing the definition as recommended by the Sivaraman Committee for the purpose of giving assistance for development? May I know whether it has been discussed in the National Committee? If not, what is the reaction of the Government to the definition of backward areas and the opposition to it from the different States?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA Sir, the recommendations are under consideration and examination; and necessarily the State Governments as well as the concerned Ministries and the Financial institutions will be consulted and their opinion will be taken into consideration before final decisions are taken by the Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, very often the hon. Ministers while replying to the question forget the reply that had been given to earlier similar questions. I wish to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that when a specific question was asked whether it would be possible for the Government to encourage with Central assistance the plantation of bamboes in backward areas like Konkan so that they can be utilised for the paper industry, the reply given was that the matter was consideration. But how long will the matter remains under consideration? I would like to know the period, whether the consideration is over, whether you have applied your mind to this problem and whether this problem will be tackled effectively?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: The question regarding the development of agro-industries has been considered by the Committee and they have given definite recommendations.

बड़े व्यापार गृहों के सम्पर्क अधिकारियों के प्रवेश पर प्रतिबन्ध

*524. श्री आरिफ महोमद खान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय आसूचना ब्यूरो के परामर्श पर सरकार का यह विचार है कि

आपूर्ति, वाणिज्य और उद्योग विभागों से सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों के कार्यालयों में बड़ी वाणिज्यिक फर्मों के 26 सम्पर्क अधिकारियों के प्रवेश पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : इन बड़े व्यापारिक घरानों से सम्बन्धित सम्पर्क अधिकारियों के ऊपर प्रतिबन्ध का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है, लेकिन क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय आसूचना ब्यूरो को इन सम्पर्क अधिकारियों की कुछ गतिविधियों पर जो वांछनीय और नैतिक नहीं हैं, कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं? यदि हां तो सरकार उस पर क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The hon. Member is confusing the Intelligence Bureau with the Central Bureau of Investigation. His original question reads: "Whether Government on the advice of Central Intelligence Bureau..." Now he is mentioning "C.B.I." (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Remove the misunderstanding.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: So far as the Central Intelligence Bureau is concerned, I have said that it does not concern the Central Intelligence Bureau. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN: I will explain in English. My question was, whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government, on the recommendation of the Central Intelligence Bureau to ban the entry of certain liaison officers. Now, this proposal is not there. May I ask the hon. Minister whether the Bureau has received any complaints about the activities of the liaison officers of certain commercial firms, activities which are not desirable and which are not legal, whether they have received any complaints and if they have received complaints then what is the action they are going to take against them?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH: May I once again clarify the position? The Central Intelligence Bureau is not concerned with this. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: The question is whether any complaint has been received.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: According to the Santhanam Committee's recommendations—I quote the relevant portions of the Santhanam Committee's recommendation wherein it has been stated—

> 'No official should have any dealing with a person claiming to act on behalf of a business or industrial house or an individual unless, he is properly accredited, and is approved by the Department, etc. concerned. Such a procedure will keep out persons with unsavoury antecedents or reputation. There should, of course, be no restriction on the proprietor or Manager, etc. of the firm or the applicant himself approaching the authorities.'

But I may tell you in this connection, the Central Bureau of Investigation, from time to time inform the Ministries concerned about such of those liaison officers whose antecedents are questionable, who are black-listed and that they should not come into contact with such persons. That list is being sent to the Ministries concerned from time to time. Care has also been taken to see that such liaison officers are not encouraged and that they are not allowed to come and represent such matters with the concerned Ministries. I only wanted the

hon. Member to differentiate between the Central Intelligence Bureau and the Central Bureau of Investigation.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जैसा कुछ कहा उसे मैं स्वीकार करता हूं । उस के बाद मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि पहली जनवरी 1981 से 15 मार्च 1981 तक कितने सम्पर्क अधिकारी ऐसे हैं जिन के बारे में सेंट्रल ब्यूरो आफ इन्वेस्टिगेशन ने सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों को उन की गतिविधियों के अवांछनीय होने की रिपोर्ट की है और उन सम्पर्क अधिकारियों का सम्बन्ध किन कामर्शियल फर्म्स से है ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: As I have mentioned from time to time the names of these liaison officers are being communicated.

AN HON. MEMBER: A list of the names may be given. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Can you do that? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It would not be in the public interest to disclose these names. But may I tell you that the Government is fully aware of these liaison officers and that the list is being brought up to date from time to time?

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: He does not answer the question. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I would like to know from the Government whether they are aware that many retired I.C.S. and I.A.S. personnel are acting as liaison officers of the big monopoly houses in Delhi. They are easily getting the entry. Crores of rupees are being spent to grease the palm in order to get licences, to get rebate, etc. This matter had been raised in the House several times. I want to know whether the Government is aware of this; whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has gone into it and has enquired into this matter and whether the Government would ban employment of ex-IAS and ICS Officer in big private firms.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The hon. member has asked a general question. He has stated about some retired IAS and ICS officers who are keeping a sort of liason with the ulterior motive of influencing the Ministries and the Departments concerned. We have not come across such cases of officers who have been black-listed or whose methods are questionable. If any such instance is brought to the notice of the CBI, we will certainly go into this matter. Sufficient care has to be taken to see that such influences are not operating there.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am very glad that the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated that a certain action has already been initiated. It has been widely reported in the Press that some of these liaison officers who are representing big business houses, are in connivance with the officers and are leaking out information about the official files and other things. I would like to know from the Home Ministry whether they would take further action against this kind of activities and see that firm action is taken. What is the proposal for taking firm action against the leaking out of official information to outside people and other things?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: In such cases, action is being taken and Government will spare no effort to stop these undesirable activities. I assure this hon. House that the Government is taking sufficient care; whenever such instances are brought to their notice, investigations are being held and also care is being taken to see that proper action is taken.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We are very much impressed by the attempt of the hon. Minister to evade the basic question. The basic question was whether there were certain specific complaints. If the hon. Minister is aware of such specific complaints, he should let the House know the nature of the complaint and

the action the Government proposes to take. I want to tell the hon. Minister through you that he should be bold enough not to suppress the facts but to place them before the members of the House who have a responsibility.

SHRI. P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The Government is bold enough and the hon. Member need not express any concern.

Employment Guarantee Scheme

*525. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the State Government which have already introduced employment guarantee schemes;

(b) the details of such schemes in force in each of the States; and

(c) what is the Central Government's policy in this regard and the directions and guidelines issued by the Centre to the different State Governmnets and Union Territory administrations in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Government have taken the view that it is for the State Governments to select individual schemes like Employment Guarantee Scheme to suit local or Sstate requirements.

Statement

EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE TYPE SCHEMES BEING IMPLEMENTED BY DIFFERENT STATE GOVERNMENTS

1. Maharashtra:

The objective of the Employment Guarantee Scheme is to provide gainful and productive employment—gainful to the individual and productive to the economy—on approved works to all unskilled persons in the rural areas who need work and who are prepared to do manual labour but cannot find the same on their own. Guarantee of unskilled employment is provided to all adult persons residing in the rural areas. This guarantee has been given statutory basis with the enactment of the Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Act. The guarantee is to provide work anywhere in the district, though operationally work is normally provided within the Panchayat Samiti areas. Work is to be provided under the scheme to any person demanding employment within 15 days of receiving such a demand. Unemployment allowance will be given to such persons if it is not possible for the Government to provide employment within the stipulated period of 15 days. Work to be provided should normally last for at least 30 days so as to avoid frequent shifts of the labour from one work to another.

2. Karnataka:

The Employment offirmation Scheme aims at building up productive community assets in rural areas and seeks to give a guarantee of unskilled, manual work opportunities to the rural poor for a period of 100 days in a year during the slack agricultural seasons. The scheme covers both men and women aged above 18 years who normally reside in the village and give a notice of demand for manual work by registering their names during the notified period. Work is normally given within a radius of 6 kms. from the houses of individuals to the extent possible The scheme is being implemented in 99 talukas during 1980-81.

3. Tamil Nadu:

A Special Rural Employment Programme started by the Government of Tamil Nadu envisages provision of employment to all able-bodies person over 18 years of age who are not covered under programme like the SFDA, DPAP etc., in the rural areas. If employment could not be

given to any person within 30 days from the date of his registration, rice to the value of Re. 1 per day would be given to him till he gets employment.

4. Madhya Pradesh:

The Government of Madhya Pradesh have initiated a Scheme called "The Guarantee Rural Employment Programme" which aim at providing employment to the rural unemployed for about 100 days in a year during the lean agricultural season and in the process create durable community assets. Available information shows that this Scheme is under implementation in 189 blocks at present.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: It is not enough just to pass the baby on to the State overnment. Certain guidelines can be indicated by the Ministry of Labour also. On the eve of 6th Plan, have any steps bees taken to evolve a national employment guarantee programme? As a first phase, is there any scheme to ensure employment to at least one member per family? Has this sort of scheme been formulated; if so, what are the details? Is the Government contemplating sponsoring large schemes to engage big labour force in large size community works such as soil conservation, afforestation, desilting of rivers, because such schemes in their very nature will employ aboundant man power and help in continuance employment.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: The Sixth Five Year Plan has emphasised eleven points for generating of employment. They are:

1. Generation of increasing employment opportunities in agriculture and allied sectors through massive irrigation programmes.

2. Extension of the Integrated Rural Development Programme to all the blocks in the country.

3. Operation Flood-II Dairy Development Project.

4. Development of fisheries.

5. The National Rural Employment Programme.

6. Plan allocations for small scale, Khadi and Village industries.

7. Various components of the Minimum Needs Programme.

8. The TRYSEM for training of rural youth for self-employment.

9. Works for environmental sanitation, slum improvement, tree plantation and construction of houses for the economically handicapped, etc.

10. An important feature of the Plan is the decentralised strategy for manpower planning and employment generation. The District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Councils proposed to be set up would draw up strategies and plans for employment generation in the districts.

11. A new deal for the self-employed is another important features of the Sixth Plan.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: The success of any employment guaranteed scheme can be hastened by the rapid spread of vocational training, and vocational training course as opposed to purely degree-oriented ones. Therefore, I would like to know especially as this involves the Ministry of Education also, whether the Ministry of Labour is intending to hold any discussions in this context with the Ministry of Education so as to coordinate and create a joint effort in pursuance of the objective of eradicating unemployment. Is the Government proposing to set up a joint cell of the two Ministries for the more efficient implementation of the scheme and, if not, will the Government accept the suggestion now?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: The suggestions will be taken into consideration.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: There are two employment guaranted schemes which have become quite famous and I would like to know the Government's reactions to them, because, they say that the state Governments are implementing them. One scheme is the Maharashtra employment guarantee scheme which has been widely appreciated everywhere. Has the Government examined it and considered it for national application? Secondly, the Minister's home State is Bihar and there they have formulated an employment guarantee scheme and they have also decided to give Rs. 50 as unemployment compensation. I want to know whether the Government is in favour of the State Governments giving unemployment compensation or not.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: I have already stated that it is for the State Governments to enact legislation or grant any kind of unemployment allowance or evolve an employment guarantee scheme. It is not for the Centre to give them directions because the Planning Commission has already laid emphasis on the subject.

डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : मैं पूछना रहा हूं कि आप इस के पक्ष में हैं या नहीं हैं---यह बतलाइये : आप क्यों हिचकिचाती हैं ?

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा: कौन नहीं चाहता है कि एम्प्लायमेन्ट जैनरेट हो। हम तो बराबर इस के पक्ष में हैं।

डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : कौन नहीं चाहता है। सरकार चाहती है या नहीं? Is it parliamentary to say:

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा: सरकार तो चाहती है, इसी लिये 6ठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस के लिये बहुत बड़ी गुंजाइश रखी गई है ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The question is about employment gurantee scheme. As has rightly been pointed out by my friend Mr. Swamy, there is only one employment guarantee scheme adopted by the Government of Maharashtra. Now it is the complaint that the Central Government does not provide adequate funds and other inputs in the matter of implementing that scheme. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government proposes to have a comprehensive programme in which the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction and the Ministry of Education jointly sponsor a programme with the ultimate objective of introducing an employment-guaranteed scheme? Employment guarantee is the main problem.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: The hon. member is lying emphasis only on the Maharashtra employment gurantee scheme. But I would like to make it known to the House that not only Maharashtra but Tamilnadu, Karnataka and M.P. also have certain schemes. A report has come recently from Bihar that the Bihar Government also propose to run a scheme like this. So, as far as unemployment benefit schemes are concerned, many States have it. Some of them have enacted legislation and some are running the scheme. So, I have alredy stated that it is for the State Governments to do it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: My question was very specific, whether the Central Government will give assistance to the State Governments if they prepare an employment guarantee scheme.

MR. SPEAKER: She has already replied that it is for the State Government to do it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Central Government give assistance in view of the Directive Principle in the Constitution?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: When the matter will come to the Central Government, of course it will be examined.

Indain Navy Short of Quality Officers

*528. SHRI M. V: CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Navy is short of large number of quality officers;

(b) if so, whether it has been pointed out that the problem has been there for long but has been felt more in the recent past;

(c) if so, the main reason for the same; and

(d) what steps have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). The overall quality of officers of Indian Navy is high. However, there is a shortage of officers, particularly in technical branches. This has recently been accentuated because of the increased requirements of technical infrastructure and increased opportunities of employment in other sectors. Wider publicity is to be given to attract a large number of suitable candidates in the Navy. A proposal to introduce Short Service Comission in the technical branches is also under consideration of Government.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: I also have a high opinion about our armed forces and our personnel. But it is reported in a reputed newspaper that the army is short of officers. One responsible officer, Lt. Gen. Chhibber was speaking to newsmen at Banglore and he said, there is shortage of quality officers in the army. He further added that it is due to the fact that intelligent young men choose lucrative professions instead of joining the armed forces. In view of this, I want to know whether any attractive incentives would be given to the young and intelligent people to join the armed forces and if so, the details thereof.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The newspaper report referred to by the hon. member mentions something about the army position and not the Navy position. The main question relates to the navy. But I will try to answer that question also. At present, as far as the navy is concerned, we require more officers and we are trying to get more officers. As far as the army is concerned, young persons prefer to join the navy first then the air force and their third preference is army. But we have provided so many facilities and we are doing so many things which are attracting young persons today. For instance, we have created promotional avenues. We are giving better facilities in other respects also, which are attracting young persons to our armed forces.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: When compared to our population and our long coastline, the total strength of our armed forces is very small, particularly in the navy. In view of this I want to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether the Government propose to introduce compulsory military training to young and intelligent people who are under 25 years of age and if so, details thereof.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: This is an honourable profession in which the question of money or such material things are less important. Those who are interested in this honourable profession, in bravery and gallantry, attach more importance to this. But we do have certain organisations which do give training. For instance, NCC is there. Young students join the NCC, get training and come there. After that we have facilities provided in the National Defence Academy and other educational institutions.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUSTIONS

Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Castes

*519. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what kind of special measures have been initiated for the proper utilisation of the Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Castes in various States; and

(b) the guidelines which were given for spending this Special Central Assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The Special Central Assistance is not the schematic pattern, for specific schemes, but is an additive to the States' Plan and efforts for the development of the Scheduled Castes, especially their economic development, and is expected to catalyse and help the State Governments to improve their Special Component Plans for the Scheduled Castes. It supplements the much larger flows of funds from the State Plans. Thus the major effort has to be made by the States, to which the Special Central Assistance only provides a thrust. In order that the Special Central Assistance has the desired impact, its apportionment among States is based substantially on the efforts put in by the States in the formulation and implementation of their respective Special Componet Plans. If a State Government puts in relatively better efforts and reflects this in its Special Component Plan and its implemenation, it will get a relatively larger share of the Special Central Assistance. Thus the criteria for apportionment of the Special Central Assistance have been designed so as to have an impact on the proper implementation of the State's Special Component Plan along with the additive of the Special Central Assistance, and the proper utilisation of the funds from both sources.

2. While the Special Central Assistance is an additive to the totality of State's Plan and efforts for the Scheduled Castes, one important condition has been laid down for the spending of the Special Central Assistance: under this it has been emphasised that the Special Central Assistance should be utilised by the States only for programmes of economic development, including directly relevant training, directly relevant back-up services and institutional build-up. In view of the importance of implementation, the Special Central Assistance can also be utilised for arrangements for implemenation, supervision, monitoring and evaluation of such programmes. This has been impressed upon the State Governments both during discussions and through formal communications.

Target of Industrial Production

*521. SHRI E. BALANANDAN:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the target of industrial production set for the year 1980-81;

(b) whether it is a fact that during the first eight months from April, 1980 to November, 1980 the achievement was Rs. 21 crores less than the target;

(c) if so, what is the reason for this decline; and

(d) what are the specific steps which are being taken for the improvement in production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: (a) to (d). The Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 envisages an average annual rate of growth of 8 per cent for industrial production during the five year period. The backlog of negative rate or growth during 1979-80 on account of infrastructural handicaps, industrial unrest

and several other constraints, continued in the initial months of the year 1980-81. The available information which pertains to indices of industrial production during the first eight months of the year 1980-81 from April 1980 to November 1980, and the percentage change over the corresponding months of the previous year is given below:—

Month	Index of industrial production* (Crude) (base 1970=100		Percentage change in the index in 1980 over the corresponding month of 1979
	1979	1980	
April	140·0	138·8	—4·9
May	140·4	143·4	—2·0
June	143·3	141·2	—0·1
July	144·6	147·9	2·3
August	147·3	148·4	0·7
September	145·6	150·3	3·2
October	143·8	151·2	5·1
November	145·8	155·2	6·4

*Provisional

Source CSO

Factors affecting industrial production have been receiving keen attention at the highest level and appropriate remedial measures have been taken to remove various constraints. Utmost emphasis has been laid on optimum utilisation of existing capacity and sustained offorts have been made to ease the infrastrural bottlenecks.

As per latest available indications, industrial production has shown a revival since July, 1980. Production of selected industries for which provisional information is available, shows an overall rise of 11 per cent in January, 1981 over the same month last year.

श्रमिकों को दिया गया नमक का अपर्याप्त मूल्य

*526. **श्री हीरालाल आर. परमार** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या नमक उद्योग में लगे श्रमिकों को विशेष रूप से गुजरात में अपने नमक का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता है,

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि नमक उद्योग के मालिक श्रमिकों से 1·50 अथवा 2·00 रुपये की दर से नमक खरीदते हैं और इसे 14 से 22 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की दर से बेचते हैं; और

(ग) क्या श्रमिकों को उचित मूल्य के भुगतान को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार का कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो कब तक और क्या उपरोक्त तथ्यों की जांच की जाएगी तथा श्रमिकों को राहत देने के लिए कार्यवाही की जाएगी ।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरण जीत चानना): (क) नमक उद्योग में लगे श्रमिक न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समय समय पर अधिसूचित दैनिक या प्रति नग (पीस रेट) की दर के आधार पर

मजदूरी पाने के हकदार होते हैं। गुजरात सरकार द्वारा इस प्रकार की न्यूनतम मजदूरी की दरें अधिसूचित की जा चुकी हैं और इसके कार्यान्वयन और समय समय पर स्थिति की समीक्षा करने के लिए वहीं उत्तरदायी हैं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Appointment of Senior Hindi Officers in Ministries

*527. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Ministries which have not yet appointed Senior Hindi Officers in accordance with the guidelines circulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs; and

(b) whether Government propose to issue a directive to the authorities of the Ministry of Finance not to reject the proposals for creation of posts for implementing the Official Languages Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House, when received.

(b) Additional Hindi posts required for the implementation of the Official Languages Act, 1963 have been exempted from the general ban orders applicable to non-plan-posts. Such proposals are considered with reference to the actual requirement in each case and the broad guidelines laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs in August, 1973.

Monthly Industrial Growth Rate

*529. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the monthly rate of growth in industrial production during the calendar year 1980 as compared to similar period during the preceding three years;

(b) what is the expected rate of growth in industrial production during 1980-81; and

(c) whether it conforms to the Government's projections of the rate of growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 envisages an average annual rate of growth of 8 per cent for industrial production during the five year period. The backlog of negative growth rate continued in the initial months of the current financial year. As per latest available indications, industrial production has shown revival since July, 1980. Production of selected industries for which provisional information is available shows an overall rise of 11 per cent in January, 1981 over the same month last year.

Statement

Rate of growth in the monthly index of industrial production during the calendar year 1980 as compared to the corresponding month of the preceding years.

Month	1980 / 1979	1980* / 1978	1980* / 1977
January	—2·9	1·7	2·3
February	—2·1	2·3	2·2
March	—5·0	0·3	1·7
April	—4·9	—1·5	1·4
May	—2·0	—1·9	2·3
June	—0·1	—0·2	1·4
July	2·3	0·5	3·2
August	0·7	1·1	3·1
September	3·2	1·6	3·9
October	5·1	3·2@	3·9
November	6·4	2·8	5·2
December	7·3	0·7@	3·1

*Compound Growth rate

@Approximation.

†Source : C.S.O.

Response of Foreign Automobile Manufacturers for collaboration with Maruti Limited

*530. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that thirteen major European and Japanese automobile manufacturers who had been approached by the Government for collaboration in the State-acquired Maruti venture have not responded to make cars in India; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this negative response?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Government have addressed various overseas automobile manufacturers seeking their response to the proposed project for the manufacture of passenger cars and commercial vehicles. Detailed proposals for collaboration have been so far received from the following companies:

1. Peugeot, France
2. Renualt, France
3. Volkswagen, West Germany
4. M.A.N., West Germany
5. Ford, Australia

Proposals are expected from some other companies also.

(b) Does not arise.

Industrialisation of Goindwal Sahib Distt. Amritsar

*531. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have decided to develop Goindwal Sahib, Distt. Amritsar, as Industrial City;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to implement this scheme and how much time it will take to complete it;

(c) whether some scheme has been prepared to allot the plots for industry;

(d) whether some priority is being considered for the allotment of plots;

(e) whether the financial help and other facilities are proposed to be granted for setting up industries there; and

(f) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (f). The Government of Punjab have selected Goindwal Sahib as one of the site for setting up of nucleus plants and related ancillary units. A number of measures have been initiated by it to attract industries to this complex. Land has been acquired for the first phase of the project; a full-time Project Director has been appointed and steps for provision of various other infra-structural facilities are being taken by it. Applications from intending entrepreneurs for allotment of plots in this area are also being screened.

Rapid Industrialisation of Backward States

*532. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to launch rapid industrialisation programme in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether priority will be given to industrialise the backward States while implementing such programmes;

(c) if so, the steps his Ministry propose to take for the easy availability and supply of raw materials to the captive units of Orissa; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Steps that are necessary to accelerate programmes of industrialisation so as to achieve and maintain the targeted growth of 8 per cent during the 6th Plan period have been initiated. Dispersal of capacity so as to reduce regional imbalances is an accepted principle of the Industrial Policy, of which licensing is an instrument.

(c) and (d). Availability and supply of raw materials are basically a function of production. Measures to step up production of particular materials like steel, cement, etc. are actively under review. This will ensure easier and greater availability of materials to all units, including those in the small scale sector.

Trade Union Rights to Central Government Employees

*533. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to grant full trade union rights to the Central Government Employees; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) At present no restrictions exist on the right of the Central Government employees to form associations or unions. However, only such associations or unions of employees which satisfy the provisions of the Trade Unions Act, 1926 enjoy rights under the Act. Other employees can form service associations which can be recognised under the Scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery for Central Government Employees.

Cement Distribution Policy

*534. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to change its policy in regard to distribution of cement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the present system of distribution of cement is not based on the requirement of State Governments; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). States are given allocation of cement every quarter on the basis of past consumption and keeping in view the overall availability of cement. There is no proposal at present to change the system of bulk allocation of cement to the States. However, on account of general scarcity of cement in the country it has not yet been possible to meet the requirements of States in full. Enhanced allocation to the States will be possible only when availability position of cement improves for which every effort is being made.

Shifting of Jungle Welfare School at Vairengte

*535. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating shifting of the Jungle Warfare School at Vairengte at the foothills of Mizoram to another location;

(b) if so, which is the alternative location being thought about; and

(c) whether such shifting of the location is not likely to be opposed by the people of Vairengte?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The location finalised is Haflong in Assam.

(c) There has been no representation from people of Vairengte about shifting the Institution.

Allotment of Cement to Maharashtra

4916. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of cement available for distribution during the last one year;

(b) whether Government of Maharashtra had asked for 16 lakh M.T. whereas they have been allotted only 4.57 M.T.; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for not meeting the requirements of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The indigenous production of cement during 1980 was 17.90 million tonnes. An additional quantity of about 2 million tonnes of cement was imported during that period making the total availability of cement at 19.90 million tonnes.

(b) Government of Maharashtra have indicated their requirement of cement per quarter as about 16 lakh tonnes and have requested that the quarterly allocation may be raised to 8 lakh tones. During the quarter

Jan.-March '81 an allocation of 5.45 lakh tonnes of cement has been made in favour of State of Maharashtra

(c) Lesser allocation of cement to the State of Maharashtra is on account of lesser availability of cement in the country.

Joint Collaborations with Hungary

4917. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hungary has expressed its desire and willingness to have joint collaboration with India;

(b) if so, in which field such collaborations are proposed to be started; and

(c) the details about the implementation of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). India and Hungary have set up a Joint Commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation. The Fourth session of the Indo-Hungarian Joint Commission was held in New Delhi in November, 1980. At this meeting several areas of cooperation were discussed in the fields of industry, trade, agriculture and chemicals. Both sides, while reviewing implementation of the decisions taken in the earlier session expressed satisfaction at the progress in regard to such important projects as expansion of collaboration for the manufacture of lamps, implementation of tele-communication projects and cooperation in the field of power generation. Possibilities for the establishment of food and vegetable process plants in India for the production of concentrates for supply to third markets was recognised. New areas of cooperation were also identified in the fields of Animal Husbandary, Poultry and Fish Farming. It was further agreed to increase the volume of trade and to examine the possibilities of establishing joint venture units in India for the manufacture of certain drugs and pharmaceutical items. The decisions taken in the Fourth session of the Indo-Hungarian Joint Commission are being followed up.

Revival of National Apex Body for Regulation of Industrial Relations

4918. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian National Trade Union Congress has urged the Centre to immediately revive the standing compact national apex body to lay down for the regulation of industrial relations, avoidance of unfair waste and improvement of efficiency in industries;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it has appealed to come forward with simplified legislation to give in industrial sectors since the existing laws are outmoded and had failed to contribute to industrial harmony; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). Indian National Trade Union Congress has brought to the notice of the Government the question of revival of National Apex Body and the need to bring forward a simple legislation on employer-employees relations. Government has taken note of the suggestions for appropriate action.

Setting up of Cement Plants in Uttar Pradesh

4919. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of those places where 3 factories of cement and 4 mini

cement plants are proposed to be installed in Uttar Pradesh during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether these factories and plants will be installed in collaboration with any foreign firm; and

(c) the amount of financial assistance to be given by the Central Government in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) A statement showing the schemes approved so far for establishing of new cement plants in Uttar Pradesh is attached herewith.

(b) The applications for grant of Industrial Licence/registration with DGTD do not indicate any such proposal.

(c) Financial assistance is extended to all industrial units including cement units by financial institutions as part of their normal functions according to the prescribed norms.

Statement

S.No.	*Name of the party*	*Location*	*Capacity (in lakh tones)*
1.	U.P. State Cement Corpn.	Chunar Dt. Mirzapur	16.80
2.	—do—	Raruwala Dt. Dehra Dun	4.00
3.	Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam	Purkulgaon Dt. Dehra Dun	0.66
4.	A.R.C. Ltd.	Gunialgaon Dt. Dehra Dun	0.60
5.	J.P. Jain	Kulhan Dt. Dehra Dun	0.50
6.	Rock Cement (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Kalsi Dt. Dehra Dun	0.35

Formation of a Cadre for Hindi Posts

4920. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:
SHRI T. S. NEGI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a cadre for Hindi posts is being formed;

(b) if so, what is the latest position of this cadre;

(c) whether it is a fact that in some Ministries / Departments, posts of Hindi Translators on deputation have been regularised within three years and in some Ministries/Departments even after four years, Hindi Translators are still working on deputation; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The draft rules for the proposed Centre Sectt. Official Language Service for encadring the posts of Hindi Officers, Translators, etc. in the various Ministries/Departments and their Attached Offices are

under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d). Till the formation of the proposed Service, the appointments, etc. to these posts are being governed by the existing recruitment rules framed by the respective Ministries/Departments.

Tenure Prescribed for Appointment as Deputy Secretary, Joint Secretary, Additional Secretary and Secretary

4921. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the tenure prescribed for an Officer of an All India Service for appointment as Deputy Secretary, Joint Secretary, Additional Secretary, Special Secretary and Secretary at the Centre;

(b) the particulars of officers who have already completed their tenure at the Centre or are likely to complete during this year; and

(c) whether there exists some machinery for their reversion to their home States on the expiry of their tenure; if so, what?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIH): (a) For All India Services, the prescribed tenure is given as under:

(i) For Deputy Secretaries . . . 4 years

(ii) For Directors and above. . . . 5 years

(b) There are 106 All India Services Officers of the level of Under Secretary and above who have completed their tenure or likely to complete it in 1981.

(c) On Expiry of tenure, officers of the All India Services, revert to their respective States/Cadres. However, their tenures may be extended in the exigency of Government work in public interest. Similarly their tenure period may be curtailed also for these reasons.

Setting up of Paper and Newsprint Units

4922. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision has been made to establish more paper and newsprint units in public sector during the next Five Year Plan to meet the increasing demand of paper and newsprint in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The following provisions have been made in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), in the Central public sector for the additional paper and newsprint industries:—

Particulars of scheme	Sixth Plan (1980-85) outlay. (Rs. in crores)
(i) Mandya National Paper Mills stabilisation programme	1.00
(ii) National Newsprint & Paper Mills modernization and renovation programme	20.00
(iii) New Pulp & Paper Mills.	1.00

'B' Grade Clerks of Navy

4923. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4287 on 17th December 1980 regarding representation made by the erstwhile B-Grade clerks of Navy and state:

(a) whether the decision has since been taken by Government on the said representation;

(b) if not, what efforts have been made during the last three months;

(c) if so, special efforts made, the reasons therefor; and

(d) when the decision is expected to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). The question of classification of the erstwhile 'B' Grade Clerks of the Navy as Upper Division Clerks consequent on the judgement of the Bombay High Court is being examined in detail keeping in view of the legal, financial and administrative implications. Efforts are being made to arrive at a decision as early as possible.

मूल्य वृद्धि के कारण आवंटन में वृद्धि करना

4924. **श्री मार्तण्ड सिंह** : क्या **योजना** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मूल्य वृद्धि एक सतत प्रक्रिया होने के व्यरण योजना आयोग द्वारा इस वृद्धि को पूरा करने के लिये धनराशि आवंटित करते समय ही इन योजनाओं के लिये प्रावधान में आनुपातिक वृद्धि मंजूर न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

योजना और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): कीमतों में लगातार वृद्धि होना आवश्यक नहीं है। उदाहरण के लिए थोक कीमतों के सूचकांक में 1975-76 में कमी दिखाई दी और अगले तीन वर्षों में कीमतों में आपेक्षिक स्थिरता रही। किसी भी हालत में, योजनागत स्कीमों के लिए धनराशियों के आवंटन के समय संबंधित योजना की अवधि में कीमतों में संभावित वृद्धि या योजनागत संसाधनों पर उसके प्रभाव को निर्धारित करना संभव नहीं है। इसलिए योजनागत स्कीमों के लिए धनराशियों के आवंटन के समय भविष्य में होने वाली कीमतों मे वृद्धि के लिए गुंजाइश रखने के लिए कोई अनुभव निरपेक्ष कसौटी नहीं है।

Setting up of a Paper Mill in Nagaland

4925. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of abudant forest resources and sufficient raw material it is proposed to set up medium paper mills in Nagaland; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). An integrated pulp and paper mill with a capacity of 33000 tonnes per annum is being set up at Tuli in Nagaland. There is no other proposal to set up any paper mill in Nagaland on the basis of forest raw materials.

Provision of Jobs for Ex-Servicemen by Directorate of Resettlement and Rehabilitation

4926. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Resettlement and Rehabilitation has ensured the provision of suitable jobs for the ex-servicemen during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the number of ex-servicemen who have been provided the jobs during the past three years,

separately, including the current financial year;

(c) the total number of ex-servicemen registered with the Directorate as on 31st March, 1979, 31st March 1980 and 15th March, 1981;

(d) whether any steps would be undertaken to accelerate the process of rehabilitation by provision of jobs on a larger scale; and

(e) if so, the nature of the steps contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of ex-service. men, including officers, who were provided jobs through the Directorate General of Re-settlement during the past 3 years is as under:—

	1978	1979	1980
Officers	215	203	125
Other Ranks	3,109	2,109	3,216

In addition, a large number of ex-servicemen have been provided jobs through Employment Exchang-

(c) The figures of ex-servicemen registered with the Directorate General Resettlement are maintained by calender years. These are as under:—

	1978	1979	1980
Officers	872	1210	1379
	21235	17760	22336

(d) and (e). The matter is receiv ing the attention of the Gcvernment.

I.A.S. and I.PS Officers

4927 SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of IAS and IPS Officers working in the country; and

(b) what is their number in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). Information is given in the Statement.

Statement

Number of IAS and IPS Officers in position as on 1.1.1981 Cadre-wise.

S.No.	Name of Cadre	No. of IPS officers in position	No. of IPS officers in position
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	263	131
2.	Assam-Meghalaya	148	85
3.	Bihar	297	156
4.	Gujarat	175	84

1	2	3	4
5.	Haryana	136	67
6.	Himachal Pradesh	89	47
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	86	43
8.	Karnataka	203	88
9.	Kerala	129	75
10.	Madhya Pradesh	311	209
11.	Maharashtra	287	148
12.	Manipur-Tripura	82	47
13.	Nagaland	42	There is no IPS Cadre
14.	Orissa	186	100
15.	Punjab	154	87
16.	Rajasthan	189	97
17.	Sikkim	26	9
18.	Tamil Nadu	248	107
19.	Union Territories	158	83
20.	Uttar Pradesh	428	316
21.	West Bengal	243	182
	Total ,	3880	2161
	Candidates appointed on the basis of 1979 Examination not yet finally allotted to States.	124	48
	Grand Total :	4004	2209

Solar Photovoltaic Plant

4928. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drawn up plans to produce on a pilot plant level, solar photovoltaic system of at least one MF per year by 1985; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A 5 year project for the establishment of pilot plant facilities at the Central Electronics Ltd. (a public sector undertaking under the Department of Science and Technology) has been initiated to produce solar photovoltaic modules with an annual aggregate generation capacity of at least 1 MW by 1985. The main objectives of the project are to develop and produce photovoltaic systems for applications such as

pumping water, lighting, communication equipment and other remote area applications. Necessary equipment and facilities including buildings and manpower will be provided under this project. Research and development will also be carried out with a view to reduce the costs of solar photovoltaic systems. A large number of demonstration units will be installed in different parts of the country under this project. The project involves an outlay of 12 crores.

Revision of Orders regarding Stoppage of Centificate to Industries within Lal Dora

4929. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the orders regarding stoppage of certificates to industries within Lal Dora and cancellation of certificates have been revised; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

वैद्यलिंगम आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

4930. श्री गुन्दर शर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या वैद्यलिंगम आयोग के प्रतिवेदन में दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कोई अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या अब कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकटसुब्बय्या): (क) से (ग). सरकार ने न्यायमूर्ति सी. ए. वैद्यलिंगम की रिपोर्ट पर की जाने वाली अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई के बारे में अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है ।

SC/ST Employees in Ministry of Defence

4931. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of employees, category-wise, in the Ministry of Defence in New Delhi Office; and

(b) out of them what is the total number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, category-wise, and also their respectice percentages, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIV RAJ V. PATIL): (a) The requisite information in respect of Ministry of Defence (Sectt.) is as follows:—

(i) Group 'A'	143
(ii) Group 'B' (Gazetted)	138
(iii) Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted)	299
(iv) Group 'C'	441
(v) Group 'D'	270

(b)

	SC	%	ST	%
(i) Group 'A'	18	12.2	1	0.67
(ii) Group 'B' (Gazetted)	15	10.8	1	0.7
(iii) Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted)	24	8	3	1
(iv) Group 'C'	37	8.4	1	0.2
(v) Group 'D'	74	27.4	3	1.1

छावनी बोर्ड द्वारा चलाए जा रहे स्कूल

4932. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या विभिन्न छावनी बोर्ड अपने करदाताओं के बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए प्राथमिक माध्यमिक और अन्य स्कूल चला रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इन स्कूलों को विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को सौंपने का निर्णय लिया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो अब तक राज्य सरकारों को सौंपे गए स्कूलों का विवरण क्या है; और

(घ) इस प्रकार का निर्णय लेने के क्या कारण हैं?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी पाटिल): (क) जी हां। अधिकांश छावनी बोर्ड छावनी तथा उसके निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों के बच्चों के लिए स्कूल चला रहे हैं ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इन स्कूलों को राज्य सरकार को अन्तरित करने के लिए कोई नीति संबंधी निर्णय नहीं किया है। फिर भी कुछ विशेष मामलों में इन्हें राज्य सरकारों को अन्तरित किया गया है ।

(ग) अम्बाला छावनी का एक हाई स्कूल और छः प्राइमरी स्कूल हरियाणा सरकार को 1977 में अन्तरित किए गए थे । 17-1-1981 को रामगढ़ छावनी के छः प्राइमरी स्कूल और एक मिडिल स्कूल बिहार सरकार को और 1-2-1981 को दानापुर छावनी के तीन मिडिल स्कूल बिहार सरकार को सौंप दिए गए थे ।

(घ) 1977 में छावनी से कुछ क्षेत्रों के निकल जाने के फलस्वरूप अम्बाला छावनी के स्कूल अन्तरित किए गए थे । बिहार सरकार द्वारा राज्य के सभी प्राइमरी स्कूलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किए जाने के फलस्वरूप रामगढ़ और दानापुर छावनियों के स्कूलों का अन्तरण किया गया था और इस नीति के कारण ही बिहार सरकार ने इन स्कूलों को अपने अधीन लिया ।

Asstt. Commissioners of Police under Police Commissioner, Delhi

4933. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) the total number of Assistant Commissioners of Police under the Police Commissioner, Delhi;

(b) the number of those Assistant Commissioners of Police who have been provided with driver driven Jeeps for taking them in the morning from their residence to their place of normal work and dropping them back in the evening;

(c) the approximate annual expenditure incurred on these jeeps including P.O.L. and the pay and allowances of the drivers;

(d) the safeguards against the misuse of these vehicles for private use; and

(e) the economies which Government propose to make in this behalf

in the context of the high cost of petrolelum products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) 101.

(b) and (c). According to available information no vehicles are provided just for taking these officers from their residence in the morning to their place of normal work and for dropping them back in the evening. Therefore, the question of any expenditure being incurred in this connection does not arise.

(d) and (e). Instructions are in existence to the effect that the Government vehicles are not to be used for private purposes as well as for economy in the use of petroleum products. The vigilance Branch of Delhi Police carry out surprise checks to detect mis-use.

Funds sanctioned for Home Guards by Seventh Finance Commission

4934. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seventh Finance Commission has sanctioned funds for strengthening Home Guards in States;

(b) whether any such amount has been granted by the Seventh Finance Commission recently to Orissa for the above purpose; and

(c) if so, what specific programmes are going to be implemented in Orissa State by utilising the funds sanctioned recently by the Seventh Finance Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Seventh Finance Commission has recommended financial out-lays on revenue expenditure to nine States including Orissa for the upgradation of Police Administration including Home Guards. The Commission has not, however, separately made any allocation to the States for the upgradation of their Home Guards Organisations.

(b) The Government of India have approved eight schemes for strengthening the Orissa Home Guards Organisation amounting to Rs. 26.82 Lakhs for the period 1979—84. Administrative approval for Rs. 8.92 lakhs for these schemes upto 1980-81 has been issued. The State Government have forwarded some more schemes for the upgradation of the Home Guards Organisation very recently and they are in the process of examination.

(c) The Schemes approved by the Government of India relate to improvement of staff, transport and uniform for Home Guards.

Inclusion of Stamp duty for Fixation of Rateable value of houses in Delhi

4935. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILLANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1206 on the 25th February, 1981 regarding assessment of house tax in Delhi, and state:

(a) when and what were the instructions regarding inclusion of the stamp duty value in the total value of the House/flat for fixing the rateable value issued and at what level, and whether Government propose to lay a copy of the instructions on the Table of the House;

(b) under which provisions of the Delhi Municipal Act, 1957, these instructions were issued;

(c) whether these instructions have the sanction of the Central Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, whether MOD Officers on their own can issue instructions involving financial implications affect-

ing the whole of the Union Territory; and

(f) if so, the rules authorising changes in the declared policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has intimated that the Assessment and Collection Department issued instructions in 1973 to include registration fee, Stamp Duty and duty on transfer of property in the price of land to Work out the estimated capital value for fixing the rateable value under provisions of Section 116(2) of the DMC Act, 1957.

(c) and (d). Sanction of the Central Government is not necessary.

(e) and (f). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has intimated that instructions are issued from time to time by the Commissioner, MCD clarifying certain legal issues and procedures for the guidance of Assessing Officers.

Financial aid to Residents Welfare Association in DIZ area, New Delhi

4936. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Resident's Welfare Associations/Sudhar Samities of Government Servants in Government colonies in DIZ area, New Delhi which are given financial aid by Government;

(b) the number of such associations in DIZ area, New Delhi sectorwise, which have not been given aid during the year 1980-81 and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received complaints, against office-bearer of the associations for misuse of Government aid and mismanagement of associations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the office-bearers of the associations; and

(e) the steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) There are 11 Residents Welfare Associations/Sudhar Samities of Government servants in DIZ area, New Delhi which are recognised and receive financial aid from the Government.

(b) The following associations in DIZ area have not been given aid so far:

Sector	No of Associations	Reasons
Albert Square Sector-C	One	Dispute over elections.
Clive Square	One	Formalities not completed

(c) to (e). There has been no specific complaint as such of misuse of Government aid and mismanagement of associations. There has, however, been one complaint alleging impropriety in the election held for the Managing Committee of the Albert Square Association. This Association has been advised to hold fresh election and the Area Welfare Officer has been asked to assist the Association for ensuring a fair election.

Implementation of Government order in Kalpakkam Atomic Power station

4937. SHRI THAZUHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government orders providing reservation at the time of initial recruitment confirmation and in promoting stage are not being implemented in Kalpakkam Atomic Energy Station, Madras, from the date of issue of orders; if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) if implemented, the year-wise, cadre-wise, department-wise details from the date of issue of orders;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is no SC/ST officer, in officers grade; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

राजस्थान तथा अन्य राज्यों की तुलनात्मक स्थिति

4938. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या **योजना** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में राजस्थान राज्य शिक्षा, चिकित्सा सुविधा, सड़कें, सिंचाई, बिजली, कारखाने, केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता और रेलवे सुविधाओं में पिछड़ा हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त मदों पर प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय के मामले में अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में राजस्थान की स्थिति क्या है; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार जनसंख्या और क्षेत्र के मामलों में दूसरे नम्बर के राज्य राजस्थान के विकास के मामले में अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में दूसरे नम्बर पर लाने की दृष्टि से सहायता करने का है और यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार और कब तक और तत्संबंधी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है?

योजना और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। राजस्थान देश के पिछड़े राज्यों में से एक है। तथापि विकास के विभिन्न मदों पर प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय, अलग-अलग क्षेत्रकों में प्राप्त हुए विकास के चरण और राज्य सरकार द्वारा उनमें से हरेक क्षेत्रक को दी गई प्राथमिकता पर निर्भर करता है। इसलिए विकास के विभिन्न मदों पर प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए तुलनीय नहीं है।

(ग) योजना के उद्देश्यों में से एक उद्देश्य है क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं में उत्तरोत्तर कमी करना। इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए परिकल्पित उपायों में निम्नलिखित उल्लेखनीय हैं :-

(1) आशोधित गाडगिल फार्मूले के अन्तर्गत पिछड़ेपन के कारण दी जाने वाली अधिमानता 10 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 20 प्रतिशत कर दी गई है।

(2) जनसंख्या के लिए अधिमानता पहले की तरह ही 60 प्रतिशत है।

(3) आय समायोजित कुल जनसंख्या के फार्मूले के आधार पर भी विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता आवंटित की गई है जिससे पिछड़े राज्यों को सहायता मिलती है।

(4) इसी प्रकार से अतिरिक्त बाजार ऋणों को भी पिछड़े राज्यों के पक्ष में अधिमानता दी गई है।

(5) विशेष समस्याओं के लिए भी अधिमानता दी जाती है जिसके अन्तर्गत राजस्थान को पर्याप्त लाभ प्राप्त होता है।

(6) जनजातीय क्षेत्रों, अनुसूचित जाति विशेष संघटक योजना, एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास और रेगिस्तान विकास के कार्यक्रमों के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है।

(7) राज्य के भौगोलिक क्षेत्र को किसी भी राज्य के मामले में अभिमानता नहीं दी गई है ।

(8) राष्ट्रीय न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम भी इस प्रकार से तैयार किया गया है जिससे कि व्यक्तियों के बीच की और क्षेत्रों के बीच की असमानताओं को दूर किया जा सके ।

Posting of technocrats as heads of State undertakings

4939. SHRI N. SELVARAJU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for the induction of more competent technocrats into the Secretariat, especially the Ministries which are of a predominantly technical nature;

(b) the steps taken by Government to implement the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission for posting technocrats to be heads of undertakings engaged in activities of a predominantly technical character; and

(c) the obstacles or hurdles, if any, in implementing the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission and the steps taken to remove such obstacles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Appointments to the posts in the Secretariat of the Government of India is normally made from various organised services such as All India Services and Central Group 'A' Services. However, for posts at the Senior levels, apart from officers belonging to organised services, outstanding scientists/technocrats/economists are also considered keeping in view the specific requirements of each post. Presently, most Ministries/Departments which are predominantly of a technical character have technocrats as Secretaries/Additional Secretaries.

(b) and (c). Government has after due consideration, evolved a detailed procedure for selections to top level posts in public undertakings including those of heads of undertakings. Full details of the procedure have been laid down in Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Bureau of Public Enterprises Resolution of August 30, 1974 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part I Section I of the same date.

Pension and Gratuity of personnel of former Suket State

4940. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5276 on the 23rd July, 1980 regarding pension and gratuity of personnel of former Suket State:

(a) whether the representations made by the ex-soldiers of the erstwhile Suket State Forces (I.S.F. Units) have been received alongwith their service records;

(b) whether he is aware that these persons are entitled to pension and gratuity either under the State Forces Pension Rules or the Indian Army Rules;

(c) whether he is aware that in both the above cases, pension/gratuity can be provided to them in view of their record of service and the decorations earned by them;

(d) the steps taken to trace their service records in the concerned Regimental Centre rather than with the District Civil authorities; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken to mitigate their hardships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Representations were received on behalf of ex-soldiers of erstwhile Suket State Forces, along with their service particulars, for grant of pension to them.

(b) and (c). The soldiers of erstwhile State Forces who were discharged prior to merger of these forces with the Indian Army were governed by the State Forces Rules. According to these rules, no pension was admissible but it was upto that State authorities to sanction pension in special cases. The individuals who had rendered service of 15 years or more were entitled to gratuity only. Those who had rendered less than 15 years service were not entitled to gratuity. There are no valid grounds to relax these rules in respect of the individuals whose case has been represented.

(d) Only in one case where the individual belonged to non-ISF Unit, service records are not traceable with the District authorities who are responsible for keeping such records. The Records Office (and not the Regimental Centre) who is supposed to keep records has also confirmed that the service records of the individual is not available with them.

(e) Financial assistance amounting to Rs. 1550 was given to some of these individuals in February and September, 1980 out of the District Flag Day Funds.

Districts and areas declared as Hill Areas

4941. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the districts and areas declared as hill areas in the country, Statewise;

(b) the districts and areas in Orissa considered as hill areas by the State Government and submitted to his Ministry for the consideration therefor;

(c) the schemes and programmes extended in Annual Plan of Fifth Plan and schemes for Sixth Plan for the development of the hill areas in the country; and

(d) funds provided therefor in Fifth Plan and proposals for Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Hill Area Development Programme is operative since 1974-75 in the following areas:

States/Uts.	Districts/Talukas
Uttar Pradesh	Districts of Dehradun, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Chamoli, Uttar Kashi, Almora, Pithoragarh and Nainital.
Assam	Districts of North Cachar and Karbi Anglong.
Tamil Nadu	Nilgiris District.
West Bengal	3 Sub-Divisions of Darjeeling District, namely Sadar, Kalimpong and Kurseong.
Maharashtra, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Daman & Diu	132 Talukas in the Western Ghats Region.

(b) The State Government of Orissa wanted the following ten districts to be considered for inclusion in Hill Area Development Programme: Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Phulbani, Sambalpur and Sundargarh.

(c) The Hill Area plans are not based on a uniform Schematic approach. They follow a sub plan approach. The State Governments prepare the sub-plans for their respective areas keeping in view the local requirements/priorities and the flow of funds from the state plan as well as the Central additive.

(d) For the Sixth Plan, a provision of Rs. 560 crores has been made for providing Special Central Assistance under the Hill Area Development Programme against a provision of Rs. 170 crores in the Fifth Plan.

Offer of New Investments by M/s. Hindustan Lever

4942. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the Government's policy that large and foreign companies should generate their own resources as far as possible for new investments;

(b) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Lever has offered several new investments in conformity with the above policy; and

(c) whether these investments are in the core sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) While considering a scheme of finance for meeting project costs in respect of proposals from MRTP companies, Government's endeavour is to ensure that:—

(i) such companies plough in towards the project cost internally generated resources to the maximum extent possible. For this purpose maximisation of promoters' contribution to the project cost is insisted upon;

(ii) the borrowings from financial institutions for meeting the project cost should be minimum; and

(iii) the promoters are encouraged to go in for public issue of equity/debentures.

(b) and (c). M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited have proposed new investments out of their internal resources for the manufacture of Synthetic Detergents, Complex Fertilizers, Sulphuric Acid, Phosphoric Acid, and Vegetable Oils Except the last, all others are in the core sector.

Setting up of Industries in Chhapra and Siwan

4943. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to provide more employment opportunities to the rural population Government propose to set up some employment oriented industries in the Chhapra and Siwan districts of Bihar with Central assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). In addition to DIC sponsored programme for providing greater employment opportunities, the Bihar State Textile Corporation proposes to set up a spinning mill at Siwan which would be of 25000 spindles and employ nearly 1000 persons. Currently there is no proposal to set up any industry in large or medium sector at Chhapra.

Licences granted in Rajasthan

4944. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial licences granted in Rajasthan during the last three years and names of industries to be set up under public, private and joint sector; and

(b) how much loan was sanctioned, released and how many are showing profil and good prospects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The following number of Industrial Licences were granted during 1978, 1979 & 1980 for industries in Rajasthan:—

	No. of Industrial Licences granted 1978	1979	1980
Total	10	8	15
Public Sector (Centre+State)	...	...	...
State Industrial Dev. Corporation	1	..	1
Private Sector	9	8	14

A statement indicating details of the above licences is enclosed.

(b) Loans are not directly sanctioned by the Central Government to the Industrial Units. The information about advances, if any, given by public sector banks to the industrial units cannot be divulged in accordance with practices and usage customary among banks or under the provisions of statutes governing public sector banks. Information in respect of profits etc., are not maintained in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals, Department of Industrial Development.

Statement

Details of Industrial Licences granted during the years 1978 *to* 1980 *for industries to be set up in Public Sector State Industrial Development Corporations and Private Sector in Rajasthan*

S.No.	Name of the Party/ Undertaking	Location	Item of manufacture and capacity
1	2	3	4
	Public Sector (Centre and State)		
	1978 1979 1980	NIL	
	State Industrial Development Corporation		
	1978		
1.	M/s. Rajasthtan State Industrial & Minerals Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Jaipur	Udaipur, Rajsthan	Bimetal strips =50 TPA
	1979	NIL	
	1980		
2.	Rajasthan Explosives & Chemicals Ltd. C/o Rajasthan State Indl. & Mineral Dev., Corpn. Ltd. Jaipur	Bharatpur, Rajsthan	(i) Industrial explosives =10,000 tonnes (ii) Doenators=15 million nos. etc. etc.

S.No.	Name of the Party/Undertaking	Location	Item of manufacture and capacity
	Private Sector		
	1978		
3.	M/s. J.K. Synthetics Ltd., New Delhi	Kota, Rajasthan	DMT=4000 tonnes Mono Ethylene Glycol (by-product)=1000 tonnes
4.	M/s. Mangaram Cement Ltd., New Delhi	Kota, Rajasthan	Portland Cement =4,00,000 tonnes.
5.	M/s. Aloobex Metals Pvt. Ltd., Jodhpur	Jodhpur, Rajasthan	Non-ferrous extrusions =1,500 tonnes (existing) =2,000 tonnes (after exp.) Copper and copper base alloy pipes and tubes =1,200 tonnes
6.	M/s. J.K. Synthetics Ltd., Kanpur	Kota, Rajashtan	Polyster staple fibre =900 tonnes (existing) =3,000 tonnes (after exp.)
7.	M/s. Paschimi Rajasthan Dugdh Utpadak Sahakari Sangh Ltd., Jodhpur	Jodhpur, Rajasthan	1. Table Butter=1500 tonnes 2. Ghee=750 tonnes 3. Case in=75 tonnes 4. Skimmed milk powder/ whole milk powder=2700 tonnes etc. etc.
8.	M/s. Eichor Tractors India Ltd., New Delhi	Alwar, Rajasthan	Diesal Engines of 2,000 RPM and above, in the range of 3 to 12 HP=3,000 Nos.
9.	M/s. Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd., New Delhi	Kota, Rajasthan	Rayon Chafer Fabric=300 tonnes. Rayon Tyre Dipped Fabric=360 tonnes.
10.	M/s. Sunil Synchem Ltd., New Delhi	Alwar, Rajasthan	Hardshell Empty Gelatine Capsule=200 mill. capsules=400 mill capsules (after expansion)
11.	M/s. Uttari Rajasthan Sahakari Dugdha Utpadak Sangh Ltd., Rajasthan	Bikaner, Rajasthan	1. Table Butter=1500 tonnes 2. Ghee=750 tonnes. 3. Case in=75 tonnes. etc. etc.
	1979		
12.	M/s. Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd., New Delhi	Kota, Rajasthan	Visoose Rayon Tyre Cord Yarn=5000 tonnes (existing) 7000 tonnes (after expn.)
13.	M/s. J.K. Synthetics Ltd., Kanpur	Kota, Rajasthan	Polyster Staple Fibre=3000 tonnes per annum (existing) =6,000 tonnes per annum (after expn.)
14.	M/s. Vishal Chemicals India Ltd., New Delhi	Alwar, Rajasthan	Modified and refined (Guar Gum and Derivatives such as Oxidised Guar Gum, carbody-methylated Guar Gum Hydroxalkylated Guar Gum and similar carbohydrate modifications=2700 m. tonnes.

S.No.	Name of the Party/Undertaking	Location	Item of manufacture and capacity
15.	M/s. Chetna Polycoats Pvt. Ltd., Delhi	Tehsil Bhiwadi, Distt. Alwar, Rajasthan	Polyurethane and Acrylic coated fabrics=30 lakh square metres
16.	M/s. Indian Fibres Ltd., Calcutta	Tehsil Sanganor (Area Durgapura), Jaipur, Rajasthan	Gaur Gum Powder=1800 M. tonnes Guar Gum Granuals=5400 MT.
17.	Rathi Gases Ltd., New Delhi	Alwar, Rajasthan	Nitrogen gas=0·50 mill cu. metres.
18.	Ansat Plastics Pvt. Ltd., Jaipur	Bhiwadi (Alwar), Rajasthan	LDPE Co-extended film=600 (six hundred) tonnes.
19.	Bharat Alums & Chemicals Ltd. MCD Building New Delhi	Matsya Industrial Area, Alwar, Rajasthan	Single superphasphate=66000 tonnes.
	1980		
20.	Shriram Vinyal P Chemical Industries, New Delhi	Kota, Rajasthan	1. Caustic soda=33000 tonnes (existing 66000 tonnes (after expn.) 2. Liquid chlorine=7920 tonnes (existing) 31680 tonnes (after expn.)
21.	Bharat Alums & Chemicals Ltd., New Delhi	Teh. & Distt. Alwar, Rajasthan	Sulphuric acid=16500 tonnes (existing) 39,600 tonnes after expn.)
22.	Sunil Synchem Ltd., New Delhi	Distt. Alwar, Rajasthan	I-methyl dopa=24 tonnes
23.	Sunil Synchem Ltd., Alwar	Distt. Alwar, Rajasthan	Automatic hard gelatine capsule machines=8 Nos.
24.	Indag Rubber Ltd., New Delhi	Alwar, Rajasthan	1. Pre-cured treadrubber=6000 tonnes 2. Bonding, repair and extrusion gums=1150 tonnes 3. Rubber cements=300 kilo lts.
25.	Toshniwal Industries Pvt. Ltd., Ajmer	Ajmer, Rajasthan	Electronic controllers for two portion, control=1000 Nos.
26.	Alwar Jila Dugdh Utpadak Sahakari Sangh Ltd., Alwar	Alwar, Rajasthan	1. Skimmed milk powder=2100 MT 2. Case in=35 MT 3. Butter (byproduct)=1500 MT 4. Ghee=80 MT
27.	Ajmer Zila Dugdh Utpadak Sahakari Sangh Ltd. Ajmer	Ajmer Rajasthan	1. Skimmed milk powder=170 MT 2. Case in=35 MT 3. Butter (byproduct)=1300 MT 4. Ghee (by product)=50 MT

S. No.	Name of the Party/ Undertaking	Location	Item of manufacture and capacity
28.	Jaipur Zila Dugdh Utpadak Sahakari Sangh Ltd. Jiapur	Jaipur Rajasthan	1. Milk powder 2100 tonnes
	Sahakari Sangh Ltd. Jaipur	Rajasthan	2. Casein=70 tonnes
			3. Butter (by product)=1400 tonnes
			4. Ghee (by product)=130 tonnes etc.
29.	P.G. Foils Ltd. Distt. Pali Marwar Rajasthan	Raipur pali Rajasthan	Aluminium Foils=1500 tonnes
30.	Shri Om Prakash Rajgarhia Delhi.	Alwar Rajasthan	Rods, Blocks and Sheets from enginering plastics=150 tonnes
31.	Suneel Textile Mills(P) Ltd. Bhilwara Rajasthan	Hamirgarh Road Bhilwara Rajasthan	Shoddy Yarn—=600 spindles
32.	Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd. Bombay	Bajaj Nagar Mavli Udaipur Rajasthan	Portland Cement=2,00,000 tonnes (exitsing) 4,00,000 tonnes (after expansion)
33.	National Air Products Ltd. MGF; House New Delhi.	Teh. & Distt. Alwar Rajasthan	Light and modium structurals in all permissible grades of steel=20,000 tonnes.

हरिजनों पर अत्याचारों को रोकने के लिए सवर्ण हिन्दुओं से शस्त्र बरामद करना

4945. **श्री आर. एन. राकेश:** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने हरिजनों तथा पिछड़े वर्गों पर अत्याचारों को रोकने के अभियान के रूप में देश में विभिन्न राज्यों में गैर अनुसूचित जातियों से अनधिकृत राईफलों, बन्दूकें, तेज धार वाले हथियार आदि बरामद किये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी राज्य वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मंकवाणा): (क) और (ख). किसी विशेष समुदाय से अवैध हथियारों की बरामदगी के संबंध में आंकड़े नहीं रखे जा रहे हैं। तथापि केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्री ने राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को भेजे गए अपने तारीख 10 मार्च, 1980 के अर्ध शासकीय पत्र में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ अनुसूचित जातियों पर अत्याचारों को रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय सुझाए थे:

"राज्यों में दिए गए शस्त्र लाइसेंसों का पुनरीक्षण करना और जिन क्षेत्रों में अत्याचार हुए हैं या अत्याचार के लिए सम्भाव्य क्षेत्र हैं उनमें इस प्रकार के लाइसेंसों को रद्द करना आवश्यक है। साथ ही अवैध हथियारों के निर्माण के लिए कुख्यात क्षेत्रों की छानबीन की जानी चाहिए और अत्याचार करने के इस श्रोत को पूरी तरह नष्ट कर देना चाहए।

दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के फ्लैटों के कर-निर्धारण योग्य मूल्य आंकने का तरीका

4946. **श्री केशो राम पारधी:** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा फ्लैटों का कर-निर्धारण मूल्य कुल लागत पर आंकने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि यह स्वी-

कार किया जा चुका है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के फ्लैटों के मूल्य में निर्माण की लागत और भूमि की लागत के अतिरिक्त अन्य शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत खर्च भी शामिल हैं;

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम के सम्पत्ति शुल्क सम्बन्धी पर्चे में यह व्यवस्था न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के फ्लैटों के मामले में कर-निर्धारण मूल्य कुल लागत के आधार पर आंका जायेगा; और

(ग) क्या उन कालोनियों में फ्लैटों के मामले में गृह-कर का निर्धारण सम्पत्ति शुल्क पर्चे में दिये गये नियमों के अनुसार किया जाता है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा): (क) से (ग). दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि स्व अधिकृत डी. डी. ए. फ्लैटों के कर निर्धारण मूल्य को, डी. डी. ए. द्वारा फ्लैट के आवंटों से ली गयी कुल लागत के आधार पर जैसा कि आवंटन पत्र पट्टे में दिखाया गया है, निर्धारित किया जाता है। निगम द्वारा सम्पत्ति कर पर कोई पुस्तिका जारी नहीं की है।

Demands of Central Government Employees pending with J.C.M.

4947. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that as many as seven demands of Central Government employees and workers are pending in the J.C.M. for for Official action; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to meet those demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The Joint Consultative Machinery which is an instrument for negotiated settlement of demands of Staff Side representing Central Government employees is a three tire Machinery—(i) National Council at the apex, (ii) Departmental Councils at the level of the Ministries/Departments, and (iii) Office Councils at the level of individual officers. Presumably, the Member has in mind some of the demands pending in the National Council. These demands are either pending in the Council itself or in the Committees set up by the Council. Durnig the course of discussion of the demands at the various levels of Joint Councils and Committees set up by them, they have necessarily to pend. However, such pending items are continously reviewed and discussed, formally and informally, with Staff Side in the Standing Committee, specific sub-Committees as also in full Councils. Constant efforts are made to settle matters in constructive dialogue with Staff Side by adopting suitable measures e.g. activating Committees, opening informal channels of communications/decisions, revamping procedural aspects of JCM, etc.

Women robbed in Shastri Nagar Delhi

4948. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item under the caption "Woman robbed of jewellery by 2 policemen" in the Sunday Standard dated the 15th February, 1981; and

(b) if so, the details of the loss and the result of the enquiry conducted so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One Gold Necklace and a pair of ear-rings weighing about 5 tolas and a cash amount of Rs. 20,000/- is

reported to be the loss. Investigations have revealed that Santokh Singh and Narain Singh of Punjab are responsible for the robbery. Accused Santokh Singh has been arrested by the Ganga Nagar Police and he has been identified by the complaint. Efforts are being made to apprehend the other accused and to recover the last property.

चतुर्थ भारतीय इंजीनियरी व्यापार मेले का आयोजन

4949. **श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चतुर्थ भारतीय इंजीनियरी व्यापार मेला नई दिल्ली में हाल में आयोजित किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस व्यापार मेले के परिणामस्वरूप किस-किस देश से किस-किस वस्तु को खरीद के लिए क्रयादेश प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार विदेशों में इस प्रकार के मेले आयोजित करके देश में निर्मित वस्तुओं की प्रदर्शनियां आयोजित करने की योजना तैयार कर रही है जिससे कि निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन मिल सके;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना): (क) चतुर्थ इंजीनियरी व्यापार मेला नई दिल्ली में हाल ही में भारतीय इंजीनियरी उद्योग संघ द्वारा आयोजित किया गया था ।

(ख) जानकारी नीचे दी जाती है :—

देश का नाम	वस्तुएँ जिनके लिए क्रयादेश दिये गए हैं
(1) नाइजीरिया	कैल्क्यूलेटर
(2) युगांडा .	साइकिल, साबुन बनाने की मशीनें, आटा मिलें, और रोटरी तेल मिलें
(3) जैरे . .	आटा मिलें और रोटरी तेल मिलें
(4) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	मशीनी औजार

(ग) तथा (घ). भारतीय व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड और व्यापार विकास प्राधिकरण जो दोनों सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम हैं, ने संलग्न विवरण के अनुसार 1981-82 में विदेशों में भारतीय सामान की प्रदर्शनी के लिए एक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

1981–82 में विदेशों में आयोजित किए जाने वाले मेलों/प्रदर्शनियों का अस्थायी कार्यक्रम

1. भारतीय व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण लि०

1. मिलन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला मिलन (इटली)	14–23 अप्रैल, 1981
2. भारतीय वस्त्र और परिधान मेला, हांगकांग ।	18–22 मई, 1981

3. न्यूजीलण्ड अन्तरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेला, आकलैण्ड (न्यूजीलैण्ड)	29 जुलाई से 5 अगस्त, 1981 एवं 29 अगस्त से 5 सितम्बर, 1981.
4. बुद्धापेस्ट अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बसन्त मेला, (उपभोक्ता सामान) बुद्धापेस्ट (हंगरी)	18–27 सितम्बर, 1981.
5. बुचारेस्ट अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, बुचारेस्ट (रूमानिया)	15–23 अक्तूबर, 1981.
6. अल्जियर्स अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, (अल्जीरयर्स) अल्जीरिया	सितम्बर, 1081.
7. तेहरान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, तेहरान (इरान)	19 सितम्बर 10 अक्तूबर, 1981.
8. घांट अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, घांट बेलजीयम	12–27 सितम्बर, 1981.
9. बगदाद अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, बगदाद (ईराक)	1–15 अक्तूबर, 1981.
10. चिलियन वार्षिक व्यापार मेला एफ आई एसए 1981 सेन्टियागो (चिली)	29 अक्तूबर, 1981 से 15 नवम्बर 1981.
11. प्रैट-ए-पोर्टर फैमीनीन इण्टरनेशनल एक्जीबीशन फार लेडीज रेडी-टू-वीयर क्लाथिंग पेरिस (फ्रांस)	17–21 अक्तूबर, 1981.
12. नेरोबी में भारतीय प्रदर्शनी (केन्या)	जनवरी, 1982.
13. बहरीन में भारतीय प्रदर्शनी	फरवरी/मार्च, 1982.
14. मैक्सिको में भारतीय प्रदर्शनी मैक्सिको	तिथि निर्धारित की जानी है।
15. काहिरा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला काहिरा (मिश्र का अरब गणराज्य)	मार्च, 1982.

2. व्यापार विकास प्राधिकरण

16. भारतीय परिधान मेला, टोकियो (जापान)।	जुलाई, 20–24, 1981.

17. बायर-सेलर- मीट्स

(1) टोरोन्टो (कनाडा)	28 सितम्बर––2 अक्तूबर, 1981
(2) अटलांटा (संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका)	अक्तूबर, 12–16, 1981.

Increase in Types and Tubes Prices

4950. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the major producers of automobile tyres and tubes in the country have jacked up their prices;

(b) if so, when it was raised and to what extent for each item by each of these producers; and

(c) whether Government have given its approval for this fresh price increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In February, 1981 certain tyres manufacturing companies increased the prices of automobile tyres and tubes. The increase in the wholesale prices of tyres and tubes during the last six months is indicated in the enclosed statement.

(c) As there is no statutory control over the prices of tyres and tubes, tyre manufacturing companies are not required to secure Government's approval for effecting the price increase.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF TYRES

S. No.	Name of the Commodities with Specifications	Sept. 1980	October 1980	November 1980	December 1980	January 1981	February 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Tyres						
	Car Tyres Standard Rayon BSW						
1	6·70-15 6 Play rating C. 49	515·00	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	540·00
2	5·90-15	402·00	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	419·00
3	5·20-14	338·00	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	355·00
4	5·60-13	402·00	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	421·00
	Truck Tyres						
5	8·25-20 12 PRHW 105 Rayon	1650·00	N.C.	N.C.	1690·00	N.C.	1750·00
6	9·00-20 12 PRHW 105 MK II	1960·00	N.C.	N.C.	2000·00	N.C.	2041·00
	Motor Cycle Tyres						
7	3·25-19 4 Ply	170·00	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	174·00
	Scooter Tyres						
8	3·50-10 4 Ply	103·00	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	105·00
	Tractor Tyres						
9	12·3-28 (11-28) CG-4	1300·00	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.
10	12·4-36 (11·36) 6 Ply rear	1600·00	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.
	Off the Highway Nylon Tyres						
11	12·00-24/25 16 Play Nylon	5774·00	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.
12	18·00 -24/25 12 Play Nylon	16147·00	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.
	Cycle Tyre						
13	28-1½ w.o.	14·65	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C

N.C.—Denotes NO CHANGE.

Foreigners posing as Indian Citizens

4951. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to identify the people who are not Indian Citizens but are posing as such in different States including Assam;

(b) the approximate State-wise number of persons who entered into India after 19 July, 1948 from territories which became East and West Pakistan in addition to the persons whose Indian citizenship was restored as per Nehru-Liaquat Pact of 1950;

(c) the number of persons State-wise, who were granted Indian citizenship after they migrated or in any other way entered into India and the number of persons who applied for Indian citizenship to the concerned authorities;

(d) whether there is any Agreement or International understanding which binds the Government of India to confer India citizenship to any class of people who have infiltrated or migrated into India after 19 July, 1948; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The identification of foreigners staying illegally anywhere in the country including Assam, is a continuous process.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) No such agreement or International understanding has been arrived at in the case of infiltrators or migrants into India.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

According to the information available approximate number of persons who entered India from the territories which became East and West Pakistan is as follows:—

(*i*) *During* 1946—31-3-1958

West Bengal	31·47 lakhs
Other States	9·70 Lakhs

(*ii*) *From former East Pakistan during* 1-4-1958 *to* 31-12-1963

West Bengal	0·55 lakhs
Other States	0·06 lakhs

(*iii*) *From former East Pakistan during* 1-1-1964 to 25-3-1971

West Bengal	7 57 lakhs
Assam	2•14 lakhs
Tripura	1•43 lakhs

(*iv*) *Refugees from erstwhile E. Paistan from* 25-3-1971 to 15-12-1971

West Bengal	74·93 lakhs
Tripura	14·16 lakhs
Meghalaya	6·68 lakhs
Assam	3·13 lakhs
Bihar	0•09 lakhs

(*v*) *From Sind (Pakistan) during and immediately after Indo-Pak War of* 1971

Gujarat & Rajasthan	0•58 lakhs

जनसंख्या में वार्षिक वृद्धि

4952. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में जनसंख्या में कितनी वार्षिक वृद्धि होती है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) : जैसा कि 1981 की जनगणना के अस्थायी जनसंख्या योग से प्रकट होता है, 1971-81 के दशक में देश में जनसंख्या में औसत वार्षिक वृद्धि 13.7 लाख है।

गुजरात द्वारा सीमेंट का आयात

4953. **श्री छोटू भाई गामित** : क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात सरकार ने औद्योगिक प्रयोजनों के लिए सीमेंट का आयात करने की अनुमति मांगी है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) गुजरात सरकार को सीमेंट का आयात करने की अनुमति कब दी जाएगी और उन्हें अनुमति देने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे ठोस उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना): (क) जी, हां। एक लाख मी. टन सीमेंट का सीधे आयात करने के लिए अनुमति मांगते हुए गुजरात सरकार से एक अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ था।

(ख) चूंकि सीमेंट के आयात को राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से प्रणालीबद्ध किया जाता है इसलिए देश में अन्य अभिकरणों द्वारा सीधे ही आयात करने के लिए अनुमति देना संभव नहीं है।

कारों का वार्षिक उत्पादन

4954. **श्री गदाधर साहा** : क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में कारों के वार्षिक उत्पादन के बारे में वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा यूरोपीय और जापानी आटोमोबाइल निर्माताओं से कहा जा रहा है कि वे भारत में कारें बनाने के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा अधिगृहित भारतीय उद्यम में सहयोग करें; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर आटोमोबाइल कम्पनियों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना): (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों का यात्री कारों का उत्पादन इस प्रकार है:-

1977-78	34,438 नग
1978-79	33,567 नग
1979-80	33,074 नग

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) विश्व के विभिन्न मोटरगाड़ी निर्माताओं से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों का सरकार द्वारा अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।

Reservation of Posts for SC/ST in Central Government Establishments in Orissa

4955. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward communities in Central Government establishments in Orissa;

(b) whether those posts have been filled up during the last two years or whether any of them remained unfilled;

(c) whether any of the posts meant for reserved candidates have been filled up by candidates of the general category; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). Reservation for Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes are provided in vacancies occurring from time to time and *not* in posts. At present, there is no reservation for backward communities other than Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes in Central Government services. The statewise statistics regarding reservation in Central Government establishments is not maintained by the Government.

Development of Backward Area of Maharashtra

4956. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to develop backward areas in the State of Maharashtra during last three years; and

(b) what are the programmes in the matter during the current five year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The development of areas at the, and below State Level including backward areas is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. Central assistance, which is provided under an objective formula approved by the National Development Council, gives adequte weightage to backwardness. This assistance is given in the form of block grants and loans so as to leave to the States the necesary flexibility in deciding allocations to specific areas|regions according to their specific problems and priorities.

In addition, central assistance for the State plans, Central assistance is also given through Centrally sponsored schemes for programmes of national priorities such as in the case of tribal areas, drought prone areas programme, the Hill Areas programme, the programme of Integrated and Rural Development, and the National Rural Employment Programme. Further the Minimum Needs Programme seeks to provide the deficiencies in various specific amenities such as safe drinking water supply, health, elementary education, rural roads, rural electrification and relates itself to the objective of removing disparities between areas and income groups.

Payment of Over Time Allowance by Ministries

4957. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the amount of overtime allowance paid by each Ministry of the Government of India during the last three years, Ministrywise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): The information on overtime expenditure is collected for the financial years. A statement showing the expenditure on overtime allowance by various Ministries of the Central Government during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 is annexed.

Statement

(Rs. in '000)

S.No.	Ministry	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1.	Agriculture	3056	2613	2487
2.	Atomic Energy	5972	6814	8483
3.	Comptroller and Auditor General	1031	1094	1155
4.	Tourism & Civil Aviation	13332	17152	20010
5.	Commerce	390	470	545
6.	Civil Supplies	79	89	73
7.	Cabinet Affairs	46	41	56
8.	Communications	140971	213787	282463
9.	Defence (Civilian)	158870	179682	145701
10.	Finance	75645	71982	66998*
11.	External Affairs	859	756	835
12.	Education & Culture	876	1315	1447*
13.	Electronics	30	42	40
14.	Energy	408	509	558
15.	Home Affairs	1977	2156	2837
16.	Health & Family Welfare	528	539	676*
17.	Industry	600	895	835
18.	Information & Broadcasting	6290	7260	10419
19.	Irrigation	242	246	306
20.	Law, Justice & Company Affairs	489	576	610
21.	Labour	511	690	722
22.	Petroleum, Chemical & Fertilizers	176	237	216
23.	Planning	120	181	215
24.	Parliamentary Affairs	44	74	50
25.	President's Secretariat	35	30	28
26.	Prime Minister's Office	126	121	142
27.	Railways	142127	203133	244610
28.	Rural Reconstruction	73	98	131
29.	Science & Technology	462	608	792

(Rs. in 1000)

S.No.	Ministry	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
30.	Supply and Rehabilitation	543	632	597
31.	Social Welfare	29	55	48
32.	Shipping & Transport	661	705	1231
33.	Steel & Mines	1421	1660	1849
34.	Statistics	64	125	161
35.	Space	2494	2110	3006
36.	Vice-President's Sectt.	0006	0004	0006
37.	U.P.S.C.	187	264	361
38.	Works & Housing	1358	2132	1948
	Total	562128	720877	802647

*Figures are provisional.

रावतभाटा परमाणु बिजली घर में ट्रिटियम का फैलना

4958. **श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान रावतभाटा परमाणु बिजली घर के प्रथम यूनिट में ट्रिटियम फैलने की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार का खतरा दूर करने में बिजली घर के इंजीनियरों की असमर्थता अथवा असफलता के बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी और इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. पी. एन. सिंह): (क) से (ग). रावतभाटा स्थित रिएक्टर जैसे रिएक्टरों के चालू रहने के दौरान ट्रिटियम निरपवाद रूप से पैदा होता है । फिर भी, इस बात का पूरा ध्यान रखा जाता है कि ऐसे सदूषण को अनुमेय सीमा के भीतर ही रखा जाए ।

Prospects of Stenographer Grade 'C'

4959. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Senior Personal Assistants (SPAs) have not been provided to all the Directors of the rank of Brigadiers and Equivalents in the Armed Forces Headquarters and it has blocked the existing poor, meagre career prospects of stenographers grade 'C';

(b) whether many stenographers Grade 'C' retire in that very grade after putting in long long years of service;

(c) if so, do Government propose spelling out the number of Directors who have not been provided with SPAs and the reasons thereof and what steps are proposed to be taken to remedy this wrong and by when SPAs will be provided; and

(d) do Governmnet propose to indicate whether it would consider posting S.P.A. with all Brigadiers and

Equivalents irrespective of the designations, if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that Senior Personal Assistants (SPAs) have not been provided to all the Directors of the rank of Brigadier and equivalent.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal at present to provide SPAs to all officers of the rank of Brigadier and equivalent or to all Directors.

According to prescribed yardstick. CPAs (Stenographers Grade 'B') are authorised only to officers of the rank of Major General and equivalent. Officers of the rank of Brigadier and equivalent are authorised. PAs (Stenographer Grade 'C'). However, certain number of posts of PAs attached with officers of the rank of Brigadier and equivalent holding the appointment of Director were upgraded as SPAs as a very special case to improve the career prospects of Stenographers Grade 'C'. This measure has brought substantial improvement in the career prospects of Stenographers Grade 'C'.

Setting up of Big Industries in U.P.

4960. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and kind of big/heavy industrial units functioning in each State, as on 1st January, 1981;

(b) what are the guidelines for establishment of such industries in the country;

(c) whether any proposal has been received by the State Government for any big/heavy industry project to be established in Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, what are those proposals;

(e) whether the Planning Commission and Government cleared these projects for establishment; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHR CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Since no definition exists of big/heavy industrial units, it is not possible to enumerate such units. However, the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) conducted by the Central Statistical Organisation contains data relating to industries coming within the ambit of the ASI. This is a published document.

(b) The Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956, and the policy pronouncements made from time to time have set out the sector-wise roles of large, medium, small scale, cottage and village industries. The Industrial Policy Statement of July, 1980 has already been placed before Parliament, and discussed in both the Houses.

(c) to (f). The UP State Industrial Development Corporation, and other State Government organisations can apply, like any applicant, for the grant of an industrial licence. Details of all letters of intent/industrial licences issued to all applicants are published in the Monthly Newsletter of the Indian Investment Centre, copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

Details of applications pending consideration are not revealed until Government has taken a view thereon.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में प्रथम श्रेणी से चतुर्थ श्रेणी तक अराजपत्रित और राजपत्रित कर्मचारियों का आरक्षण कोटा पूरा करना

4961. श्री राज नाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :
श्री भीखा भाई :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में काम कर रहे प्रथम श्रेणी से चतुर्थ श्रेणी तक

के अराजपत्रित और राजपत्रित कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या इन सभी कार्यालय में आरक्षित कोटा पूरा कर लिया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार भविष्य में इस कोटे को पूरा करने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और केन्द्रीय कार्यालयों में आरक्षित कोटे के अनुसार कर्मचारियों को कब तक नियुक्त और पदोन्त किया जाएगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा): (क) और (ख). 1-1-1979 की स्थिति के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रतिनिधित्व के ब्यौरे अनुबंध में दिए गए हैं। अनुसूचित जातियों की कमी मुख्यतः समूह क तथा ख में है और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सभी ग्रुपों में है यद्यपि अनुसूचित जातियों का सम्पूर्ण प्रति निधित्व 15 प्रतिशत से अधिक हो गया है । इस कमी के कारण ये हैं कि सभी समूहों में पदोन्नति में आरक्षण पहली बार केवल 1972 में लागू किया गया था (और वह भी वरिष्ठता-सह-योग्यता के मामले में) और वर्ष 1974 में इसे समूह क की निम्नतम सीढ़ी तक चयन द्वारा पदोन्नति में भी लागू कर दिया गया था ।

(ग) और (घ). मंत्रालयों/विभागों से कहा गया है कि वे आरक्षण आदेशों और उनमें निर्धारित क्रियाविधियों का कड़ाई से अनुपालन करें और उनका प्रतिनिधित्व बढ़ाने के लिए सभी प्रयत्न करें । भर्ती तथा पदोन्नतियों के समय अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्यों को दी गई व्यापक प्रसुविधाओं तथा रियायतों के अतिरिक्त, विभिन्न प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं के लिए उम्मीदवार तैयार करने हेतु शिक्षण केन्द्र भी आरम्भ किए गए हैं । जिन क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जनजातियों की घनी आबादी है उनमें परीक्षा केन्द्र भी स्थापित किए गए हैं । कुछ मामलों में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए विशेष विभागीय परीक्षा भी ली गई है । यह आशा की जाती है कि प्रतिनिधित्व का स्तर अल्पावधि में ही निर्धारित प्रतिशतता तक पहुंच जाएगा ।

अनुबन्ध

समूह	कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	अनुसूचित जाति	प्रतिशतता	अनुसूचित जनजाति	प्रतिशतता
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	1-1-1979 की स्थिति के अनुसार				
क (श्रेणी I)	46,434	2,204	4.75	435	0.94
ख (श्रेणी-II)	56,287	4,150	7.37	579	1.03
ग (श्रेणी III)	17,18,576	2,15,762	12.55	53,460	3.11
घ (श्रेणी-(IV) (सफाई कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर)	12,17,254	2,45,596	19.32	65,975	5.19
योग	30,92,551	4,67,712	15.12	120.449	3.89

Scheme for Revival of Sick Units in Small Scale Industry

4962. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new schemes have been evolved for quick revival of sick units in the Small Scale Industry; and

(b) what steps have been taken to ensure that facilities proposed to be given under such schemes are not misused or wasted by the failing entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). A Margin Money Scheme under which a portion of the money required to be brought in by the entrepreneur of a sick small scale unit would be given as a soft loan to enable him to avail of the institutional finance required for the approved revival programme, is under formulation. A number of safeguards to ensure availing of the benefits by only genuinely sick units having a potential for revival, are expected to be provided in this scheme.

Minorities Commission

4963. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when the Minorities Commission of India was set up and what are the salient features and terms of reference of the Commission;

(b) the names of the Communities which are categorised as 'Minority' in the country;

(c) what would be the position of an All India Minority Community like Muslims who are in majority and a majority community like Hindus who are in a minority in a State like Jammu and Kashmir; and

(d) the reasons for not accepting the jurisdiction of Minorities Commission by the Jammu and Kashmir State and the steps Government of India have taken or propose to take in this regard and also to bring the minority communities of the State like Hindus, Sikhs, Christians and Buddhists within the ambit of the Minorities Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) A copy of the Government of India's Resolution dated the 12th January, 1978, setting up the Minorities Commission and indicating its salient features and terms of reference is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2218. 81].

(b) and (c). The term 'minority' has not been defined in the Constitution. However, for the purposes of safeguarding interests of minorities, certain norms have been adopted which are contained in the reports of the Minorities Commission and Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities; laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament from time to time.

(d) According to the present provisions of the Constitution, it is not possible to extend the jurisdiction of the Minorities Commission over the State of Jammu and Kashmir which is governed by a special provision i.e. Article 370 of the Constitution.

Post matric scholarships for Adivasis in Orissa

4964. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has requested the Union Government to enhance the rate of Post-Matric Scholarsips for Adivasi and Harijan Students; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Orissa have recommended that the rates of scholarships for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe studnets under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme may be raised at a flat rate of Rs. 50/- per month per scholar from the current Academic Session. The general question relating to the enhancement of existnig rates of Post Matric Scholarships is already under consideration of the Government of India and the State Government was informed accordingly.

Samaj Sadan of Grih Kalyan Kendra, R. K. Puram, New Delhi

4965. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Sector I, R. K. Puram the Samaj Sadan of the Grih Kalyan Kendra is far too small and inadequate to meet the requirements of three Residents' Welfare Associations in arranging national integration and cultural programmes, indoor games and other activities;

(b) whether there is no Barat Ghar in R. K. Puram, New Delhi, thereby causing lots of problems to the residents in arranging social get-to-gether and religious functions such as marriages etc;

(c) whether bigger Samaj Sadan exist in Sarojini Nagar, Lodi Road, Andrews Ganj etc. but not one in R. K. Puram and a Committee of experts was appointed in the past to go into the matter but no action was taken thereon; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to construct a bigger Samaj Sadan in Sector I, R. K. Puram and provide a Barat Ghar to ameliorate the hardships of the residents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no Barat Ghar in R. K. Puram. However, the Directorate of Estates allots for purposes of conducting marriages, quarters lying vacant at the time applications are received from Government servants. Other social and cultural functions are allowed to be held in the Samaj Sadans.

(c) The Samaj Sadans at Sarojini Nagar, Lodi Road and Andrews Ganj are bigger than those in R. K. Puram. The recommendations of the Committee on the construction of Community Halls (Samaj Sadans) has been accepted and steps have been taken to implement them in a phased manner.

(d) It is proposed to construct a bigger Samaj Sadan in Sector I, R. K. Puram which will include a Barat Ghar also.

सीमान्तिक किसानों और कृषि श्रमिकों को गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर उठाया जाना

4966. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत निश्चित सहायता दे कर सीमान्तिक किसानों और कृषि श्रमिकों के एक-तिहाई परिवारों को आगामी पांच वर्षों में गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर लाया जा सकता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में योजना की रूपरेखा और विवरण क्या है और इसे किस प्रकार कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा ?

योजना और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) और (ख). छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 150 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों को सहायता देने की परकल्पना है जिससे कि उन्हें योजना की अवधि में गरीबी के स्तर

से ऊपर लाया जा सके । इस कार्यक्रम के लिए लक्ष्यित समूह में गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे रहने वाले किसान तथा न केवल भूमि-हीन मजदूर और मझौले किसान, बल्कि छोटे किसान, ग्रामीण कारीगर और अन्य ग्रामीण कामगार भी शामिल हैं । इस कार्य-क्रम के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे की जनसंख्या के सबसे नीचे के दशमक में से लाभग्राहियों का पता लगाया जाता है। इन परिवारों को बैंकों और अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाओं से ऋण द्वारा समर्थित आर्थिक सहायताओं के जरिए उत्पादक परिसंपत्तियां और आय तथा रोजगार सृजन करने वाले कार्यकलाप उपलब्ध कराए जाएंगे ।

एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम को जिला ग्रामीण विकास अभिकरणों के जरिए कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा । ऐसे अभिकरण देश में अधिकांश जिलों में पहले से विद्यमान हैं । अन्य जिलों में नए अभिकरण स्थापित किए जाएंगे ।

Abolition of Death Penalty

4967. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:
SHRI SHANTA RAM POTDUKHE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to amend the Constitution for abolition of death penalty in India;

(b) the total number of persons executed under death penalty during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) whether the Amnesty International declaration of Stockholm dated 11th December, 1977 "Conference on the abolition of the death penalty" will be honoured by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Government are not considering any proposal to amend the Constitution to abolish the death penalty.

(b) According to the information received from the States the total number of persons executed during 1978 and 1979 was 21 and 9 respectively. Regarding the year 1980, information has not been received from the States of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Punjab but the number of persons executed during that year in the remaining States was 2.

(c) Government are not considering the total abolition of the death penalty. The question whether death punishment should be retained or not was examined by the Law Commission who did not recommend its abolition. The Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament on the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1972, invited public opinion on the various provisions of the Bill which included provision about retention of death penalty in Section 302 for certain aggravated forms of murder. The Bill as reported by Joint Committee, was passed with certain amendments by the House in November, 1978, but it lapsed on the dissolution of the Sixth Lok Sabha. In the lapsed Bill Section 302 provided that the normal punishment for murder would be imprisonment for life and that only in certain aggravated circumstances specified therein would the court have the discretion to award death sentence. The provisions of the lapsed Bill are again under the consideration of the Government.

High Costs of Bata Shoes

4968. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bata Shoe Co. selling their various shoes

at a very high cost which is beyond the reach of general public; and

(b) action proposed by the Government to bring the prices at reasonable level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT (CHANANA): (a) M|s. Bata India Ltd. are selling a wide range of shoes of different sizes, designs, and specifications. According to the Company, these shoes are priced differently depending upon the material used such as leather, rubber, canvas etc. to suit various sections of the society.

(b) Minister of State for Industry had a meeting with the representatives of the leading footwear manufacturer in the organised sector in September, 1980 as a result of which the Company has introduced a complete range of footwear for men, women and children at prices ranging from Rs. 10.95 to Rs. 34.95 per pair.

Taiwanese Trawlers intercepted in North Arabian Sea

4969. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Navy vessels and Coast Guards have intercepted large number of Taiwanese Trawlers poaching in the North Arabian Sea, as reported in the Indian Express of 27th February, 1981;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to inform the Taiwan Government about preventing such poaching by vessels from that country; and

(c) whether Government intend to impound all vessels found poaching in Indian territorial waters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. Eight Taiwanese trawlers were apprehended by the Coast Guard and Naval vessels in the North Arabian Sea between 27th January and 15th March 1981.

(b) Suitable action against apprehended trawlers is taken under the provisions of the Maritime Zones Act, 1976. No formal protest is lodged with the country to whcih such trawlers belong.

(c) The crew members of the apprehended trawlers will be prosecuted under the relevant provisions of the Maritime Zones Act, 1976, in a competent court of law.

Consumer Price Index

4970. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made by the Committee to go into the question of preparation of new series of Consumer Price Index Numbers with 1980-81 as the base;

(b) whether Government has any intention to expand this committee and invite representatives of Central Trade Unions to serve on the Committee; and

(c) when the committee is expected to submit its Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The Committee on Consumer Price Index Numbers has held 4 meetings so far and its work is in progress.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The term of the Committee has been extended upto 18-5-1981.

Rocket launching centre at Balasore

4971. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal to have a rocket launching centre in Balasore district of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount to be spent in the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) There is already a rocket launching station in Balasore District of Orissa.

(b) This is a small station equipped for launching of Rohini meteorological sounding rockets called RH-200 designed and built by Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre. This was established by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) for the Indian Meteorological Department during the Monsoon Experiments (MONEX).

(c) The total expenditure upto 1980-81 will be approximately Rs. 211.08 lakhs.

आल इंडिया ट्रेड फैडरेशन को मान्यता

4972. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभागीय कर्मचारियों की आल इंडिया ट्रेड फैडरेशन्स को मान्यता देने सम्बन्धी वर्तमान नियम क्या हैं; और

(ख) यदि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई नियम नहीं बनाए गये हैं तो विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों की एसोसियेशनों और फैडरेशनों को मान्यता देने के लिए क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाती है तथा यह किस प्रकार निर्णय किया जाता है कि कुछ फैडरेशन मान्यता पाने की हकदार हैं तथा कुछ नहीं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) रक्षा, डाक-तार और रेलों के संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा यूनियनों/फैडरेशनों को मान्यता देने संबंधी नियम संलग्न हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

रक्षा

1. सामान्य सिद्धान्त के अनुसार, श्रमिक यूनियनों या ऐसी यूनियनों के महासंघ को मान्यता देना और इसे जारी रखना सरकार के विवेक पर निर्भर करता है । परन्तु एक बार दी गई मान्यता को पर्याप्त कारणों के बिना समाप्त नहीं किया जाता तथा प्रस्तावित समाप्ति के विरुद्ध संबंधित यूनियन को अभ्यावेदन करने का अवसर समाप्ति से पूर्व ही दिया जाता है ।

2. किसी यूनियन के आवेदन-पत्र पर तब तक विचार नहीं किया जाता, जब तक कि वह निम्नलिखित शर्तों को पूरा नहीं करती है ।

(क) इसके सदस्य उसी उद्योग या उद्योगों, जो निकट रूप से संबद्ध है या एक दूसरे से संबंधित हैं, में विनियोजित श्रमिक होना चाहिए ।

(ख) इसे उस उद्योग या उद्योगों में नियोजित सभी कर्मकारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करना चाहिए ।

(ग) इसके नियमों में खंड (ख) में निर्दिष्ट श्रमिकों के किसी वर्ग को सदस्यता से निकालने की व्यवस्था नहीं होनी चाहिए।

(घ) हड़तालों को घोषित करने की प्रक्रिया संबंधी उपयुक्त उपबन्ध को यूनियन के नियमों या संविधान में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए ।

(ङ) नियमों में इसके कार्यकारी समिति की कम से कम छः मास में एक बैठक आयोजित करने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ।

(च) यह भारतीय व्यवसाय संघ अधिनियम 1926 के अधीन पंजीकृत होनी चाहिए ।

(छ) यूनियन को राजनैतिक निधि नहीं रखनी होगी, सिवाय भारत सरकार की सामान्य या विशेष मंजूरी के और ऐसी शर्तों के अध्यधीन, जो सरकार लगाती है ।

(ज) फोरमैन, सहायक फोरमैन तथा चार्जमैन यूनियन के सदस्य न हों ।

(झ) यूनिट लाइनों/मैसों में कार्यरत रसोईया, जल वाहक तथा एन. सी. एस. यू/सिविलियन के अन्य समान वर्ग के कर्मचारी यूनियन के सदस्य नहीं हों ।

3. यूनियन के प्रतिनिधित्व स्वरूप का पता लगाने के लिए यह देखना पर्याप्त होगा कि क्या इसके कम से कम 15 प्रतिशत श्रमिक, जिनका यूनियन प्रतिनिधित्व करने का दावा करती है, सदस्य हैं ।

4. श्रमिकों के विभिन्न वर्गों अर्थात लिपिकों, पर्यवेक्षक, और कर्मकार की मिश्रित यूनियनों के संबंध में, मान्यता पर रोक लगाई जा सकती है, जब तक कि उनकी यूनियन में तीन वर्गों नामतः पर्यवेक्षक और कर्मकार, जो यूनियनों में सदस्यों के रूप में शामिल होने के पात्र हैं, प्रत्येक वर्ग के कम से कम 15 प्रतिशत कर्मचारी उनके सदस्य नहीं बनते ।

5. यूनियन के संघ को मान्यता देने से पूर्व, यह सुनिश्चित करना अनिवार्य नहीं है कि संघ द्वारा प्रतिनिधित्व सभी यूनियनों को भी मान्यता प्राप्त हो ।

6. संघ को सभी यूनियनों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हुआ समझा जाएगा, यदि उसके रजिस्टर में श्रमिकों की सदस्य संख्या का 15 प्रतिशत हो ।

7. इसी प्रकार, एक से अधिक प्रतिष्ठान का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली यूनियनों के मामले में, मान्यता देने के प्रयोजनार्थ यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि इसके सदस्यता रजिस्टर में प्रत्येक प्रतिष्ठान के, जिनका वह प्रतिनिधित्व करना चाहती है, सदस्यों की निर्धारित प्रतिशतता होनी चाहिए। मान्यता उन प्रतिष्ठानों की, जिनका यूनियन प्रतिनिधित्व करने का दावा करती है, कुल संख्या के आधार पर दी जाएगी, बशर्ते कि संबंधित अभ्यावेदनों पर केवल तभी विचार किया जाएगा, यदि यूनियन के रजिस्टर में अलग-अलग प्रतिष्ठानों के सदस्यों की निर्धारित प्रतिशतता है ।

डाक और तार :

1. सामान्य सिद्धान्त के अनुसार, यह उल्लेखनीय है कि श्रमिक यूनियनों या ऐसी यूनियनों के महासंघ को मान्यता देना और इसे जारी रखना सरकार के विवेक पर निर्भर करता है । परन्तु एक बार दी गई मान्यता को पर्याप्त कारणों के बिना समाप्त नहीं किया जाता तथा प्रस्तावित समाप्ति के विरुद्ध संबंधित यूनियन को कारण बताने का अवसर समाप्ति से पूर्व ही दिया जाता है ।

2. यूनियन के आवेदन पत्र पर तब तक विचार नहीं किया जाता जब तक कि वह निम्नलिखित शर्तों को पूरा नहीं करती है :—

(क) इसके सदस्य उसी उद्योग या उद्योगों, जो निकट रूप से संबंद्ध है या एक दूसरे से संबंधित हैं में नियोजित श्रमिक होने चाहिएं ।

(ख) इसे उस उद्योग या उद्योगों में नियोजित सभी कर्मकारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करना चाहिए ।

(ग) इसके नियमों में खंड (ख) में निर्दिष्ट श्रमिकों के किसी वर्ग को सदस्यता से निकालने की व्यवस्था नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

(घ) हड़तालों को घोषित करने की प्रक्रिया संबंधी उपयुक्त उपबन्ध को यूनियन के नियमों या संविधान में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए ।

(ङ) नियमों में इसकी कार्यकारी समिति की कम से कम छः मास में एक बैठक आयोजित करने की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ।

(च) यह भारतीय व्यवसाय संघ अधिनियम 1926 के अधीन पंजीकृत होनी चाहिए ।

3. यूनियन के प्रतिनिधित्व स्वरूप का पता लगाने के लिये, यह देखना पर्याप्त होगा कि क्या इसके कम से कम 15 प्रतिशत श्रमिक, जिनका यूनियन प्रतिनिधित्व करने का दावा करती है, सदस्य है ।

4. श्रमिकों के विभिन्न वर्गों अर्थात् लिपिकों, पर्यवेक्षक और कर्मकार, की मिश्रित् यूनियनों के संबंध में, मान्यता पर रोक लगाई जा सकती है, जब तक कि उनकी यूनियन में तीन वर्गों नामत: लिपिक, पर्यवेक्षक और कर्मकार, जो यूनियनों में सदस्यों के रूप में शामिल होने के पात्र है, प्रत्येक वर्ग के कम से कम 15 प्रतिशत कर्मचारी उनके सदस्य नहीं बनते ।

5. यूनियन के संघ को मान्यता देने से पूर्व, यह सुनिश्चित करना अनिवार्य नहीं है कि संघ द्वारा प्रतिनिधित्व सभी यूनियनों को भी मान्यता प्राप्त हो ।

6. संघ को सभी यूनियनों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हुआ समझा जाएगा, यदि उसके रजिस्टर में श्रमिकों की सदस्य संख्या का 15 प्रतिशत हो ।

7. इसी प्रकार, एक से अधिक प्रतिष्ठान का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली यूनियनों के मामले में, मान्यता देने के प्रयोजनार्थ यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि इसके सदस्यता रजिस्टरों में प्रत्येक प्रतिष्ठान के, जिनका वह प्रतिनिधित्व करना चाहती है, सदस्यों की निर्धारित प्रतिशतता होनी चाहिए। मान्यता उन प्रतिष्ठानों की, जिनका यूनियन प्रतिनिधित्व करने का दावा करती है, कुल संख्या के आधार पर दी जाएगी । बशर्ते कि अलग-अलग प्रतिष्ठानों की समस्याओं से संबंधित अभ्यावेदनों पर केवल तभी विचार किया जाएगा, यदि यूनियन के रजिस्टर में अलग-अलग प्रतिष्ठानों के सदस्यों की निर्धारित प्रतिशतता है ।

रेलवे

रेलवे कर्मचारियों की किसी एसोसिएशन/यूनियन को मान्यता देना निम्नलिखित मुख्य सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार सरकार के विवेक पर निर्भर करता है :–

1. इसमें रेलवे कर्मचारियों का अलग अलग वर्ग होना चाहिए और इसे किसी जाति, समुदाय या धार्मिक समुदाय या ऐसी जाति, समुदाय या धार्मिक सम्प्रदाय के भीतर किसी ग्रुप या वर्ग के आधार पर नहीं बनाया जाना चाहिए ।

2. उसी श्रेणी के सभी रेलवे कर्मचारी सदस्यता के पात्र होने चाहिए ।

3. इसे भारतीय व्यवसाय संघ अधिनियम के अधीन पंजीकृत होना चाहिए ।

4. इसकी सदस्य संख्या संबंधित रेलवे में नियोजित अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या का 15 प्रतिशत से कम नहीं होना चाहिए ।

5. यह प्रान्तीय नहीं होनी चाहिए । श्रमिकों के एक वर्ग का सीमित वर्ग वाली यूनियनों को मान्यता नहीं दी जानी चाहिए; और

6. रेलवे प्रशासन के विचार में यूनियन विनाशक कार्यकलापों में स्वयं को नहीं लगाएगी ।

Air accidents during current year

4973. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Air accidents suffered by the IAF in the current year; and

(b) details thereof, casualties suffered and compensation provided to the sufferers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The acci-

dent rate in the IAF during the current calendar year from 1-1-81 to 15-3-81 has been 0.97 per 10,000 flying hours.

(b) Courts of Inquiry are in progress in respect of the accidents that place during the current year. Three Service Officers, two civilian pilots and one civilian lady have been killed in these accidents. It would not be in public interest to provide further details.

The families of Service Officers who were killed would be entitled to exgratia award apart from Death-cum-retirement Gratuity, family gratuity, special family pension, Children Education Allowance, payment from Group Insurance Schemes and other compensations. Payment of these dues are at various stages of finalisation.

As regards the civilian pilots, the matter rests with the Government of Punjab who were the owner and operator of the civilian aircraft which was involved in one of the accidents.

The next-of-kin of the civilian lady killed in one of the accidents wil be compensated as per the Workmen Compensation Act, 1962, as amended from time to time.

Steps to check inflation and prices

4974. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several leading economists who had discussions with the Planning Commission on 22nd September, 1980 have expressed doubts whether the five per cent growth rate, laid down in the Sixth Plan frame work could be achieved with the current rate of inflation and prices; and

(b) if so, what steps Government contemplates to take to check inflation and prices?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The measures contemplated in the Sixth Five Year Plan include *inter alia* the adoption of appropriate fiscal and monetary policies, stepping up of agricultural and industrial production, timely import of essential commodities wherever necessary and strengthening, expansion and revamping of the public distribution system.

MNF Training Centres in Arakan Hills

4975. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reposts that the Mizo National Front has decided to wind up their arms training centre at the Arakan hills;

(b) if so, whether there is any truth in these reports; and

(c) whether Government propose to start negotiation with Mizo National Front to restore peace in Mizoram on he basis of a political settlemen with the insurgents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) to (c). Government have seen press reports to this effect.

At his request, Shri Laldenga was given facility to visit Mizoram to consult his colleagues. He has not yet returned, and the outcome of these discussions is not yet known.

Talks will be continued on his return.

Sainik Schools and Admission therein

4976. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Sainik Schools, State-wise;

(b) qualifications and conditions for admission in these schools;

(c) whether the boys from Urban areas have been taking lion's share in the matter of admission in these schools; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to devise ways and means for ensuring major share of seats in these schools to the boys studying in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) A list of Sainik Schools is attached.

(b) Admissions to Sainik Schools are made to Class VI only, on the basis of an open competitive Entrance Examination, followed by an interview by a Board consisting of:-

(i) Principal, Saink School—Chairman.

(ii) Nominee of the District Collector/Deputy Commissioner—Member.

(iii) A Representative of the State Education Department—Member.

Admissions are further subject to medical fitness of the candidates. Boys between the ages of 10 and 12 years are eligible for admission. No educational qualifications have been prescribed. No candidate is allowed to appear in the Entrance Examination more than once.

Admissions are made strictly in the order of merit. However, 15 per cent and 7-1/2 per cent of seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively. Further, 33 per cent of seats are reserved for children of the Defence Services personnel.

(c) and (d). Available statistics show that a preponderance of rural children have been admitted to the Sainik Schools over the past several years.

Statement

1. Sainik School, Satara (Maharashtra).
2. Sainik School, Kunjpura (Haryana).
3. Sainik School, Kapurthala (Punjab).
4. Sainik School, Balachadi (Gujarat).
5. Sainik School, Chittorgarh (Rajasthan).
6. Sainik School, Korukonda (Andhra Pradesh).
7. Sainik School, Bhubaneswar (Orissa).
8. Sainik School, Kobhakootam (Kerala).
9. Sainik School, Purulia (West Bengal).
10. Sainik School, Amaiavathinagar (Tamil Nadu).
11. Sainik School, Rewa (Madhya Pradesh).
12. Sainik School, Tilaiya (Bihar).
13. Sainik School, Bijapur (Karnataka).
14. Sainik School, Goalpara (Assam).
15. Sainik School, Ghorakhal (Uttar Pradesh).
16. Sainik School, Nagrota (J&K).
17. Sainik School, Imphal (Manipur).
18. Sainik School, Sujanpur Tira (Himachal Pradesh).

Hal offer of an Aircraft for coast Guard Duty

4977. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether HAL has offered an aircraft for coast guard duty;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of its suitability;

(c) whether the offer has been considered; and

(d) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose this information.

(c) and (d). The offer of HAL is under consideration.

Census work

4978. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire census work in the whole of India has been completed;

(b) if not, the areas where population count could not take place and the reasons therefor;

(c) when the same would be enumerated;

(d) what are the provisional statistics of head-count done so far; and

(e) the time by which the final census figures would be ready?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The population count could not take place in Jammu and Kashmir due to weather conditions and in Assam due to disturbed conditions.

(c) The population count in Jammu and Kashmir will take place from 20-4-1981 and continue till 10.5.1981. The population count in Assam will take place as soon as possible.

(d) The provisional figures as released on 18-3-1981 are given below:

POPULATION:	68,38,10,051
MALES:	35,33,47,249
FEMALES:	33,04,62,802

These figures include the projected population in the case of Jammu and Kashmir and Assam.

Literates	
TOTAL	23,79,91,932
MALES:	15,88,37,215
FEMALES:	7,91,54,717

(e) The final population figures would be ready after about a year and other tabulations will continue upto 1986.

Setting up of plant in Baroda for supplying nuclear techniques

4979. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a plant designed to supply nuclear techniques in the treatment of sewage sludge, in Baroda; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A proposal to set up a radiation plant using Cobalt-60 source for hygienising the sewage sluge at Baroda at an estimated cost of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is under consideration of the Government. The treated sludge will be free from pathogens and will be a safe and useful fertiliser.

Delay in implementation of Talcher Heavy water project

4981. SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 50 crore Talcher Heavy Water Project

has been already delayed for five years in implementation;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for the speedy implementation of the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Delays due to increase in delivery period of raw materials owing to oil crisis and tremendous pressure on European markets for the supply of such items; (ii) Replacement of the two towers lost at sea, by re-ordering; (iii) Delays on the part of indigenous fabricators in not maintaining the time schedule, due to various technical problems; and (iv) Delay in finalising amendment to Contract-I with foreign collaborators.

(c) The plant has been in testing and commissioning stage during 1980. Pressure testing of the different systems has been completed. Testing of the pumps for liquid ammonia, the last remaining equipment, is in progress. Subject to the availability of the synthesis gas from the Fertilizer Plant, in required quantity, the plant will be operational by August, 1981.

Cement Research Fund

4982. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of Direction for Cement Research has failed to provide direction to the Cement Research Scheme;

(b) if so, what is the total amount lying with the Committee as on 28th February, 1981 and the reasons therefor;

(c) the total amount earmarked from this account for research institutes connected with cement and allied industries during the last four years; and

(d) the names of research institutes/organisations which have been benefited from cement research fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir. The Committee of Direction on Cement Research had introduced Cement Research Scheme and has so far approved 72 projects of national and industrial importance. Under its guidance a Corporate Research & Development Plan has also been prepared by the Cement Research Institute.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Apart from the base level contribution made to the Cement Research Institute, there is no separate earmarking of cement research fund either sector-wise or research institute-wise. The Committee of Direction for Cement Research had, however, given approval for schemes for the following amounts during the last four years.

	(*Rs. in lakhs*)
1976-77	150.54
1977-78	115.05
1978-79	6.27
1979-80	132.55

Besides the schemes to be executed through the Cement Research Institute, these approvals had also covered the schemes of Cement Service Bureau, Madras and Indian Sugar & General Engineering Corporation, Yamunanagar and assistance to be extended to Shri Durga Cement Company Limited, Bharechnagar and Lokapur Cements, Lokapur for development of mini cement plants based on vertical shaft kiln technology.

भास्कर-2 छोड़ा जाना

4983. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दूसरे भारतीय उपग्रह भास्कर-2 को चालू वर्ष के मध्य में कब छोड़े जाने का विचार है;

(ख) यह उपग्रह अन्तरिक्ष में कितने समय तक रहेगा तथा वहां कार्य करेगा; और

(ग) इस उपग्रह पर कितनी राशि खर्च होने की सम्भावना है तथा क्या पूर्व उपग्रह पर हुये व्यय की तुलना में यह व्यय कम होगा अथवा अधिक?

विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी और इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. पी. एन. सिंह): (क) दूसरे भारतीय उपग्रह भास्कर-2 की इस वर्ष के उत्तरार्ध में छोड़े जाने का प्रस्ताव है । इसके छोड़े जाने की सही तारीख अभी तय नहीं की गई है ।

(ख) उपयोगी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए उपग्रह का निर्धारित जीवन लगभग एक वर्ष का है ।

(ग) उपग्रह पर 140 लाख रुपये की राशि के खर्च होने की संभावना है और यह राशि पिछले उपग्रह पर खर्च की गई राशि से कम है

लघु उद्योगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय आयोग की मांग

4984. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका** : क्या **उद्योग मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लघु उद्योगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय आयोग हेतु कोई मांग की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो, इसके क्या कारण है;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना): (क) से (ग). अगस्त, 1980 में सरकार को प्रस्तुत किये गए एक ज्ञापन में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग की तरह का एक राष्ट्रीय आयोग गठित करने का भी सुझाव दिया गया था । आयोग के स्वरूप तथा कार्यों का ब्यौरा नहीं बताया गया था । फिर भी ऐसा कोई आयोग नियुक्त करने के बारे में फिलहाल कोई भी प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Formation of Associations/Unions by Police in States

4985. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN:
SHRI N. DENNIS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States where police force has formed associations/unions;

(b) whether the formation of associations has affected the discipline in the police force;

(c) whether the Centre has issued any guidelines on this issue to the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Associations for police personnel are reported to have been formed in eighteen States so far.

(b) Yes, Sir. Some of the State Governments have recently reported that the formation of associations has affected the discipline in the police force.

(c) and (d). The Police Force (Restriction of Rights) Act, 1966 and Rules framed thereunder already provides for the recognition of associations for Police personnel and also for the suspension of recognition granted to such associations. The recommendations made by the National Police Commission in regard to the formation of associations were consdered in the Chief

Ministers' Conference on Police Reforms held on 6th June, 1979. It was decided at this Conference that Police Associations may be recognised subject to the following guidelines.—

(i) Membership shall be restricted to serving policemen only. No outsiders whether a Government servant or not, shall be entitled to membership or function as an office bearer of the Association or be connected with it in any advisory or other capacity.

(ii) Members shall not have the right to strike work or withhold their services or otherwise delay the performance of their duties in any manner.

(iii) The Association shall not resort to any coercive method or agitation for obtaining redressal of grievances.

(iv) The Association shall not do anything which may affect the efficiency of the force or undermine its discipline.

(v) The Association shall be absolutely non-political in character and shall not be connected directly or indirectly with political activity of any kind.

The State Governments have also allowed formation of associations for different categories of Police personnel as recommended by the National Police Commission.

Licence to M/s. Britania Industries to set up Soyabean Project

4986. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Britania Industries Ltd. had received a licence to set up one Soyabean project at Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of licence, items proposed to be manufactured with their production capacity;

(c) the progress of the unit up till now; and

(d) reasons for delay in implementation of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir. A letter of intent was issued on 16-5-79.

(b) The details are as follows:

Item of manufacture	Annual Capacity (tonnes)
(1) Soya Meal	36,000
(2) Soya Flour	25,000
(3) Protein Contcentrate	10,000
By Products :	
(4) Lecithin (Food grade and Commercial grade)	1,000
(5) Soyabean Oil .	6,000

(c) and (d). The above mentioned letter of intent was valid for a period of one year, *i.e.*, upto 15-5-80. An extension was also given for 6 months. No further extension has been granted to the party.

Inclusion of Nepali language in eight Schedule

4987. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of political parties literary, social and mass organisations had submitted memorandum to Government to include Nepal language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India, last year;

(b) whether Government had accepted their demand on people and

assured them that the necessary action would be taken soon to concede to their demand; and

(c) if so, when Government propose to amend the Constitution of India suitably and include Nepali langauge in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been a demand to this effect from time to time.

(b) and (c). The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

Demand notice by Central Provident Fund Staff Association

4988. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Provident Fund Staff Association has served a demand notice on the Central Provident Commissioner for settlement of some demands;

(b) whether any efforts have been made by the Employees Provident Fund authorities to settle the demands; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): The Employees' Provident Fund authorities have stated as follows:—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The letter of the above Association listing the charter of demands has been received only recently. The same is under examination.

Import of Newsprint

4989. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of newsprint proposed to be imported during 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) the quantity of news print expected to be produced internally in the year 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(c) whether the entire demand with regard to newsprint cannot be produced internally; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if so, how?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The quantity of newsprint proposed to be imported during 1980-81 and 1981-82 is about 3.10 lakh tonnes and 3.50 lakh tonnes respectively.

(b) The quantity of newsprint expected to be produced indigenously during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 is approximately 50,000 tonnes and 60,000 tonnes respectively as per current estimates.

(c) and (d). Even with the implementation of ongoing schemes the domestic production of newsprint is not likely to keep pace with the demand. The main reasons for inadequate production of newsprint is lack of suitable raw material, which lends itself to high yield mechanical pulping processes.

Communal riots

4990. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI A. K. ROY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of communal riots that took place in the country from 1978 upto the end of December, 1980;

(b) the names of States (with areas) where these communal riots took place;

(c) the number of persons killed/injured; and

(d) the amount of compensation, if any, paid to the victims of the riots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The information for the period from the 1st January, 1978 to the 31st December, 1980, is being collected from the various State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The State Governments make ex-gratia payments as relief to sufferers in deserving cases, keeping in view their immediate needs and circumstances. The question of payment of compensation by Government does not arise.

राजस्थान में रोजगार के अवसर

4991. **श्री बिरदा राम फूलवारिया** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में राजस्थान में बेरोजगारी की स्थिति क्या है; और

(ख) राज्य में अधिकाधिक रोजगार के अवसर बनाने के लिए विचाराधीन योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिंहा) : (क) रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर पर 31-12-1980 को नौकरी चाहने वालों की संख्या (उनमें से अनिवार्यत: सभी बेरोजगार नहीं हैं से सम्बन्धित उपलब्ध सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है

(ख) आई. आर. डी. पी., ग्रामीण एवं लघु उद्योग कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम, न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम, ग्रामीण युवकों को स्व: रोजगार के लिए प्रशिक्षित करने सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय योजना, जैसी बहुसंख्यक योजनाएं अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियां के लिए विभिन्न आय-अर्जक व्यवसाय राजस्थान राज्य में कार्यान्वित किये जा रहे हैं। आपरेशन फ्लड-2 डेरी विकास परियोजना को, जिसकी योजना के दौरान कार्यान्वयन के लिए परिकल्पना की गई है, राजस्थान राज्य में भी कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा। इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकार गरीबों के उत्थान के लिए अन्तोदय योजना कार्यान्वित कर रही है।

31-12-1980 को रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर पर नौकरी चाहने वालों की संख्या

	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1442.2
2	असम	314.7
3	बिहार	2294.0
4	गुजरात	469.9
5	हरियाणा	357.1
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	141.0
7	जम्मू व कश्मीर	51.4
8	कर्नाटक	597.1
9	केरल	1579.1
10	मध्य प्रदेश	826.7
11	महाराष्ट्र	1229.8
12	मणिपुर	102.5
13	मेघालय	9.8
14	नागालैंड	5.1
15	उड़ीसा	441.2
16	पंजाब	452.6
17	राजस्थान	361.7
18	सिक्किम*	*
19	तमिल नाडु	1092.2
20	त्रिपुरा	70 9
21	उत्तर प्रदेश	1357.5
22	पश्चिम बंगाल	2536.4

राज्य	31-12-1980 को रोजगार कार्यालयों के पास रजिस्टर पर नौकरी चाहने वालों की संख्या
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	9.5
2 अरूणाचल प्रदेश*	*
3 चंडीगढ़	62.6
4 दादरा और नागर हवेली*	*
5 दिल्ली	307.0
6 गोवा	29.2
7 लक्ष द्वीप	4.2
8 मिजोरम	16.8
9 पांडचेरी	38.0
अखिल भारतीय योग	16200.3

नोट. (1)* इन राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कोई रोजगार कार्यतय कार्य नहीं कर रहा है ।

(2) इन में दिल्ली, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब और गुजरात को छोड़ कर, विश्वविद्यालय रोजगार सूचना एवं मार्गदर्शन केन्द्रों से संबंधित आंकड़े शामिल नहीं हैं

(3) यह जरूरी नहीं है कि रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत सभी व्यक्ति बेरोजगार हैं।

(4) पंजीकरण स्वैच्छिक होने के कारण, यह जरूरी नहीं है कि सभी बेरोजगार व्यक्ति अपना नाम रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत करवाएं ।

(5) पूर्णांकन के कारण आंकड़े योग से मेल नहीं खाते हैं ।

Report from International Labour Office on fatality in coal mines

4992. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expert's team from the International Labour Office invited by the Government in 1978 has submitted their report on the fatality in coal mines;

(b) whether they have stated roof and wall caving have been the major acuses of mine accidents; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to eradicate this hazard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. At the instance of the Government of India consultants under International Programme for the Improvement of Working Conditions and Environment (PIACT) engaged by the International Labour Organisation visited India in December, 1978 to study and advise on problems relating to mines safety. One of the areas selected for study was prevention of roof and sides fall accidents in coal mines.

(c) For the prevention of accidents due to fall of roof and sides, the following steps are being taken or proposed to be taken:—

(i) introduction of longwall mining with power support;

(ii) mechanisation in place of bord and pillar mining;

(iii) introduction of suitabe support systems to prevent fall of roof;

(iv) setting up of strata control units in mining companies and the Directorate General of Mines Safety;

(v) development of multiple-skills so as to expose minimum number of workers under freshly exposed roof.

Eligibility list of Section Officers

4993. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the eligibility list of Section Officers for the years 1979 and 1980 have not been prepared so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what steps Government propose to take to publish such select lists for Section Officers within a reasonable time; and

(d) by what date the eligibility list of Section Officers for 1979 and 1980 is likely to be published?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No avoidable delay occurs in the issue of Select Lists for Section Officers.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up of Industries in Goa

4994. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have selected areas in Goa for setting up small and medium size industries to provide for its economic development; and

(b) the details and the amounts allocated project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Locations of Central Public Sector Projects are based on techno-economic consideratins. The U.T. Administration have various Corporations/Organisations for promoting Industries in the Union Territory, like the Consultancy Organisation, Industrial Development Corporation, Economic Development Corporation. Industrial Development Corporation of Goa, Daman and Diu undertakes the setting up of Industrial Estates in the Union Territory. Majority of the sheds built by the Corporation in the industrial estates are being utilised for accommodating small-scale units. The U.T. Administration have proposals to set up 3 more such estates making a total of 11 by 1984-85. Industrial Units in the Village & Small Scale Sector are set up in the private and cooperative sectors. The schemes included in the Plans of Central and State Governments/Union Territories are mainly promotional in nature, such as training, marketing assistance, supply of raw material, research and development etc.

The following outlays for the development of industries in Goa, Daman and Diu have been approved:—

Sector	Outlays (Rs. lakks)	
	Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85)	Annual Plan (1981-82)
1. Large & Medium Industries Sector.	600.00	100.00
2. Village & Small Scale Industries Sector.	250.00	50.00

House rent allowance to Delhi Police Personnel

4995. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that house rent allowance from 15 per cent to 25 per cent for the period from 1st November, 1973 to 31st January, 1978 was not paid to the Delhi Police personnel even when it was paid to the employees of C.B.I.;

(b) whether the scale of pay to non-Gazetted Police employees of Delhi are less than to the other States like Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to increase their scale of pay in view of high cost of living in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) According to the Ministry of Finance O.M. dated the 3-9-1974 such of the employees who are entitled to rent free accommodation drawing pay upto Rs. 750 p.m. were entitled to house rent allowance @ 15 per cent plus compensation @ 10 per cent 7½ per cent in lieu of rent free accommodation, only on production of rent receipt, of having paid rent exceeding 25 per cent, otherwise the entitlement was restricted to the actual rent paid or the house rent allowance @ 15 per cent as admissible to other employees. CBI have implemented the provisions of the same order in respect of their employees. The Delhi Police/Delhi Administration have reported that so far none of the eligible police personnel had produced the rent receipt in support of their claim. As such the question of non-payment of house rent allowance at increased rates from 1-11-1973 to 31-1-1978 does not arise.

(b) and (c). The emoluments of Police personnel in Punjab and Haryana are slightly higher as compared to those admissible to the non-gazetted police personnel in Delhi Police. There has been general revision of pay scales of Government employees in States like Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, and not specifically for the police personnel in these States. It is not possible to consider revision of pay scales of Delhi Police personnel unless the revision of pay scales of Central Government employees, is taken up. Instalmets of Dearness Allowance are sanctioned from time to time to compensate for the increase in cost of living.

Fishermen in the Army

4996. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fishermen do not find so much a place in the Indian Army as was done in the past;

(b) whether any arrangement had been thought of for giving preference to fishermen in recruitment to the Army; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATL): (a) Recruitment to the Army is open to all Indian citizens irrespective of caste, creed, religion or profession. No caste/community wise statistics are maintained in the Army.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

इंजीनियरी व्यापार मेले में भाग लेने वाले सरकारी उपक्रम

4997. **श्री धर्मवीर शास्त्री** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्रगति मैदान में हाल ही में आयोजित इंजीनियरी व्यापार मेले में सरकारी क्षेत्र के कितने उपक्रमों ने भाग लिया;

(ख) क्या इन उपक्रमों के मण्डपों के नाम, ब्यौरे आदि के बोर्ड हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में थे;

(ग) क्या उनके द्वारा दर्शकों को वितरित की गई पुस्तिकाएं आदि हिन्दी में थीं और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या राजभाषा आयोग ने पहले आयोजित मेलों के लिए आदेश दिये थे कि इस प्रयोजन के लिए दोनों भाषाओं अर्थात् हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग किया जाये और यदि हां, तो स्पष्ट आदेशों के बावजूद हिन्दी की उपेक्षा के क्या कारण हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना): (क) भारतीय इंजीनियरी उद्योग संघ द्वारा फरवरी 1981 में आयोजित इंजीनियरी व्यापार मेले में सरकारी क्षेत्र के 16 उपक्रमों ने भाग लिया ।

(ख) से (घ). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Industrial Growth Rate

4998. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the rate of industrial growth in the country during 1978, 1979 and 1980;

(b) whether it is a fact that the rate of growth during 1980 was particularly low as compared to the previous two years; and

(c) what was the growth rate in public sector and private sector separately during 1980 and the reasons for the tardy growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). On the basis of provisional index of industrial production from CSO, the rate of industrial growth in the country in 1978 over 1977, in 1979 over 1978 and in 1980 over 1979 works out respectively at 6.9, 1.2 and 0.6 per cent. The index of industrial production compiled by the CSO presents a composite picture.

The year 1980 started with backlog of infrastructural handicaps, industrial unrest and several other constraints. Factors affecting industrial production have been receiving keen attention at the highest level and appropriate remedial measures have been taken to remove various constrains.

Major Scheduled Tribes

4999. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and population of major Scheduled Tribes in the country classified according to their stages of development (i) doing cultivation, (ii) doing shift cultivation, (iii) not knowing cultivation, and their location in the country with facts in details;

(b) the rate of growth of population of each such tribe in the last two decades with particular reference to the stages of development and rate of growth of population;

(c) whether it is a fact that some tribes are facing decrease in population and eventual extinction; and

(d) if so, the names and details of such tribes and the steps taken to save them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Information according to stages of development of scheduled tribes has not been compiled. However, information on number of cultivators in each tribe is brought out in the table on Industrial Classification of workers which is under print in so far as 1971 Census is concerned.

Since the information relative to development stages of scheduled tribes has not been compiled, their growth rates of population also are not available.

(c) and (d). There are no studies to indicate whether some of the scheduled tribes are showing a steady decline or are facing extinction. However, the individual scheduled tribes have not shown an even growth. Whether a community is actually showing decline in its population and is facing possible extinction can only be determined on the basis of scientific studies of long-term population returns which presently are not available. There could be case of a tribe which has shrunk in numbers, but there could be a number of other factors like a community returning under a different name in the succeeding census, occupational mobility, migration due to other causes, etc. The scheduled tribes category, as a whole, has shown a growth of 26 per cent approximately in the country during the 1961—71 decade which is slightly higher as compared to the growth rate for general population which registered an increase of 25 per cent approximately during the corresponding period.

Opportunity of employment to NCC cadets holding 'B' and 'C' certificates

5000. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is considering to give employment opportunity to the N.C.C. cadets holding 'B' and 'C' Certificates;

(b) whether Government are considering to set up a Special Cell in the Directorate for selection of Cadets for entry in the State Police Service or BSF, CRP and CD, Fire Service, etc.;

(c) if so, facts thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) NCC cadets, holding 'B' and 'C' certificates, already enjoy certain concessions in the matter of employment, the details of which are given in the statement attached.

Statement

Concessions enjoyed by NCC Cadets holding B and C Certificates in the matter of employment:

(a) *Army*—32 vacancies are reserved in every course at IMA for NCC 'C' Certificates holders for commission in the regular Army after they have pasesd the UPSC Entrance Examination.

(b) *Navy*—6 vacancies per course for grant of direct commission in Navy are reserved for 'C' Certificate holders for selection as Special Entry Cadets and such cadets are exempted from appearing in the UPSC Entrance Examination.

(c) *Air Force*—10 vacancies per course are reserved for NCC Air Wing Cadets, who hold 'C' Certificates for Pilot Training Course. Such cadets are exempted from appearing in the UPSC Entrance Examination.

(d) *Enrolment as other ranks in the Army and Navy—NCC* Cadets, who have passed 'B'/'C Certificate examination's of the NCC, get preference for enrolment in the Army and Navy.

(e) *Coast Guards*—NCC Cadets are given 10 extra marks in the qualifying test of recruitment in the Coast Guards.

(f) *Central Reserve Police Force*—NCC 'B' and 'C' Certificates holders with third class Bachelors degree are eligible for the post of Coy/Commanders and Dy SPs, as compared to first and second class degree, prescribed for other candidates.

(g) *Boarder Security Force*—NCC Cadets are given preference over other category of candidates by way of grant of some grace marks for appointment in the BSF.

(h) *Indo Tibetan Boarder Police*—NCC Cadets, holding 'C' Certificates are given preference over other candidates for certain officer cadre posts and for recruitment in other ranks of the ITBP.

(i) *Central Industrial Security Force*—'B' and 'C' Certificate holders are given preference for direct recruitment to the rank of Asstt. Commandant.

(j) The following State Governments and Union Territories give preference to NCC Cadets holding 'B' and 'C' Certificates for employment in the State Police Forces:—

1. Jammu and Kashmir.
2. Bihar.
3. Haryana.
4. Madhya Pradesh.
5. Orissa.
6. Himachal Pradesh.
7. Kerala.
8. Tamil Nadu.
9. Gujarat.
10. Karnataka.
11. Nagaland.
12. Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
13. Pondicherry.
14. Tripura.
15. Andamans and Nicobar Islands.
16. Arunachal Pradesh.

Work of regular nature at Indian rare earths factory Chavara given on contract

5001. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether items of work of a regular nature like mining transport and shipping in the Indian Rare Earths factory in Chavara, unit are being given out on contract;

(b) if so, the contractors during the past three years and if the contracts are held by organisations, their names and other details like memberships and Chief Office-bearers over the same period;

(c) the rates per unit of work and the total amount paid during this period, year-wise and also the wages paid to the workers;

(d) whether Government propose to abolish this system and to absorb the workers on the regular rolls;

(e) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Mining operations, which are usually carried out for about 180—200 days in the non-monsoon period, and shipping and transporting which last for about 90—100 days in a year, respectively, are given on contract basis.

(b) The names of the contractors engaged in the above operations year-wise are given below:

Year	Mining	Shipping
1977-78	Shri M S Panicker	Port Workmen's Co-operative Society Q 134 Chavara
1978-79	Shri M S Panicker	
	Shri Hilal Mohamed	Do.
1979-80	Shri Hilal Mohamed	Do.
	Shri V G George	Do.

According to information available with the Company, the Chief Office-bearers of the Port Workmen's Co-operative Society are:

1	Shri S John .	President
2	Shri Vasu Pillai	Secretary
3	Shri P K Divakaran	Director
4	Shri M Purushothamanx Nair	Director
5	Shri Edwin Surao .	Director
6	Shri K Chandrasekharan Pillai .	Director
7	Shri V Bhaskaran Pillai.	Director

Details of the membership of the Society are not available with Government.

(c) The rates per unit of work and the amounts paid to the contractors during the last three years are as under:

Year	Period	Name of contractor	Rate PMT Rs.	Total amount paid (Rs)
MINING:				
1977-78	1-4-77 to 31-5-77	Shri M S Panicker. . . .	15.00	23,86,703.41
	1-6-77 to 31-3-78	Do.	15.51	
1978-79	1-4-78 to 31-5-78	Do.	15.51	21,89,105.31
	7-78 to 10-78	Do.	15.93	
	1-79 to 3-79	Shri Hilal Mohamed +PF .	16.45	
			1.00	
1979-80	1-4-79 to 31-5-79	Do. . .	16.45	35,96,070.29
		+PF . .	1.00	
	6-79 to 3-80	Shri V G George . . .	18.75	
SHIPPING:				
1977-78	1-4-77 to 31-5-77	Port Workmen's Co-op Society, Chavara	31.00	22,82,840.00
	1-11-77 to 31-3-78	Do.	31.00	
1978-79	1-4-78 to 31-5-78	Do. - - -	31.00	27,12,375.00
	1-11-78 to 31-3-79	Do. - . .	33.50	
1979-80	1-4-79 to 31-5-79	Do. . . .	33.50	33,87,964.00
	1-11-79 to 31-3-80	Do. . . .	36.40	

As the contractors are paid on a tonnage basis, the exact details of wages paid to the workers by the contractors are not known to Government.

(d) A proposal for abolition of the contract system, in so far as mining operations are concerned, is under consideration of the Management.

(e) Discussions are being held with the Unions in regard to the modalities for abolition of the contract system and improvement in working methods and regulation in the labour force. These are yet to be finalised.

(f) As transport and shipping is purely of seasonal nature, the Company has no proposals to departmentalise this work.

Retired reservation given posts lower to that they were holding

5002. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many times retired defence reservists and others are given civil service posts lower to what they were holding already;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) steps being taken to avoid the humiliation and financial losses thus incurred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Re-employment of retired defence service reservists and other ex-servicemen in civil job is primarily based on educational/technical qualifications and experience gained by them during their service career.

(c) The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms had constituted an inter-ministerial committee to study in depth the problem of re-employment of ex-servicemen in civil jobs. As a result of the recommendations made by this committee, Govermnent have granted a number of concessions. The concessions, reservations and relaxations granted to ex-servicemen for their re-employment in civil jobs are briefly given in the attached statement.

The concessions, reservations and relaxation as granted from time to time by the Government are brifly given as follows:—

(i) Recognition of service certificate of education as equivalent to civil examination.

(ii) Equivalents of service trades with trades practised and taught under National Council of Training in Vocational Trades and National Apprentice Service Scheme.

(iii) Relaxation in age and educational qualifications for Groups 'C' and 'D' posts.

(iv) Reservation of posts in Group 'C' and 'D' posts.

(v) Exemption from payment of examination/application fee in Group 'C' and 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts advertised by the Union Public Service Commission/Staff Selection Commission.

(vi) Grant of priority for employment to Defence Service personnel disabled in war/peace time.

(vii) Grant of priority II upto two members each of the family of Defence Service Personnel killed/severely disabled in action/peace time.

(viii) Fixation of pay of military pensioners on re-employment under Government/Public Sector Undertakings/Nationalised Banks.

जनगणना कार्य पूरा किया जाना

5003. **श्री दौलत राम सारण :**
श्री संतोष मोहन देव
श्री जगदीश टाइटलर
श्री अमर राय प्रधान
श्री चित्त महाटा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनगणना कार्य किस तारीख को शुरू किया गया था और कब तक इसके पूरा हो जाने की आशा है;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या क्या सूचनाएं एकत्रित की जायेंगी;

(ग) इस कार्य पर कुल कितना खर्च आएगा;

(घ) अन्य देशों में की जाने वाली जनगणना और हमारे देश में की जाने वाली जनगणना में मूल अन्तर क्या है ; और

(ङ) प्रत्येक 10 वर्ष की अवधि के बाद जनगणना करने का क्या औचित्य है और 18 वर्ष (न्यूनतम व्यस्क वय सीमा) की अवधि के बाद ही इसे करने में क्या आपत्ति है और क्या इससे खर्च में कमी आएगी?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) जनसंख्या की वास्तविक गणना 9 फरवरी, 1981 से शुरू हुई और 28 फरवरी, 1981 को पूरी हुई। इसके बाद गणना अवधि के दौरान परिगणित जनसंख्या में संभावित योग अथवा वितोपन के लिए और 1 मार्च, 1981, जो निर्देश तिथि थी, को सूर्योदय के समय तक अद्यतन आंकड़े निकालने के लिए संशोधन दौर शुरू किया गया था ।

(ख) जनगणना के प्रारंभिक कार्य के रूप में 1980 के दौरान मकान-सूची तालिका तैयार की गई थी। निम्नलिखित मुख्य मदों के संबंध में मकान-सूची के जरिये सूचना एकत्र की गई है:-

1. प्रयोजन जिसके लिए जनगणना मकान का प्रयोग किया जाता है

2. तीन श्रेणियों, अर्थात् पूर्णरूप से अंधे पूर्ण, रूप से अपंग और गूंगे, में विभाजित शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग व्यक्तियों की संख्या ।

केन्द्रीय सांख्यकीय संगठन की ओर से मकान सूची फार्म के साथ उद्यम सूची भी तैयार की गई थी । जनसंख्या की गणना के दौरान दो तालिकाएं, अर्थात् मकान तालिका और व्यक्तिगत पर्चों, तैयार की गई है ।

निम्नलिखित मुख्य मदों पर मकान सूची के जरिये सूचना एकत्र की गई है :--

1. परिवार के प्रमुख का नाम ।

2. क्या परिवार का प्रमुख अनुसूचित जाति अथवा अनुसूचित जनजाति का है

3. परिवार में मुख्यत: बोली जाने वाली भाषा ।

4. क्या परिवार अपने मकान में रहता है ।

5. यदि नहीं, तो क्या परिवार के पास परिगणना के गांव अथवा शहर में अपना कोई मकान अथवा मकान स्थान है ।

6. परिवार के कब्जे में मकान की प्रमुख निर्माण सामग्री, जो तीन श्रेणियों, अर्थात् दीवारों की सामग्री, छत की सामग्री और फर्श की सामग्री, में विभाजित की गई ।

7. परिवार को उपलब्ध सुविधाएं, जिन्हें तीन प्रमुख श्रेणियों, अर्थात् पेयजल की सप्लाई बिजली और शौच सुविधा (शहरी क्षेत्रों में) में विभाजित किया गया ।

8. परिवार के कब्जे में रहने के कमरों की संख्या ।

9. परिवार में सामान्य रूप से रह रहे विवाहित दम्पति की संख्या ।

10. क्या परिवार खेती करता है ?

11. यदि हां, तो क्या भूमि अपनी है, किराये पर है अथवा अपनी और किराये पर है ?

12. यदि किराये पर है, तो किरायेदारी का स्थानीय नाम क्या है ?

जनसांख्यकीय, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतक और आर्थिक विशिष्टताओं के लिए प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के संबंन्ध में सूचना व्यक्तिगत पर्चों के जरिये एकत्र की गई है । जन-सांख्यकीय, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक प्रश्नों का संबंध प्रमुख व्यक्ति के साथ रिश्ते, आयु, दाम्पत्य, मातृभाषा, अन्य दो ज्ञात भाषाओं धर्म, अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति साक्षरता/असाक्षरता, शिक्षा और स्कूल/कालेज जाने से है ।

आर्थिक प्रश्नों को इस ढंग से विभाजित किया गया है, जिससे मुख्य धन्धा पार्श्व धन्धा, गौण-धन्धा और गैर-धन्धा के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा सके । इसके अतिरिक्त, काम की तलाशी करने वाले व्यक्तियों अथवा काम के लिए उपलब्ध व्यक्तियों के बारे में भी सूचना एकत्र की जाती है ।

आप्रवास के ब्यौरे जन्म-स्थान और अंतिम निवास स्थान के संदर्भ में एकत्र किये गये

हैं । परिगणना के गांव अथवा शहर में अंतिम निवास की अवधि के बारे में भी पता किया गया है और दर्ज किया गया है । वर्तमान में विवाहित महिलाओं से ही नहीं बल्कि पहले से विवाहित सभी महिलाओं से भी प्रजनन-शक्ति के बारे में सूचना प्राप्त की गई है ।

आप्रवास और प्रजनन-शक्ति से संबंधित सूचना बारह राज्यों में नमूना आधार पर एकत्र की गई है, परन्तु शेष राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में यह सूचना शतप्रतिशत आधार पर एकत्र की गई है ।

वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् की ओर से डिग्रीधारक तथा तकनीकी कार्मिक अनुसूची वितरित की गई ।

(ग) 1978-79 से 1981-82 तक की अवधि के लिए लगभग 49 करोड़ रुपये

(घ) वास्तव में अन्य देशों और हमारे देश में की गई जनगणना के बीच कोई मूलभूत अन्तर नहीं है । जनगणना का मुख्य उद्देश्य योजना के प्रयोजन के लिए किसी देश के सभी व्यक्तियों के लिये किसी विशिष्ट समय पर अथवा उसके किसी सुपरिभाषित भाग के जनसांख्यिकी, आर्थिक और सामाजिक आंकड़े एकत्र करने, संकलित करने, उनके विश्लेषण करने और प्रकाशित करने की पूर्ण प्रक्रिया है । प्रत्येक देश इन उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने की दृष्टि से जनगणना कर रहा है हालांकि परिगणना और आंकड़ा प्रक्रिया का तरीका अलग-अलग देश का अलग-अलग है । भारत सहित कुछ देशों में निवेदक (कनवेसर) तरीका, परिगणक द्वारा प्रत्येक परिवार में जाने के बाद प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के लिये यह सूचना एकत्र की जाती है, अपनाया जाता है । दूसरे देशों में परिवारों को तालिका व्यक्ति द्वारा अथवा डाक द्वारा वितरित की जाती है और इन तालिकाओं को पूरे करने का उत्तरदायित्व परिवार के किसी सदस्य, प्रायः प्रमुख अथवा किसी अन्य जिम्मेदार सदस्य का है । यह तरीका ~~महत्वाकांक्षी~~ (हाउस होल्डर) तरीके के नाम से जाना जाता है । इस प्रकार आंकड़ा प्रक्रिया का तरीका भी अलग-अलग देश में अलग-अलग है । परन्तु अधिकांश मामलों में इलैक्ट्रोनिक साधन का अधिक प्रयोग किया जा रहा है ।

(ङ) संयुक्त राष्ट्रों की यह सिफारिश रही है कि जनगणना हर 10 वर्ष बाद की जानी चाहिए । इस सिफारिश के अनुसार विभिन्न देश अब जनगणना हर 10 वर्ष बाद कर रहे हैं । भारत में भी 1881 के बाद से हर 10 वर्ष बाद जनगणना की गई है । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तुलना के प्रयोजन के लिए और आंकड़ा उपयोगिता की दृष्टि से 10 वर्ष की अवधि न्यायसंगत है । प्रति 18 वर्ष बाद जनगणना करना एक लम्बी अवधि होगी और आंकड़ों की उपयोगिता समाप्त हो जाएगी हालांकि इससे खर्च में कमी हो सकती है ।

Stagnation in 'C' Grade stenographers

5004. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is stagnation in the stenographer Grade 'C' cadre in the Armed Forces Headquarters;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no competitive limited departmental examination for the Assistant Civilian Officers on the lines of the one held in the Central Secretariat for the post of Section Officer, an equivalent post;

(b) if so, the reasons why this situation has been allowed to continue so long; and

(c) whether the examination will be instituted in 1981 to open avenues of promotion to stenographers of Armed Forces Headquarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir, but it is not peculiar to the Armed Forces Headquarters.

(b) Yes, Sir, it is a fact.

(c) No provision for a limited Departmental Examination was made in the AFHQ Civil Service when it was constituted in 1968; it was considered that the method of filling the post of

Assistant Civilian Staff Officer by promotion of Assistants on the merit-cum-seniority basis ensured selection of suitable persons and examination was not necessary. Government have considered from time to time the desirability of introduction of a limited Departmental Examination and decided against it after taking a balanced view of the interests of Assistants and Stenographers Grade 'C'.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Setting up of Buffer Stock of Raw Materials

5005. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of Government for setting up a buffer stock of certain key industrial raw materials; and

(b) what is the Government's proposal for inviting participation in this matter by the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The details of a scheme relating to building up of buffer stock of certain raw materials for the small scale sector are in the process of finalisation. However, there is no proposal under consideration to invite the private sector to hold such stocks.

Expenditure on the development of minor irrigation projects

5006. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure to be incurred during the current year for the development of minor irrigation projects in the country State-wise; and

(b) the total area to be irrigated during the year 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) A statement indicating the State-wise outlay of Minor Irrigation for the current year 1980-81 is enclosed herewith.

(b) The target for creation of additional potential during the year 1981-82 is 15.50 lakhs hectares gross.

Statement

Minor Irrigation Programme

Approved Government outlay for 1980-81..

States/Uts.	(Rs. Lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	900
Assam	1130
Bihar	2540
Gujarat	1450
Haryana	343
Himachal Pradesh	375
J & K	680
Karanataka	1702
Kerala	665
Madhya Pradesh	4000
Maharashtra	2120
Manipur	150
Meghalaya	115
Nagaland	160
Orissa	1700
Punjab	186
Rajasthan	641
Sikkim	110

(Rs. Lakhs)

States/Uts	
Tamil Badu	400
Tripura	205
Uttar Pradesh	5300
West Bengal	2121
TOTAL—STATES	26,995
Union Territories :	
A & N Islands	7
Arunachal Pradesh	175
Chandigarh	10.26
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	11.05
Delhi	43.50
Goa, Daman & Diu	110
Lakshdweep	..
Mizoram	25
Pondicherry	66
TOTAL—UTS.	447.81
TOTAL—STATES & UTS.	27440.81

Remarks : —A In addition, institutional finance of Rs. 295 crores (July 80 to June 81) and private investment for Minor Irrigation programme shall also be available during 1980-81.

Implementation of Reservation Orders by Departments/Offices

5007. SHRI NATHU RAM SHAKYAWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public Sector Undertakings and autonomous bodies and institutions partly or wholly financed institutions parbly or wholly financed met from the Government funds are also responsible for implementation of various Government orders for reservation for Scheduled Castes|Tribes;

(b) whether it is a fact that these departments|offices neither implement the Government-orders for reservation at the recruitment|promotion stages nor they supply any such information to the Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other such bodies;

(c) whether Government propose to decide the extent of independence of these departments|offices in order to see that the reservation orders which have been recently upheld by the Supreme Court are strictly implemented in these departments|offices;

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) In the matter of reservation for SC|ST, Public Sector Undertakings are governed by Presidential directives issued by the B.P.E. in September 1969, December, 1970 and May, 1974. In the case of autonomous bodies and institutions receiving grants-in-aid from Government funds, instructions were issued by MHA in September, 1974 that suitable provisions should be made in the relevant statutes or Articles of Association. In case of voluntary agencies receiving grants-in-aid from the Government in terms of the instructions issued by Department of Personnel in October, 1974, a clause is required to be incorporated in the terms and conditions under which such voluntary agencies are given grants-in-aid, to provide reservations for SC|ST.

(b) The facts of the cases are furnished to the Commissioner for SC|ST whenever enquiries are made by him. According to the available information, he has not brought cases of non-furnishing of information to him by

Department|offices except what he has included in his annual reports for 1977-78 and 1978-79. All departments| offices of the Government are required to implement reservation orders.

(c) to (e). The Supreme Court has upheld reservations for SC|ST in promotions in a judgement delivered on 14-11-1980 in Railway Ministry's case. There has been no change in the policy of the Government with regard to reservation. Department of Personnel has issued instructions asking Deptts. and concerned offices to follow the reservation orders and the procedures prescribed therein strictly.

Detention of Students of Aligarh Muslim University under N.S. Act

5008. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of students of the Aligarh Muslim University have been detained, particularly under the National Security Act;

(b) if so, the number of students detained; and

(c) whether in view of the peaceful nature of agitation and consequent misuse and abuse of powers of detention, action was taken to revoke the detentions and if so, the number of detentions revoked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Only one student of Aligarh Muslim University has been detained under the National Security Act. His order of detention has not been revoked.

Hold up of Nuclear Explosion for Peaceful Purposes

5009. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that explosion for peaceful uses of atomic energy are held up in view of the public commitment made by the former Prime Minister while in the USA not to do so in any case;

(b) if so, the details thereabout;

(c) if not, the reasons for not proceeding ahead;

(d) whether adequate attention including fund, cadre and resources allocation for further development of theoretical and practical implications of nuclear particles and antiparticles are being made commensurate with their immediate and potential importance;

(e) if so, details thereabout; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) If the need for such an experiment is felt we shall go ahead with it.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Theoretical studies are in progress in several institutions concerning high energy particle phenomena.

(f) Does not arise.

Non-Fulfilment of Treaty Obligations by USA on Reprocessing of Fuel

5010. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the USA has not yet fulfilled its treaty obligations to complete the formalities of the Tarapur Power and Fuel Reprocessing Plant (PREFRE):

(b) if so, the details of that non-fulfilment;

(c) the economic consequence; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Despite our request, a "Joint determination" regarding the "Safeguardability" of the reprocessing plant at Tarapur as envisaged in the 1963 Cooperation Agreement has not taken place. This delay has forced the Government of India to carry out extensive modifications for augmenting the storage facility at avoidable expense and effort. On the other hand, the reprocessing plant at Tarapur has not yet been used for the purpose for which it was built. The Government of India has impressd on the Government of the United States of America to abide by its commitments under the 1963 Cooperation Agreement.

Import of Machines by Pioneer Press, Sivakasi

5011. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Capital Goods Committee has approved the import of sophisticated machine by the Pioneer Press, Sivakasi at a cost of nearly a crore of rupees, inspite of the Minister's assurance in the Conference of Printers held at Madras that Government would never destroy the indigenous talent available in the maunfacture of such machines by allowing the import; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). No final dcision has been taken on the request of M|s. Pioneer Press, Sivakasi for import of special off-set printing machine valued at Rs. 59.63 lakhs as the position relating to indigenous availability is still under examination.

Letters of Intent Issued to T. N.

5012. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of letters of intent that have not been utilised by the Government of Tamil Nadu during the past three years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(b) the details of 33 letters of intent issued to Tamil Nadu during the first ten months of 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DR. CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Out of the total number of letters of intent issued for Industries in Tamil Nadu during the years 1977 to 1980 only four Letters of Intent lapsed or were cancelled as in the annexed statement.

(b) Details of all Letters of Intent issued are published in the "Monthly News Letter" of the Indian Investment Centre, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Statement

Details of Letters of Intant Lapsed/Cancelleed/Closed during the year 1977-1980 *against the Letters of Inten t issued to Tamil Nadu State during tne above period*

S.No	Name of the Party and Location	Item of Manufacture and Capacity	Remarks
1	Shri Anil Kumar, R-62, Greater Kailash, New Delhi (Madras-Tamil Nadu)	Leather Board Sheets (1,800—Tonnes)	Lapsed

S.No.	Name of the Party and Location	Item of Manufacture and capacity	Remarks
2	Shri A. Sethu, B-10, Fairlands, Salem-4 (DharampuriMTamil Nadu)	1. Ossain 2000 Tonnes 2. Di-Calcium Phosphate 3500 Tonnes (By Product)	Cancelled
3	M/ The Sugna Mills (vt Ltdl. Coimbaore (Coimbatore-Tamil Nadu)	Staple Fibre Yarn (15000 Spindles)	Closed
4	Shri G V Bhashyam, C/o State Electric, 141, Kapalinagar, Mylopre, Madras (Hosur-Distt Dharamapore-Tamil Nadu)	Moulded case circuit breakers upto 1600 Amps (10000 Nos.)	Lapsed

Benefits to Weaker Section from Fiscal Policies

5013. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to examine and ascertain if benefits of various fiscal policies reach the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections;

(b) findings of the Government or other authorities concerned; and

(c) action of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAIN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). The Government of India (in the Ministry of Home Affairs) have constituted a High Power Panel on Minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Weaker Sections to go into the question of benefits of various fiscal policies of the Government, both Union and State, reaching these sections of the society. The High Power Panel has not submitted report on Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Weaker Sections as yet.

Assam Problem

5014. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has described the movement launched in Assam for detection of foreigners as having "petered out";

(b) if so, the concrete basis for this judgement; and

(c) the contemplated Government action to solve the pending disputes amicably?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Efforts towards finding a solution to the problem of foreign nationals in Assam are continuing.

परमाणु ऊर्जा के स्वदेशी स्रोत्र

5015. **श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश में परमाणु ऊर्जा के लिए स्वदेशी कच्चा माल उपलब्ध है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन रूपों में और ग्रेडों में;

(ग) देश में स्थापित परमाणु बिजली घरों, उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता और उनमें तैयार की जा रही बिजली के संबंध में विवरण क्या है; और

(घ) उनकी ऊर्जा उत्पादन की भारी वहनता क्या है?

विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी और इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. पी. एन. सिंह): (क) तथा (ख). देश में यूरेनियम के पर्याप्त और थोरियम के विशाल भंडार मौजूद हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). देश में इस समय दो परमाणु बिजलीघर अर्थात् तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर और राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर, वाणिज्यिक स्तर पर काम कर रहे हैं। इनके बारे में वर्ष 1980 के लिए अपेक्षित सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :

बिजलीघर का नाम	स्थापित क्षमता	क्षमता गुणांक	प्रचालन गुणांक
तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर	420 मेगावाट	48.6 प्रतिशत	पहला यूनिट-68% दूसरा यूनिट-78%
राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर:			
पहला यूनिट	220 मेगावाट	54.4 प्रतिशत	72%
दूसरा यूनिट	220 मेगावाट	इसे चलाकर इसकी जांच की जा रही है ।	

Request for Import of Generators and Boilers by Gujarat

5016. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Gujarat has requested the Central Government for allowing them to import Turbo-generators and Boilers for increasing the power generation in the country;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the proposal has been turned down by the centre;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that the generating sets made by the BHEL are not upto the mark and are giving a lot of trouble for increasing the power production; and

(e) whether Government propose reconsidering the proposal for allowing Gujarat Government to import Turbo-generator and Boiler for meeting the increasing demand of power in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposals of Gujarat Electricity Board were rejected after careful consideration, of the offers received both indigenous and foreign, by the Empowered Committee set up by the Government for scrutiny under the scheme for import of capital goods against global tenders. All relevant factors were taken into account including indigenous manufacturing capability and capacity utilisation and the fact that for Phase I of the project for same capacity indigenous equipment is under supply.

(d) No, Sir. The generating units supplied by BHEL for Ukai and Gandhinagar Thermal Power Stations of Gujarat Electricity Board experienced initial teething problems during the stabilisa-

tion period which is not abnormal in new generating plant and which are being overcome.

(e) No, Sir.

Training for Space Programme

5017. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some persons have been trained as cosmonauts for the joint Indo-Soviet space ventures;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the joint Indo-Soviet space venture is likely to take place?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Details have not yet been worked out.

Development of Electronics Technology

5018. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking steps to develop electronics technology to compete with energy crisis;

(b) if so, the allocation, facilities, details of progress made;

(c) whether a research on electronic car is in progress; and

(d) if so, the progress so far made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Persons Killed in Intra-Party Clashes

5019. SHRI JYOTIROMY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons have died, State-wise, during the period January 15, 1981 to January 22, 1981 due to intra-party clashes; and

(b) the party or parties involved in these clashes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) According to information received from the State Governments and U.T. Administrations except Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, no deaths have been reported due to intra-party clashes during the specified periods. Reports from Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are awaited.

,(b) Does not arise.

Tractor manufacturing Units and Restriction on its Distribution

5020. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tractor producing units in the country;

(b) the total number of tractors produced in the country last year;

(c) whether Government have placed any restrictions on the distribution of the same recently in any part of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) There are 14 units in the organised sector manufacturing Agricultural Tractors.

(b) The total production of these units during 1980 was 67627 nos.

(c) and (d). No restriction has been placed on distribution of tractors recently. However, four models of tractors viz. MF-1035, TAFE-504, MF 245 manufactured by M|s. Tractors & Farm Equipment Ltd., Madras and Ford-3600 manufactured by M|s. Escorts Tractors Ltd., Faridabad, are covred by the Tractors (Distribution and Sales) Control Order, 1971.

Production Plan in H. A. L. Factors

5021. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have a proposal for producing huge materials in the HAL factoreis; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose considering to place a part of that production to the HAL Barrackpore factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, which is manufacutring various types of aircraft and helicopters is following and implementing programmes in accordance with the requirements visualised in the Defence Plan. It will not be in public interest to disclose details.

(b) No, Sir. The Barrackpore Unit was designed and set up to overhaul certain types of aircraft. From 1981-82 onwards, the overhaul task of helicopters will also be transferred to this Unit. There is no proposal to convert this unit into a production Unit.

Grant of Special Allowance to Government Servants in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

5022. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in all the islands except South Andaman in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the Andaman special allowance has been made applicable to all Government employees;

(b) whether the employees of public undertakings like Forest and Plantation Development Corporation etc. are drawing Andaman special allowance in South Andaman;

(c) if so, the reasons why the locally recruited Government employees only have been deprived of grant of Andaman special allowance in South Andaman; and

(d) what action has been taken to grant Andaman special allowance to all Government employees in South Andaman?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) to (d). At present Andamans Special Allowance at the following rate is admissible to the undermentioned categories of officials of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration:—

Category of Employees	Area of posting	Rate of Allowance
(i) Mainland recruits/ deputationists	South Andaman	20% of basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs 300/- p.m.
(ii) Cadre officers of the DANI Civil/ Police Service	North and Middle Andamans	25% of basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs 350/-

Category of Employees	Area of posting	Rate of Allowance
(iii) Cadre officers of the U. T. Cadre of All India Services	Little Andaman Nicobar Island Norcondum Islands	30% of basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 400/- p.m.
iv) Local recruits recruited in one area of the A & N Islands namely South Andamans North Andamans Middle Andaman Little Andaman Norcondum Islands or the Nicobar Islands and posted to another area in A & N Islands		

The Andamans Special Allowance without any restrictions has been allowed to the employees of the Forest and Plantation Corporation with effect from 1-4-1980 on the basis of the Personnel Manual approved by the Board of Directors under the powers delegated to them with the approval of the Bureau of Public Enterprises. Similar concession is not enjoyed by the locally recruited employees of other Public Sector Undertakings such as the Shipping Corporation of India, State Bank of India and the life Insurance Corporation in the territory.

It has been decided to study the feasibility of replacing the existing Andamans Special Allowance and Compensatory Allowance by a suitable Compensatory Allowance, taking into consideration the cost of living and also various other facilities, at present enjoyed by the employees of that Andaman and Nicobar Administration.

Discontinuation of Work conducted by Institute in Rural Technology

5023. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government has decided to discontinue the work conducted by different institutes in the rural technology;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the further steps which Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The Department of Science and Technology continues to provide financial support to a number of institutions undertaking scheme relating to rural technology. During the 1980—85 Plan period specific schemes relating to technology for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Landless Labour Artisans, Small/Marginal Cultivators and other weaker sections of the society which will predominantly apply to the rural areas are being taken up.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Orthopaedically Handicapped in I.A.S., I.F.S. and I.P.S.

5024. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of orthopaedically handicapped persons who are serving

in the (1) Indian Administrative Service; (2) Indian Foreign Service; (3) Indian Police Service;

(b) the details thereof State-wise and Centrally Administered area-wise; and

(c) the position they are holding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). According to information collected, there are no orthopaedically handicapped officers belonging to the Indian Administrative Service or the Indian Police Service in the Cadres/Joint Cadres of these Services specified in the statement attached. Information in respect of the officers borne on the Indian Administrative Service Cadres of Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh and of the officers borne on the Indian Police Service Cadres of Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh as well as officers of the Indian Foreign Service is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Indian Administrative Service	Indian Police Service
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh
Assam-Mehgalaya	Assam-Meghalaya
Bihar	
Gujarat	Gujarat
Haryanax	Haryana
Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh
Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu & Kashmir
Kerala	Kerala
Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra
Maharashtra	Manipur-Tripura
Manipur-Tripura	Punjab
Nagaland	Rajasthan
Orissa	Sikkim
Punjabx	Tamil Nadu
Rajasthan	West Bengal
Sikkim	Union Territories
Tamil Nadu	
West Bengal	Note: There is no IPS Cadre for Nagaland
Union Territories	

Deaths in Sadar Bazar, Delhi

5025. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that deaths of five persons from Sadar Bazar in Delhi occurred on the 23rd February, 1981;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that whereas the deaths are reported in the press to be caused by spurious liquor, the police claimed that the causes of deaths varied from prolonged illness to chronic asthma and pneumonia; and

(c) if so, the facts about these deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The Delhi Administration have intimated that of the five persons reported in the press to have died due to suspected consumption of spurious liquor, four persons died on 23-2-1981 and one was brought dead to the Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital on 22-2-1981. The police did not receive any information in the case of three of these persons till after their cremation. The reasons for their deaths as given by the police *viz.* pneumonia in the case of one, asthma in that of the second and prolonged illness in respect of the third one are as per the records kept in the Cremation grounds which are prepared on the basis of the information supplied by the relations of the deceased. The exact cause of their

deaths cannot be ascertained as no post-mortem of their dead bodies could be done. The remaining two deaths came to the notice of police in time and post-mortem of the dead bodies was got conducted and the visceras of the deceased sent to the Central Forensic Science Laboratory for report. The cause of their death will be known only after receipt of the report from the Central Forensic Science Laboratory.

Setting up of a Raw Material Bank in Bangalore

5026. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to set up a raw material bank in Bangalore to meet the requirements of the small scale industries is under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, whether this proposal was forwarded by the State Government to the Union Government;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government has agreed to set up this raw material bank; and

(d) whether nationalised banks have been asked to provide financial aid to this bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). At present the Central Government has no proposal under its consideration to set up a raw material bank at Bangalore. However, it is understood that the Karnataka Small Scale Industries Corporation has a depot already functioning in the city.

Blackmarketing in Cinema Tickets in New Delhi

5027. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some anti-social persons are indulging in the blackmarketing of cinema tickets near various cinema halls of New Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of persons who were caught by the police during the last six months indulging in such offence;

(c) the number of cases that were registered against those persons in various police stations;

(d) whether it is a fact that some cinema hall employees are also indulging in such offence; and

(e) if so, whether any action has also been initiated against them and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). 207 persons were arrested u/s 9-B of U.P. Entertainment Act, as extended to Delhi on the charge of blackmarketing in Cinema tickets near various cinema halls of the Union Territory of Delhi and 159 Kalandras were prepared against them, during the last six months, i.e., from 1-9-80 to 28-2-1981.

(d) and (e). An employee of one of the cinema houses was found indulging in blackmarketing of cinema tickets. He was arrested u/s 9-B of the U.P. tertainment Act as extended to Delhi by Police Station Naraina on 18-10-1980. He was convicted by the Court to pay a fine.

उत्तर प्रदेश का जर्मन गणराज्य के साथ सहयोग

5028. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने औजार, जिग्स, और डाइयों की सप्लाई के लिए तथा तकनीकी मामलों में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए लखनऊ में एक टूल रूप स्थापित करने के बारे में जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य के साथ सहयोग करार पर हस्ताक्षर किये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो फैडरल रिपब्लिक आफ जर्मनी की उस फर्म का नाम क्या है जिसके साथ सहयोग करार किया गया है तथा करार की शर्तें क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना): (क) भारत सरकार ने जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य के साथ एक औजार कक्ष प्रशिक्षण संस्थान की स्थापना के लिए 5 मार्च, 1981 को लखनऊ में एक करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं । इस संस्थान को चलाने का उत्तरदायित्व उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार पर होगा ।

(ख) जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य सरकार की ओर से करार का कार्यान्वयन डूशे गेसेलेशैफ्ट फ्यूअर टेकनीक जूसेमेनारबीट (जी. टी. जैड.) लेम्ब; 6236 एस्कबोर्न नामक एक जर्मन एजेंसी द्वारा किया जाएगा । करार के अधीन जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य औजार कक्ष के लिए मशीनें और उपकरण, जर्मन तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ, संस्थान में नियुक्त किये जाने वाले कुछ भारतीय व्यक्तियों को आधारभूत या अग्रेतर प्रशिक्षण और 4,538,000 डी. एम. के कुल मूल्य की शिक्षण और प्रदर्शन सामग्री आदि प्रदान करेगा । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार मूल उपकरण और साज-सज्जा (फर्निशिंग) सहित भूमि तथा भवन की व्यवस्था करेगी और आशातित उपकरणों पर आयात शुल्क अदा करने के साथ साथ संस्थान के रखरखाव और संचालन के लिए अन्य आवर्ती व्यय भी वहन करेगी ।

कच्चे माल के डिपो

5029. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लघु उद्योग निगम द्वारा लघु एककों को कच्चा माल सप्लाई करने के लिए किन-किन राज्यों में कच्चे सामान के डिपो खोले गए हैं और राज्यवार उनकी संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा कच्चे सामान के कितने डिपो खोले जाने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना): (क) उन राज्यों/संघशासित क्षेत्रों के नामों को जिनमें लघु उद्योगों को कच्चे माल का संभरण करने के लिए लघु उद्योग निगम द्वारा डिपो स्थापित किये गए हैं, तथा डिपोओं की राज्यवार संख्या को संलग्न विवरण में बताया गया है ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बताया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश लघु उद्योग निगम लिमिटेड का छठी पचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान तीन और डिपों खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ।

विवरण

लघु उद्योग निगम द्वारा स्थापित कच्चे माल के डिपुओं की संख्या

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	संख्या
1.	दिल्ली	2
2.	जम्मू व कश्मीर	9
3.	पंजाब	13
4.	चण्डीगढ़	1
5.	हरियाणा	15
6.	उत्तर प्रदेश	11
7.	बिहार	10
8.	पश्चिम बंगाल	7
9.	आसाम	8
10.	उड़ीसा	8
11.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	12
12.	तमिल नाडु	4
13.	कर्नाटक	6
14.	केरल	11
15.	महाराष्ट्र	12
16.	गुजरात	6
17.	मध्यप्रदेश	7
18.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	6
19.	राजस्थान	26
20.	नागालैंड	1
21.	मिजोरम	1
22.	मणिपुर	1
23.	मेघालय	2

गणतन्त्र दिवस के लिये निःशुल्क पास तथा उनके बारे में मानदंड

5030. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :–

(क) गणतंत्र दिवस की परेड के लिये इस वर्ष कितने निःशुल्क पास जारी किए गए और उसके बारे में क्या मानदंड अपनाया गया; और

(ख) टिकटों की बिक्री से कितनी आय हुई और समारोह पर कितना व्यय हुआ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल): (क) और (ख). इस वर्ष गणतंत्र दिवस परेड के लिए 43,501 पास दिए गए थे ।

2. गणतंत्र दिवस परेड के लिए निमंत्रण पत्र जारी करने के लिए पिछले कई वर्षों से अपनाई गई प्रणाली ही इस वर्ष भी अपनाई गई है । लेकिन इस वर्ष केवल इतना ही अपवाद रहा है कि प्रत्येक माननीय संसद सदस्य को अपने छः अतिथियों को आमंत्रित करने की अनुमति दी गई थी। पहले निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों के व्यक्तियों को निमन्त्रण पत्र दिए जाते थे :–

(क) प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति, जिन्हें वरिष्ठता क्रम में शामिल किया गया है (संसद सदस्यों सहित)

(ख) सरकारी मेहमान और अन्य विदेशी मेहमान ।

(ग) राष्ट्रपति, उपराष्ट्रपति और केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के अतिथि ।

(घ) दिल्ली में रह रहे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, संसद में मान्यता प्राप्त राजनैतिक दलों के अध्यक्ष, केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंण्डल के भूतपूर्व मंत्री, भूतपूर्व राज्यपाल, परम वीर चक्र, अशोक चक्र, पी. वी. एस. एम, एम. वी. सी. और कीर्ति चक्र से सम्मानित व्यक्ति, दिल्ली में रह रहे भूतपूर्व सेनाध्यक्ष ।

(ङ) विधान सभा सदस्यों और विधान परिषद के सदस्यों को इसके लिए अनुरोध किये जाने पर ।

(च) स्वतंत्रता सेनानी, जो दिल्ली में रह रहे हैं ।

(छ) समाचार पत्रों के प्रतिनिधि ।

(ज) राज्य सरकारों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी, अनुरोध पर ।

(झ) खेल-कूद और समाज सेवा में प्रमुख व्यक्तियों को ।

(ञ) दिल्ली में स्थित केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय/विभागों और सम्बंधित तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के जिन अधिकारियों का वेतनमान 1600 रुपये या इससे अधिक है उनमें से 50 प्रतिशत अनिश्चित कार्याविधि वाले और 100 प्रतिशत निश्चित कार्याविधि वाले अधिकारियों को ।

(ट) दिल्ली में स्थित सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के ऐसे अधिकारियों को जिनका मूल वेतन प्रतिमाह 2250 रुपये या इससे अधिक है ।

(ठ) गणतंत्र दिवस परेड प्रबन्ध में भाग लेने वाले और उससे निकट रूप से संबंधित अधिकारी ।

(ड) ऐसे राजनयिक जो वरिष्ठता क्रम में शामिल नहीं है ।

(ढ) स्कूली बच्चों के संगठित समूह।

(ण) सेना कार्मिक ।

(त) अर्ध-सैनिक तथा सहायक बलों और दिल्ली पुलिस के कनिष्ठ अधिकारी ।

2. इनके अलावा राजपथ पर बनाए गए बाड़ों में हजारों लोगों के लिए गणतंत्र दिवस परेड देखने की सुविधा प्रदान की गई थी।

3. गणतंत्र दिवस परेड, 1981 के टिकटों की बिक्री से 2,70,775 रुपये प्राप्त हुए हैं ।टिकट 2 रुपये, 5 रुपये, 10 रुपये, 25 रुपये, 50 रुपये और 100 रुपये के थे ।

4. गणतंत्र दिवस समारोहों की व्यवस्था अनेक अभिकरण जैसे केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय/विभाग, राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र,

स्थानीय निकाय और अन्य सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी कार्यालयों के द्वारा की जाती है। ऐसी प्रथा रही है कि विभिन्न मदों पर होने वाला व्यय एजेंसियों द्वारा किया जाता है जहां इन मदों से संबंधित विशेष कार्य होते हैं। इसका लेखा एक जगह नहीं रखा जाता है। विभिन्न अभिकरणों द्वारा किए गए व्यय का पूरा हिसाब प्राप्त करना और उसे गणतंत्र दिवस से सम्बन्धित व्यय के एक ही शीर्ष में डालने की कोई प्रक्रिया नहीं रही है। अतः व्यय के ठीक-ठीक आंकड़े बता सकना सम्भव नहीं है।

आपात स्थिति के दौरान दिल्ली में पता लगाये गये अवैध शस्त्र

5031. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1975-76 में आपात स्थिति के दौरान दिल्ली में बहुत से क्षेत्रों से बन्दूकें, स्टेन-गनों, हथगोले आदि जैसे बहुत से हथियार बरामद कि गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आन्तरिक सुरक्षा बनाये रखना अधिनियम के अधीन कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार/नजरबंद किया गया था और कितनों पर कानून के अनुसार मुकदमा चलाया गया तथा कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध अभी भी मुकदमें चल रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या पश्चिम दिल्ली में अशोक नगर (तिलक नगर) में एक स्थान की तलाशी ली गई तथा वहां से एक स्टेनगन भी बरामद की गई थी परन्तु पुलिस द्वारा मामला दबा दिया गया था और कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान।

(ख) शस्त्र अधिनियम, 1959 के अधीन गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों और उनके विरुद्ध मामलों के निपटान की संख्या का विवरण संलग्न है। आंसुका के अधीन नजरबन्द किए गए एक व्यक्ति के मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) और (घ). अशोक नगर (तिलक नगर) में एक व्यक्ति से अप्रैल, 1976 में एक स्टेनगन और 231 कारतूस बरामद किए गए थे। 18.2.77 को उसके विरुद्ध मामला न्यायालय में प्रस्तुत किया गया था और अभी निर्णयाधीन है।

विवरण

शस्त्र अधिनियम के अधीन आपातकाल के दौरान गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध मामलों का निपटान

गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्ति	चालान	दोषसिद्ध	दोषमुक्त	विचारणी-धीन	जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है	रिहा किए गए
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2843	2823	1390	850	583	5	15

Setting up of School of Milling Technology in Bangalore

5032. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Asia's first international school of milling technology has been set up in Bangalore on 25th February, 1981;

(b) if so, whether this international school of milling technology will train personnel for Executive and Supervisory positions;

(c) if so, whether this is in pursuance of agreement signed in October, 1977 between Government of India and Swiss Government;

(d) if so, to what extent it will be beneficial to India;

(e) whether representatives of foreign students will also be enrolled in this school; and

(f) if so, the total number of seats reserved for foreigners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The International School of Milling Technology (ISMT) has been set up in the campus of Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), Mysore and was inaugurated on 25th February, 1981.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) India is expected to benefit in the following ways:

1. It would not be necessary to send our personnel abroad for training in flour milling, since modern scientific know-how in milling technology will be made available to the millers in the country.

2. Special emphasis will be laid during training on the quality and functional aspects of raw materials to produce products such as sooji, rawa and flour as needed for end uses.

3. High priority will be given to the in-plant training in a commercial production unit to enable the trainees to shoulder multifaceted responsibilities in industry.

(e) and (f). Of a total of twenty seats, approximately one third is reserved for candidates from developing countries.

Vigil on Burma-Nagaland Border for Naga Rebels

5033. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether round the clock vigil is being maintained by the security forces along Burma-Nagaland border with the Tirap District of Arunachal Pradesh to keep a watch on the activities of underground Naga rebel elements;

(b) if so, whether the main purpose of the vigil was to check the movements of Chinese trained Naga underground rebels; and

(c) whether Government are also considering to have identity cards for the border people to check their entry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Strict vigilance is being maintained by security forces along the affected sector of Indo-Burma border including border along Tirap District of Arunachal Pradesh.

(c) Government have decided in principle to introduce the scheme of photograph-cum-identity cards for voters in the North-Eastern region in a phased manner. Election Commission of India have issued necessary directions for implementing the scheme in Meghalaya and Nagaland in the first instance.

Industrialisation of Mohindargarh and Bhiwani

5034. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that districts of Mohindargarh and Bhiwani in Haryana are very backward from industrial point of view;

(b) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken for industrial growth of these two districts; and

(c) whether there is any scheme to declare these districts industrially backward?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). Mohindargarh and Bhiwani districts in Haryana have already been identified as industrially backward eligible for concessional finance facilities from all-India term lending financial institutions. The following areas in these two districts have been further identified for eligibility to Central Investment Subsidy:

Reorganised Mohindargarh district (comprising Mohindargarh and Rewari* Sub-divisions), Bhiwani district (comprising Bhiwani and Dadri*@ Sub-Divisions).

Apart from the above two incentives, the Central Government offers the following assistance and facilities for the development of backward areas:

(i) Tax concessions.

(ii) Hire purchase of Machinery by Small Scale Industries.

(iii) Consultancy for technical services.

(iv) Special facilities for import of raw materials.

(v) Rural Industries Projects Programme.

(vi) Rural Artisans Programme.

(vii) District Industries Centre.

(viii) Seed/Margin Money Assistance.

Setting up of Industries in Haryana

5035. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of factories proposed to be set up in the public sector by Government during Sixth Five Year Plan period in Haryana; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and name of places chosen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Locations of Central Public Sector Projects are based on techno-economic considerations. There is no proposal at present to set up a new Central Public Sector Project in the State of Haryana. However, the existing major undertakings in the Central Sector in Haryana are as under:—

(1) HMT—Tractor Factory, Pinjore.

(2) Maruti Ltd. (recently taken over by Government).

(3) National Fertilisers Ltd., Panipat Fertilizer Project.

(4) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.—Formulation unit at Gurgaon.

In the field of petroleum production and refining there are a few Continuing Schemes such as laying of product pipeline (Mathura to Jullundur via Haryana) and setting up of product installation which are under implementation.

*Represents districts/sub-division/Taluks/Blocks/Tehsils selected after 10-7-1972.
@Represents districts as they existed prior to their recent re-organisation.

Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation have set up a number of projects, in the State Sector, for the manufacture of Brewery, Steel Billets, Tannery, Television Sets, Synthetic Detergents etc. The Corporation is also having proposals to set up projects for Nylon, Rice-husk Board, Cellulose Nitrate, Single Super Phosphate/ Sulphuric Acid, Portland Cement, Elemental Phosphorous, Acetone, Electronic Milk Analyzer etc. Total outlay for large and medium industries and mineral sector of the State for Sixth Five-Year Plan is Rs. 11.40 crores.

Industrial units in the Village and Small Industries Sector are set up in the private and cooperative sectors. Plan schemes included in this Sector are mainly promotional in nature, such as training, extension and research, supply of raw materials, common facilities, service centres, provision of industrial sheds, financial assistance including margin money, technical and marketing assistance etc.

Loss to Government due to non-movement of Timber and Plywood from Assam

5036. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated loss suffered by Government during 1980 on account of non-movement of Timber and plywood from Assam because of agitation; and

(b) the measures taken by Government to retrieve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Representation from C.S.A.D., Bombay

5037. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4286 on the 17th December, 1980 regarding representation from CSAD Bombay and state:

(a) whether the allotment rules have since been amended;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when the said amendments would be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). The quarter allotment rules have not yet been amended. They are likely to be finalised shortly in consultation with the Ministry of Works and Housing.

Defence Canteen Employees not being paid equivalent to Defence Civil Servants

5038. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Defence Canteen Employees are not being paid equivalent to the Defence Civil Servants in view of judgement given by the Supreme Court on 22nd October, 1980;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to implement the decision given by the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The implications of the Supreme Court order dated 22.10.1980 are under examination. A decision in this regard is expected to be taken soon.

Incentives to Entrepreneurs and Self-employed Graduates to set up Industries in Rewa, Sidhi, Shahdol (M.P.)

5039. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to consider giving incentives as are being given to hand-knotted carpet exporters, to young entrepreneurs and self-employed graduates etc., to start small scale industries in industrially backward regions of the country, like Rewa, Sidhi, Shahdol of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Rewa and Sidhi Districts of Madhya Pradesh are eligible for concessional finance facilities and two blocks from Rewa District viz. Rewa and Raipur (Garh) and four blocks from Sidhi District viz. Majhauli, Sidhi, Doosar and Waidhan are eligible for Central Investment Subsidy. Shahdol District is not eligible to either of the above two incentives.

All entrepreneurs in backward areas can avail of following Central incentives and facilities in backward areas:

(i) Tax concessions

(ii) Hire purchase of Machinery by small scale industries.

(iii) Consultancy for technical services.

(iv) Special facilities for import of raw materials.

(v) Rural Industries Projects Programme.

(vi) Rural Artisans Programme.

(vii) District Industries Centre.

(viii) Seed/Margin Money Assistance.

Setting up of H.M.T. Watch Factory in Nagaland

5040. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposal for setting up a H.M.T. watch factory in Nagaland is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Finalisation of outlay for new Railway lines during the Plan

5041. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has finalized the total outlay on New Railway Lines in the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether the Planning Commission has cleared the West Coast Apta-Mangalore Railway project?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. According to the Plan-headwise break up suggested by the Ministry of Railways and approved by the Planning Commission, a provision of Rs. 380 crores has been made for the construction of new lines in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(b) The construction of new railway line from Apta to Roha was approved by the Planning Commission in the Annual Plan 1978-79. Extension of this line has not been cleared by the Planning Commission. The scheme

for extension of this line upto Dasgaon was included in the recommendations of the Working Group on Railways for 1980--85, but was not included by the Ministry of Railways in their final proposals received from them after the finalisation of their total plan outlay for 1980—85.

नेपा नगर अखबारी कागज कारखाने में रोजगार

5042. **श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर:** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि नेपा नगर स्थित अखबारी कागज के कारखाने में स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार नहीं दिया जाता है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना): सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

कम विकसित राज्यों को अधिक केन्द्रीय सहायता

5043. **श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर:** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश जैसे कम विकसित राज्यों को अधिक केन्द्रीय संसाधनों का आवंटन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है?

योजना और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) फरवरी, 1981 में राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद द्वारा अनुमोदित छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता के आशोधित गाडगिल फार्मूले और बाजार ऋणों के अधिक आवंटन, आदि के जरिए मध्य प्रदेश जैसे अल्प विकसित राज्यों को अधिक संसाधनों के अंतरण की व्यवस्था है । इसके अलावा, ऐसे राज्यों को अधिक केन्द्रीय संसाधन आवंटित करने के लिए और कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता ।

Reservation of percentage of Jobs for Ex-servicemen by Central and State Governments

5044. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central and State Governments have ensured the reservation of a certain percentage of vacancies for Ex-Service-men.

((b) if so, the exact percentage reserved by Central Government and each one of the States separately in Government Departments/Public Undertakings;

(c) whether Government have any mechanism to ensure that the Ex-servicemen are getting their due share as fixed by Government Departments/Public Undertakings at the Centre and the States; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The Central Government and most State Governments have reserved certain percentage of jobs for ex-servicemen,

(b) The exact percentage of reservation is as under:—

	Group 'C'	*Group 'D'*
(i) Central Government	10%	20%
(ii) Central Public Sector Undertakings	14½%	24½%
(iii) Nationalised Banks	10%	20%
(iv) Para Military Forces	10% of the posts of Assistant Commandants.	
(v) State Governments	As per statement attached at Appendix 'A'.	

(c) and (d). To ensure implementation of reservations, a monitorings system has been evolved and an officer in each Ministry/Public Sector Undertakings has been designated for this purpose. As far as the State Governments are concerned, they have also been requested to set up similar monitoring systems.

APPENDIX 'A'

Reservation of vacancies for Ex-Servicemen State Governments and Union Territories

Class III and IV Posts

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of vacancies		Remarks
		Class III	Class IV	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	2%	2%	
2	Andaman & Nicobar	10%	20%	
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10%	20%	
4	Assam	..	..	
5	Bihar	..	..	
6	Chandigarh	10%	20%	
7	Dadra, Nagar Haveli	10%	20%	
8	Delhi	10%	20%	
9	Goa, Deman & Diu	10%	20%	
10	Gujarat	10%	20%	
11	Haryana	20%	20%	
12	Himachal Pradesh	20%	20%	Only in non-technical
13	Jammu & Kashmir	5%	10%	
14	Karnataka	10%	10%	
15	Kerala	..	..	
16	Lakshadweep	10%	20%	
17	Madhya Pradesh	9%	14%	
18	Maharashtra	15%	15%	
19	Manipur	10%	20%	
20	Meghalaya	..	..	
21	Mizoram	10%	20%	
22	Nagaland	..	..	
23	Orissa	..	..	
24	Pondicherry	10%	20%	
25	Punjab	20%	20%	

1	2	3	4	5
26	Rajasthan . . .	12½%	12½%	60% posts in the Armed Constabulary also reserved.
27	Sikkim . . .	15%	15%	
28	Tamil Nadu . .	..	10%	
29	Tripura . . .	2%	2%	
30	Uttar Pradesh . .	3%	3%	
31	West Bengal	10%	20%	

RESERVATION IN CLASS I AND II POSTS OF STATE GOVERNMENTS AND UNION TERRITORIES

1	ANDHRA PRADESH .	Non Technical Medical Engineering	—2% —6% —32%	
2	HARYANA	In all posts	—5%	
3	HIMACHAL PRADESH .	Non-technical Class I Class II	25% 30%	
4	KARNATAKA . . .	In all posts	10%	
5	MADHYA PRADESH .	Public Health, Public Works and Education	50%	only ECOs and SSCOs eligible for reserved posts.
6	PUNJAB . . .	PCS (Executive)	20%	
7	UTTAR PRADESH . .	In all posts	8%	only SCOs and disabled ex-servicemen eligible
8	WEST BENGAL . .	Class I	10%	
		Class II	15%	

Extension to retired officials of Chief Labour Commission organisation

5045. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three officers of Chief Labour Commissioner's Organisation were given extension during 1980-81;

(b) whether one of the three officers, who were given extension, was dismissed from service twice;

(c) if so, whether the guidlines laid down by the Government for grant of extension were followed in the above cases; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One officer was dismissed from service in January 1962. He was reinstated as per the orders of the Court in March, 1964. He was retired prematurely at the age of 50 years in January, 1976 and was subsequently reinstated in February, 1977 as a result of the recommendation of the Review Committee.

(c) and (d). While granting extensions, the guidelines laid down in this regard were kept in mind.

Schemes for Development of Scheduled Castes

5046. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes for development of Scheduled Castes included in the Special Component Plans;

(b) the schemes submitted by the Orissa Government under the Special Component Plan; and

(c) How many of such schemes are being sanctioned by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). States with a substantial Scheduled Castes population formulate Special Component Plans for the Scheduled Castes. This Special Component Plan includes a large number of schemes and programmes drawn out from the State Plan itself. There is clearly no question, therefore, of sanction of schemes by the Union Government for inclusion in the Special Component Plans. The Special Component Plan envisages that in each sector, schemes relevant to the development of the Scheduled Castes should be identified and formulated, funds earmarked and the flows of benefits quantified. Like other States the Government of Orissa have also formulated, from its State Plan, a Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes. This include programmes from all sectors, e.g. Integrated Rural Development Programme schemes for agricultural production like mini-kits, demonstration plots, schemes for handloom weavers and other artisans and craftsmen, cottage and village industries, including leather industry, schemes for social and civic amenities for the Scheduled Castes including drinking water and housing etc. and programmes for education.

Economic Rehabilitation Scheme

5047. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposal to grant financial assistance to one in every five families belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the economic rehabilitation scheme;

(b) if so, the number of poorest families belonging to S.C. & S.T. who have been identified from Orissa for giving financial grants; and

(c) the details about the implementation of the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). There is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme or Central Scheme of economic rehabilitation, with financial assistance to one in every five families belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The State Government of Orissa, however, have commenced a scheme for the Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor (ERRP) under which 5 lakhs of the poorest families are proposed to be assisted in the Sixth Plan period. The State Government have indicated that a substantial proportion of these families will be from the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Closure of Industries located within Lal Dora Area

5048. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small industrial units located within the Lal Dora area in Delhi had to close due to stoppage of certificates; and

(b) the total number of industries so closed and the number of employees affected thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Dropping of Scheme for Development of Cottage Industries and New industrial Estates by Delhi Administration

5049. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of schemes for development of cottage industries and new industrial estates have been dropped by the Delhi Administration; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof? a

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, on the advice of the Planning Commission, the Delhi Administration did not include a few new schemes for industrial estates and small scale industries in the Sixth Five Year Plan due to limited availability of resources and greater emphasis being given to speedy implementation of on-going schemes.

Employees in Industry Ministry

5050. SHRI KUSUMA KIRSHNA MURTHY:

SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees, category-wise in the Ministry of Industry in New Delhi Office; and

(b) out of them, the total number of employees belonging to SC and ST, category-wise, and also their respective percentages category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement

Category	Total No of Employees	No. of SC Employees	Percentage of SC employees	No of ST Employees	Percentage of ST employees
1	2	3	4	5	6
	DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT				
Group A . .	59	5	8·4	1	1.6
Group B . .	211	26	12·3	..	..
Group C . .	271	24	8.8	..	..
Group D . .	214	73	34·1	8	3·7

1	2	3	4	5	6
DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY					
Group A . .	28	2	7.1	..	..
Group B .	79	7	8.8	1	1.2
Group C . .	96	10	10 4	..	..
Group D . . .	55	11	20	1	1.8
ATTACHED OFFICES UNDER THE MINISTRY					
Group A . .	340	21	6.2	5	1.5
Group B . .	431	32	7.4	2	.5
Group C . .	846	95	11.2	3	.4
Group D . .	279	84	30.1	10	3.6

Rotation of officers of Central Secretariat service grade I/selection grade from one Ministry to another

5051. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether officers of the Central Secretariat Service Grade I and Selection Grade and Director are liable for transfer from one Ministry to another;

(b) if so, whether any stay of these officers in one Ministry/Department of the Government of India has been prescribed;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the particulars of such officers who have stayed in the Ministries of Industry, Commerce and Petroleum & Chemicals for the last more than five years and the reasons for their continued stay; and

(e) when they are likely to be rotated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Officers of the Central Secretariat Service Grade I and above are liable to be transferred from one Ministry/Department to another.

(b) and (c). There is no tenure period prescribed for stay in one Ministry/Department. However the CSS officers of the rank of Under Secretary and above are transferred from one Ministry to another or from one Desk to another keeping in view their Career Development and administrative efficiency.

(d) In the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilisers there are 6 CSS Grade I/Selection Grade officers who are working for more than 5 years. In the Ministry of Commerce there are 37 CSS Grade I/Selection Grade officers who have been working in that ministry for more than 5 years. In the Ministry of Industry there are 37 CSS/Grade I Selection Grade officers who are working for more than 5 years.

(e) The principle enunciated in part (b) applies to them as well.

Issue of permits to liaison officers of business houses

5052. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any orders have been issued by his Ministry enjoining on the Receptionists in the various Bhawans housing the Ministries to get signatures of the businessman entering these Bhawans for meeting officers concerned;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that generally the Liaison Officers of the Business Houses get permit issued much in advance and the person concerned has not to sign in the Register and the same permit can be used again and again; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to stop such malpractices by the Liaison Officers of industrial houses in connivance with the Receiptionists and put an end to this treatment to business executives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). It is prescribed that the pass will be issued to a visitor after the necesasry entries in the visitors Register have been made by the visitor and his signatures obtained.

(c) and (d). Passes are not issued to the Liaison Officers in advance, and each visitor desiring a pass has to sign the prescribed register.

The instructions are that the officer visited should collect the pass from the visitor and return it to the Reception Officer so as to prevent its misuse.

Pending cases of SC & ST in state High Courts

5053. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of cases of S.C. and S.T. are pending in various State High Courts;

(b) if so, the number of such cases pending in the Orissa High Court and since when such cases are pending;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to set up special courts for the speedy trial of such cases of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). The Government of India do not maintain separately statistics of cases involving Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, pending in the various High Courts. According to the information available to the Government, the High Courts also do not have data readily available on how many among the pending cases involve SC and ST.

Retrenchment of Women Workers due to modernisation in Industries

5055. SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:

SHRI H. N. GOWDA:

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 2,00,000 women workers in tobacco, match and coir industries are facing imminent retrenchment due to mechanisation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of organisations have expressed concern at the move of an

Andhra Pradesh Tobacco Company to import threshing machines threatening the jobs of more than one lakh women;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Prime Minister as well as Labour and Commerce Ministers were requested to cancel the import of the threshing machine; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) According to the information supplied by the States which are primarily concerned with these industries viz., Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, there is no threat of retrenchment due to introduction of mechanisation in the match and coir industries. In the leaf-tobacco industry, however, an import licence for tobacco threshing plant was issused to a company in Andhra Pradesh on the 10th January, 1978. It is expected that the proposal for mechanising tobacco threshing by this company may lead to the displacement of 1,800 female stemmers. The State Government, however, is seized of the matter and has intimated that no actual unemployment may result in this plant.

(b) to (d). Representations have been received in this regard. Government do not propose to cancel the import licence already given.

Palekar Award

5056. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Labour Minister of Union Government had invited the representatives of the employers and employees for talks on the Palekar Tribunal's Award; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The then Minister of State for Labour had convened separate meetings with the representatives of employers and employees of Newspaper industry on the 10th and the 1th September, 1980 to see if a common understanding on the recommendations could be reached. Later, the then Labour Secretary also held meetings with the representatives of employers and employees of Newspaper Industry for the same purpose on the 19th and the 20th September, 1980. However, no common understanding could be reached and the decision was left to the Government. The Government has since accepted the recommendations of the Tribunals except those relating to DA with certain modifications and order to this effect was issued on the 26th December, 1980. Notices have been issued by Government to interested parties on the proposed modification to dearness allowance formula and representatives have been received from the employes and employees.

Survey of the Exclusive Economic Zone

5057. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the stage at which the proposal to undertake a thorough survey of the exclusive economic zone extending upto 200 miles for India's Coastline lies at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THT DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): Surveys for marine living and non-living resources are continuously being carried out by the existing research and survey facilities in the Exclusive Economic Zone, namely, Geophysical Vessel ANWESHAK, Research Vessel GAVESHANI and Fishery Survey Vesesls under the Exploratory Fisheries Project. So far reconnaissance geophysical surveys

of the geological continental shelf and fishery surveys of the near coastal areas have been completed. Hydrographic surveys are being conducted by the Naval Hydrographic ships. To augment these facilities and strengthen research and surveys, an Oceanographic Research Vessel is being acquired by end 1982 and a fishery and Oceanographic Research Vessel is proposed to be acquired by end 1983. A Geotechnical ship and research motor launches are also proposed to be acquired.

Import of Technical know-how for Mopeds and Motor Cycles

5058. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to allow imports of technical know-how for the manufacture of two-wheeler mopeds and mini motor cycles; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Having regard to the increasing importance of and demand for two-wheeler mopeds and mini motor-cycles upto 100 cc as a vehicle for personal transportation, particularly in the wake of fuel crisis, Government have permitted import of technical know-how for the manufacture of these vehicles.

Shortage of Cement on Orissa

5059. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the small scale industries in the State of Orissa are in standstill position due to inadequate supply of cement by the Union Government to the State.

(b) if so, the reason therefor and the steps taken by the Centre for adequate supply of cement to the State;

(c) what was the annual requirement of cement of the State of Orissa from 1978 to 1981 and year-wise supply to the State; and

(d) what is the approximate time by which the required cement would be supplied according to the requirements of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) There is a general scarcity of cement in the country including Orissa and to this extent it is possible that some of the small scale industries in the State might have been affected adversely.

(b) Lesesr allocation of cement to the State is on account of lesser availability of cement in the country. Government are making every effort to increase the availability of cement in the country by better utilisation of existing capacities, sanctioning new capacities and imports. Enhanced allocation to the States including State of Orissa will be possible only when the availability position of cement in the country improves. However, to meet the urgent requirements, additional ad-hoc allocation of 40,350 tonnes of cement has been made in favour of the State of Orissa during the quarter January-March, 1981.

(c) The demands of State Governments for cement are not collected. However, the Government of Orissa have indicated recently that their requirements would be 2.5 lakh tonnes per quarter. Despatches of cement made to Orissa State during the years 1978, 1980 and 1981 are as follows:—

1978	4,40,300	Metric tonnes
1979	3,45,000	Metric tones
1980	4,09,800	Metric tonnes
1981	50,200	Metric tonnes (January-February, 1981)

(d) The Working Group on Cement Industry for the period 1980—85 appointed by the Planning Commission has assessed that the availability position of cement is expected to case by 1984-85.

Foreign contributions to association in India

5060. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any law which controls and regulates foreign contributions to associations in India having a definite cultural economic, educational, religious and social programmes;

(b) if so, the names of foreign countries from whom such funds are received in India during the period 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(c) the names of associations which received such funds during the said period and the countries from whom they received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. The relevant law is the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 and Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 1976 framed thereunder.

(b) A list showing the names of foreign donor countries is enclosed.

(c) The information is being compiled and would be laid on the Table of the House.

LIST OF DONORS COUNTRIES FROM WHOM FOREIGN CONTRIBUTIONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Sr. No.	*Name of Country*
1	2
1.	Algeria
2.	Afghanistan
3.	Arab Republic of Egypt
4.	Argentina
5.	Australia
6.	Austria
7.	Bahrein
8.	Bangladesh
9.	Belgium
10.	Brazil
11.	Canada
12.	Sri Lanka
13.	South Africa
14.	Cuba
15.	Denmark
16.	Dubai
17.	Ethopia
18.	Finland
19.	Fiji
20.	France
21.	Ghana
22.	Greece
23.	Guyana
24.	Guinea
25.	Holland
26.	Hongkong
27.	Hungary
28.	Indonesia
29.	Iran
30.	Ireland
31.	Italy
32.	Kuwait
33.	Japan
34.	Kenya
35.	South Korea
36.	North Korea
37.	Lebanan
38.	Luxumburg
39.	Mauritius
40.	Malaysia
41.	Muscat
42.	Mexico
43.	Napal

1	2
44. Newzealand	
45. Nageria	
46. Norway	
47. Panama	
48. Philippines	
49. Pakistan	
50. Poland	
51. Portugal	
52. Saudi Arabia	
53. Singapore	
54. South Africa	
55. Spain	
56. Sweden	
57. Switzerland	
58. Syria	
59. Thailand	
60. Tunisia	
61. Turkey	
62. Tanzania	
63. United Kingdom	
64. U.S.S.R.	
65. USA	
66. South Vietnam	
67. Venezuela	
68. West Indies	
69. Barbados	
70. West Germany	
71. East Germany	
72. Yuguslavia	
73. Zambia	
74. U.A.E.	
75. Canadian High Commission New Delhi	

Setting up of Mini Paper Plants

5061. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some large number of mini paper plants in the country to meet the growing demand of newsprint;

(b) the States which have been identified for setting up such plants;

(c) whether Government have also a proposal to include Orissa in this scheme; and

(d) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Grant of bonds to Ministerial staff

5062. SHRI BAPUSHAEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all employees serving in the office of Flag Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Naval Command, Bombay and the office of the Admiral Superintendent, Naval Dock Yard Bombay were given bonus in 1980 while ministerial staff numbering to two to three thousand have been denied this benefit;

(b) whether it is a fact that the appointing authority of both ministerial and non-ministerial staff and the nature of work is the same;

(c) reasons for not giving bonus to ministerial staff; and

(d) whether Government propose to remove this discrimination and if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. Only civilian employees including ministerial staff serving in Naval Dockyard Bombay and supporting units including the office of the Admiral Superintendent, Naval

Dockyard, have been brought under the purview of the productivity linked bonus scheme and paid 15 days wages on an *ad-hoc* basis for the year 1979-80 so far.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Only those ministerial staff who are employed in establishments brought specifically under the purview of the productivity linked bonus scheme are being considered for grant of bonus.

(d) Does not arise.

Reservations of posts for SC/ST in Central Government Establishments in Maharashtra

4063. SMT. USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward communities in Central Government establishments in Maharashtra, particularly in the district of Amaravati;

(b) whether those posts have been filled up during the last two years or whether any of them remained unfilled;

(c) whether any of the posts meant for reserved candidates have been filled up by candidates of the general category; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFARS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). Reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are provided in vacancies occurring from time to time and *not* in posts. At present, there is no reservation for backward communities other than Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Central Government services. The statewise and districtwise statistics regarding reservations in Central Government establishments is not maintained by the Government.

Number of policemen required to control crime in States

5064. SHRI ZAINUL BASHEER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of policemen on per thousand persons in each State and Union Territory, separately;

(b) the number required for the effective control of crime; and

(c) the action Government contemplate to take to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information received, so far, from the Government of Punjab and UTs of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry is attached. Information in respect of other State Governments/Union Territories is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

(c) Law and Order is a State subject and as such, it is for them to recruit such number of policemen as may be considered necessary. However, the Seventh Finance Commission have recommended a total outlay of Rs. 168.73 crores for the Upgradation of standards of Police Administration during the year 1979—84 in nine States which were backward in the matter of Police Administration. One of the items on which this outlays can be utilised by the State Governments is to increase the strength of police. Funds are being released to these State Governments on year to year basis.

As regards Union Territories, the proposals received from them to strengthen police force are under examination.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	No of policemen on per thousand persons	No. required for the effective control of crime
1	2	3	4
1	Punjab	2.14	No ratio has been fixed to increase police force to 1000 population. However, in order to have an effective control over crime increase in the strength of police force in police stations etc. is being sanctioned by the State Government on the basis of norm laid down in Punjab Police Rules.
2	Andamand & Nicobar Islands .	10.4	20 executive policemen for thousand persons are required to have effective control of crimes.
3	Chandigarh UT . . .	One constable for 598 inhabitants.	According to Police Rule one constable to every 450 inhabitants is required to be provided.
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . .	1.7	No difficulty is felt to control crime in the Union Territory.
5	Delhi	1.33	Population/Police ratio 450 : 1
6	Lakshadweep . . .	7	Existing strength is sufficient.
7	Pondicherry . . .	2.46	The law and order situation in this Union Territory is well under control.

Development of backward region of Eastern U.P.

5065. SHRI ZAINUL BASHEER: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for the development of the backward region of eastern U.P. has been received from the Government of U.P.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Setting up of Nuclear Safety Regulation Board

5066. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a Nuclear Safety Regulation Board to supervise safety precautions in the Atomic Energy Plants; and

(b) if so, the details of existing precautionary controls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The formal creation of an

Atomic Energy Regulatory Board to carry out the regulatory and safety functions in the Atomic Energy Plants is under the active consideration of Government.

(b) A Safety Review Committee, reporting to the Principal Secretary, Department of Atomic Energy, continuously monitors the safe operation of the nuclear plants. Day to day monitoring for Radiological and Industrial Safety in Atomic Energy Plants is done through the Health Physics Division, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, which is independent of the Plant Managements. In addition, Special Committees consisting of safety experts are constituted by the Department to evaluate safety of the sitting, design, commissioning and operation of the facilities before they are authorised to go into operation.

Eligibility criteria for Class I posts in Indian Economic Service

5067. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN.

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the share of Indian Economic Service in the posts of Under Secretary and above levels of posts in the Central Secretariat;

(b) the criteria and minimum requirements for sponsoring names for various posts of Under Secretary and Deputy Secretary; and

(c) what are the minimum eligibility conditions for different Class I Central Services for these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Tenure posts in the Government of India are not reserved for officers of any particular service. Such posts are filled from amongst available officers of he All India Services and other organised Central Group A Services on the basis of suitability keeping in view the specific requirements of each post and the qualifications and experience of the officers on offer for Central deputation. 12 officers of the Indian Economic Service, are at present working in Secretariat posts of the level of Under Secretary and above.

(b) and (c). The minimum eligibility criteria in terms of length of service for officers belonging to Central Group A Services for appointment against tenure posts at the level of Under Secretary to Joint Secretary are as follows:—

(i) Under Secretary	5 years
(ii) Deputy Secretary	9 years
(iii) Director	14 years
(iv) Joint Secretary	17 years

Dilution of M.R.T.P. Act and Automatic Licensing

5068. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether small sector has shown a great concern at the proposed dilution of the MRTP Act and the system of automatic licensing granted by Government to large houses and former FERA Companies;

(b) if so, whether the Federation of Associations of Small Industries in India which held its annual convention in the month of December, 1980, had pointed out that this system of automatic licensing will be taken advantage of by larger houses and former FERA Companies;

(c) if so, whether they have pointed out that they will now enter into fields where small industry had established its viability;

(d) if so, whether in view of this fear expresesd by the small scale sector, Government have decided not to dilute the proposed MRTP Act; and

(e) if not, the main reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (e). In pursuance of the Industrial Policy Statement of 23 July 1980, Government have allowed automatic growth of capacity in a list of specified industries. However, automatic growth is not to be allowed where articles are reserved for production in the small scale sector. Also, dominant units under the MRTP Act, are not eligible for automatic growth. There is, thus, full protection for the small-scale sector, as also no dilution of the provisions of the MRTP Act with reference to dominance.

Report about India possessing Nuclear War-heads

5069. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in wall street Journal quoting Senator Jeremiah Denton as saying that India possessed 600 nuclear war-heads; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to counter this unfounded anti-Indian propaganda?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Government are aware of the reported remarks of Senator Jeremiah Denton published in the Wall Street Journal of December 4, 1980.

(b) A letter has been written to the Journal to counter this. All efforts are made by various organs of the Government to reiterate Government's policy in this matter.

Number of Sick Units Retrieved

5070. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial units—big, medium and small which went sick during the past three years, State-wise, and

(b) the number of sick units sector-wise and State-wise retrieved during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). In accordance with the adopted definition of sickness, the Reserve Bank of India is compiling Statewise data regularly in relation to large industrial units (i.e. enjoying bank credit of Rs. 1 crore and above). The RBI has specially collected State-wise data for units in the small scale sector for 1979.

The available data is shown in the Statement attached.

Statement

I. NUMBER OF SICK INDUSTRIAL UNITS

Sl. N.	State/Unoin Territory	Large Sick Units			Small Scale Sick Unit
		As on 31-12-77	As on 31-12-78	As on 31-12-79	As on 31-12-79
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	West Bengal . .	71	82	93	6,948
2.	Maharashtra . . .	63	74	74	2,763
3.	Tamilnadu . . .	35	35	32	955
4.	Uttar Pradesh . . .	33	34	49	1, 152

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Gujarat	32	38	37	856
6.	Karnataka	11	13	17	1,039
7.	Andhra Pradesh	8	12	14	1,323
8.	Bihar	8	12	12	802
9.	Rajasthan	6	5	5	323
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5	13	15	525
11.	Kerala	5	7	12	653
12.	Haryana	4	5	5	225
13.	Orissa	3	4	3	772
14.	Punjab	1	1	1	403
15.	Assam	1	2	2	1,045
16.	Delhi	1	3	3	530
17.	Pondicherry	1	1	1	3
18.	Goa	1	3	3	45
19.	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	51
20.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	71
21.	Manipur	..	..	..	186
22.	Nagaland	..	..	..	3
23.	Meghalaya	..	..	..	25
24.	Tripura	..	..	..	70
25.	Chandigarh	..	..	..	43
	TOTAL	289	344	378	20,841

II. NUMBER OF SICK INDUSTRIAL UNITS RESTORED TO HEALTHs :

S. No.	State	In 1977		In 1978		In 1979		
		Large Units	Other Units	Large Units	Other Units	Large Units	Medium Scale Units	Smal. Scale Units
1.	Maharashtra	3	Not Available	3	Not Availables	7	Statewise break-up not available.	
2.	West Bengal	..	Do.	..	Do.	3		
3.	Tamil Nadu	3	Do.	4	Do.	3		
4.	Uttar Pradesh	1	Do.	1	Do.	..		
5.	Rajasthan	..	Do.	..	Do.	1		
6.	Orissa	..	Do.	..	Do.	1		
7.	Gujarat	..	Do.	..	Do.	3		
8.	Other States	..	Do.	..	Do.	..		
	TOTAL	7	Not available	8	Not available	18	336	1456

Training section in Joint Cypher Bureau

5071. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Training Section is in existence in JCB;

(b) if so, when was it started, what are its functions and utility of this Training Section to JCB;

(c) the total number of persons given training so far and the number of JBC Deptt. employees trained out of them, who have been given training by this Section, and how many of trained persons have left JCB and in which year;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Department employees who are working for more than 15 years in JCB are not given training by this Section; and

(e) if so, reasons, why the Department employees are not imparted the training in this Section?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was constituted in 1969 to impart training in Cipher production/ operation of ciphers/handling of cipher documents and crypto materials/ research in cryptology etc. to concerned officers and staff of Joint Cipher Bureau as well as other from cipher using Departments.

(c) The relevant information is as under:—

(i) No. of persons given training so far	649
(ii) No. of Joint Cipher Bureau employees trained	114
(iii) No. of persons who left Joint Cipher Bureau after taking training from 1969 to date on account of retirement/ resignation	40

(d) and (e). In the interest of security, the training to employees working in the JCB is imparted on 'need to know' basis. There are a few such eligible employees still to be trained. Their training is being arranged in phases keeping in view the administrative requirements.

Recruitment rules for JCB Photo Litho Press

5072. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (b) Unstarred Question No. 4157 on the 17th December 1980 regarding Recruitment Rules for JCB Photo Litho Press and state:

(a) whether the representation had been examined by Government;

(b) what decision has been taken by Government thereon; and

(c) if not the detailed reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The representation is still under consideration of the Government. As the various aspects of the case are to be examined thoroughly, it is likely to take some more time.

Amalgamation of reading staff of JCB Letter Press and JCB Photo Litho Press

5073. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to reply given to part (b) Unstarred Question No. 1574 on 20th November, 1978 regarding the amalgamation of Reading staff of JCB Letter Press and JCB Photo-Litho Press and state:

(a) whether the Recruitment Rules of Reading staff of both the Presses of JCB have been finalised and notified in Gazette of India;

(b) if so, when these Rules had been finalised;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) by what time these rules would be finalised by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Published in the Gazette on 7-3-81 vide SRO 56.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Not applicable.

बेरोजगारी भत्ता

5074. **श्री हीरा लाल आर. परमार :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां बेरोजगारी भत्ता दिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) अन्य राज्यों में बेरोजगारी भत्ता न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों से आवेदनों के साथ पोस्टल आर्डर आदि मांग कर केन्द्रीय/राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उन पर वित्तीय भार डाला जा रहा है;

(घ) इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही बेरोजगारी लाभ भत्ता योजनाओं से सम्बन्धित उपलब्ध सूचना विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ख) राज्यों को अपने स्त्रोतों से बेरोजगारी-राहत योजनाएं तैयार करने की स्वतंत्रता है । सभी पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार यह महसूस करती है कि उपलब्ध स्त्रोतों का और बेहतर ढंग से उपयोग ऐसी योजनाओं के लिए किया जा सकता है, जो सतत आधार पर रोजगार सृजित करें ।

(ग) से (ङ). भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के अधीन पदों पर भर्ती के लिए लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा प्राय: नाममात्र की फीस ली जाती है । यह निरर्थक आवेदनपत्रों को निरुत्साहित करता है । अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों की फीसों में पर्याप्त रियायतें दी जाती हैं । राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग इसी प्रकार की रियायतें पिछड़े वर्गों के उम्मीदवारों को भी देते हैं ।

विवरण

विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही बेरोजगारी भत्ता/लाभ संबंधी योजनाएं

विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निम्नलिखित/बेरोजगारी लाभ/भत्ता योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही है :–

1. **पंजाब :** राज्य के रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत और विशिष्ट पात्रता की शर्तें पूरी करने वाले स्नातकों और स्नातकोत्तरों को 50 रुपये प्रति माह और मैट्रिकुलेटों को 40 रुपये प्रतिमाह बेरोजगारी भत्ता दिया जाता है ।

2. **केरल :** रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत और विशिष्ट पात्रता की शर्तें पूरी करने वाले बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को 50 रुपये प्रति माह के "बेरोजगारी सहायता" का भुगतान किया जाता है ।

3. **पश्चिमी बंगाल :** रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत और विशिष्ट पात्रता की शर्तें पूरी करने वाले बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को 50 रुपये प्रति माह बेरोजगारी भत्ते का भुगतान किया जाता है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लाभ उठाने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा चलाए गए किसी निर्माण कार्य/कार्यक्रम/योजना में काम करना अपेक्षित है, जिसके लिए उन्हें अतिरिक्त पारिश्रमिक के रूप में प्रति वर्ष 200 रुपये का भुगतान किया जाएगा ।

4. गुजरात :

गुजरात सरकार रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत एस. एस. सी. स्नातकों और स्नातकोत्तरों और तकनीकी डिप्लोमा धारकों और पात्रता की विशिष्ट शर्तें पूरी करने वाले व्यक्तियों को 50 रुपये से 100 रुपये प्रति माह तक का "अवरोधन भत्ता" प्रदान करती है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लाभ उठाने वाले व्यक्तियों को अंशकालिक कार्य/प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।

5. महाराष्ट्र :

(क) महाराष्ट्र सरकार "शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को वित्तीय सहायता" संबंधी योजना कार्यान्वित कर रही है, जिसके अन्तर्गत :

(1) बेरोजगार स्नातक तथा स्नातकोत्तर व्यक्तियों को जो रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत है और पात्रता की विशिष्ट शर्तें पूरी करते हैं उतनी अवधि तथा स्वरूप का अशंकालिक कार्य दिया जाता है जिससे वे 100 रुपये प्रति माह कमा सकें, तथा

(ii) रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत और पात्रता की विशिष्ट शर्तें पूरी करने वाले बेरोजगार एस. एफ. सी. धारक व्यक्तियों को 100 रुपये प्रतिवर्ष भुगतान किया जाता है जिससे वे रोजगार प्राप्त करने में होने वाले खर्च का कुछ भाग वहन कर सकें।

(ख) महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम अधिनियमित किया है जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले सभी व्यस्क व्यक्तियों को, अकुशल रोजगार की गारंटी देता है। ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति को, जो अकुसल रोजगार की मांग करता है, ऐसी मांग प्राप्त होने के 15 दिन के अन्दर अन्दर कार्य दिया जाता है। अधिनियम में ऐसे व्यक्तियों को बेरोजगारी भत्ते के भुगतान की व्यवस्था है जिन्हें 15 दिन की निर्दिष्ट अवधि के भीतर रोजगार नहीं दिया जाता।

6. कर्नाटक :

कर्नाटक सरकार का बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को किसी प्रकार का भत्ता देने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, वे एक "वृत्तिक रोजगार योजना" कार्यान्वित कर रहे हैं जिसके अन्तर्गत ऐसे स्नातकों और स्नातकोत्तरों और डिप्लोमाधारियों को 150 रुपये प्रतिमाह वृत्तिका दी जाती है जिनके परिवार की आय 3600 रुपये प्रति वर्ष से कम है तथा कोई कमाने वाला सदस्य नहीं है। सरकार द्वारा वृत्तिका भोगियों की सेवाएं विकास कार्यक्रमों के कार्यन्वयन के लिए उपयोग की जाती हैं।

7. राजस्थान :

राजस्थान सरकार अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के बेरोजगार स्नातकों तथा स्नातकोत्तरों को तब तक वृत्तिका प्रदान करती है जब तक वे रोजगार नहीं पा लेते या स्व: नियोजित नहीं हो जाते। स्नातक 150 रुपये प्रतिमाह तथा स्नातकोत्तर 250 रुपये प्रतिमाह की दर से वृत्तिका प्राप्त करते हैं। 21-5-1980 से जो व्यक्ति तृतीय श्रेणी में परीक्षा पास करते हैं वे वृत्तिका पाने के हकदार नहीं हैं।

8. तामिलनाडु :

(क) तामिलनाडु सरकार तामिलनाडु राज्य के रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत तथा पात्रता की विशिष्ट शर्तें पूरी करने वाले स्नातकों तथा स्नातकोत्तरों अर्हता प्राप्त सेकेन्डरी ग्रेड अध्यापकों, हायर ग्रेड अध्यापकों, शारीरिक शिक्षा अध्यापकों, तमिल तथा अन्य भाषा पंडितों तथा शिल्प अनुदेशकों और इंजीनियरी के डिप्लोमाधारकों को 50 रुपये प्रति माह की बेरोजगारी राहत का भुगतान करती है।

(ख) 1979-80 के दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शुरू किए गए एक विशेष ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम में 18 वर्ष की आयु से ऊपर के सभी हृष्ट-पुष्ट अकुशल व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने की परिकल्पना की गई है जो एस. एफ. डी. ए., डी. पी. ए. पी. आदि जैसे कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते हैं। यदि पंजीकरण की तारीख से 30 दिन के भीतर किसी व्यक्ति को रजगार नहीं दिया जाता

जाता तो जब तक उसे रोजगार नहीं मिल जाता उसे एक रुपए के मूल्य का चावल प्रति दिन दिया जाएगा ।

गुजरात में नमक उद्योग

5075. **श्री हीरालाल आर. परमार :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गुजरात में खाराघोडा, झीझुवाडा, पटड़ी और नवगांव में चल रहे नमक-उद्योगों के मालिकों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : केवल मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट्स लिमिटेड खाराघोडन को छोड़ कर जो कि एक सरकारी क्षेत्र का उपक्रम है अन्य एकक गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में है। गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के एकक राज्य सरकार या प्राइवेट पार्टियों की भूमि पर स्थापित हैं उनके स्वामित्व सम्बन्धी विवरण केन्द्र सरकार में उपलब्ध नहीं है । किन्तु गुजरात के खाराघोडा पतरी हारिज लोडिंग स्टेशनों के अन्तर्गत लाइसेंस प्राप्त 97 नमक निर्माता एककों के नाम बताने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

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43. हिमातपुरा सोसाइटी
44. पी. ओ. स्वर्णकार सोसाइटी
45. स्वतारा सोसाइटी
46. भगवान सोसाइटी
47. खरखोदा सोसाइटी
48. गपेश सोसाइटी
49. अन्ना सोसाइटी
50. सभाजनी सोसाइटी
51. नरायणपुरा सोसाइटी

52. भस्मीका सोसाइटी
53. राजेश्वरी सोसाइटी
54. आन गांव सोसाइटी
55. सूरजेश्वर सोसाइटी
56. मातीमाजेठी सोसाइटी
57. पोरदा सोसाइटी
58. श्रीराम मण्डली सोसाइटी
59. उपराज सोसाइटी
60. बलराजपुर सोसाइटी
61. श्री मन्साडा सोसाइटी
62. भगवती सोसाइटी
63. सत्यनारायण सोसाइटी
64. शेरपा सोसाइटी
65. ओदू सोसाइटी
66. धंरोधर सोसाइटी
67. ब्यलर सोसाइटी
68. गंपेश्वर सोसाइटी
69. शक्ति सोसाइटी
70. भूटेश्वर सोसाइटी
71. गब्बरवाली सोसाइटी
72. अहमदगढ़ सोसाइटी
73. वीर मेघमाया सोसाइटी
74. जनीनाबाद एम. वी. सोसाइटी

पतरो

75. इण्डियन साल्ट वर्क्स
76. शक्तिजाला राम साल्ट वर्क्स
77. वी. एच. जाला साल्ट वर्क्स
78. बी. एन. देसाई साल्ट वर्क्स
79. गौतम साल्ट वर्क्स
80. एल. वी. जाला साल्ट वर्क्स
81. दयालभीया सेदूभीया साल्ट वर्क्स
82. रजनी साल्ट वर्क्स
83. जय शक्ति साल्ट वर्क्स
84. जगदीश साल्ट एण्ड केमीकल वर्क्स
85. एल. एच. जाला साल्ट वर्क्स
86. सी. एम. शर्मा साल्ट वर्क्स
87. जी. एम. जैन साल्ट वर्क्स
88. एम.बी. वघेला साल्ट वर्क्स
89. एल. डी. जाला साल्ट वर्क्स
90. के. आर. जाला साल्ट वर्क्स
91. के. एस. जाला साल्ट वर्क्स
92. विनोद साल्ट वर्क्स
93. के. के. जाला साल्ट वर्क्स
94. देसाई साल्ट वर्क्स
95. एम. के. जाला साल्ट वर्क्स
96. डी. पी. देसाई साल्ट वर्क्स

हरिज

97. कोदाधा सोसाइटी ।

Setting up of Nucleus Plants

5076. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals for setting up the nucleus plants in every district have been drawn up;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many nucleus plants have so far been set up; and

(d) the total investment made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). There are no proposals for setting up nucleus plants in every district of the country.

In response to Minister of State for Industry's request to Chief Ministers to identify at least two backward districts in each State for launching the programme, proposals have been received in respect of 13 States. Further work to identify project opportunities and related ancillary potential in the selected locations is at hand.

Creation of more posts in B.S.F.

5077. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to create more posts of Deputy Commandants, Additional Deputy Inspector General and other police official forces of the Border Security Force to post them in the Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders;

(b) if so, the number of such posts which have been created; and

(c) when the proposal is going to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Recently Government have approved proposals relating to Cadre Review of the Border Security Force. As a result of the implementation of the approval of the proposals, 18 posts of Additional D.I.G., 123 posts of Commandants (Selection Grade), 77 posts of Deputy Commandants (Second-in-Command) and 154 posts of Deputy Commandants have been created by abolishing/upgrading lower posts

Production of Cement in 1981-82

5078. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the severe scarcity of cement in the country;

(b) if so, the steps his Ministry proposes to take to increase the domestic production of cement during 1981-82; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) There is a shortage of availability of cement in the country.

(b) and (c). Every effort is being made to augment production of cement by sanctioning new capacities and by better utilisation of the existing capacities.

Allotment of Cement to Tripura

5079. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) total quota of cement allotted to Tripura during the last three years; year-wise;

(b) total quantity out of which actually reached Tripura, year-wise; and

(c) whether the allotted quota during the aforesaid period could not reach Tripura; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The allocation and despatches of cement to the State of Tripura during the last three years is as under:—

(In Tonnes)

Year	Allocation	Despatches
1978 . .	31,300	20,800
1979 . .	43,000	24,000
1980 . .	49,000	18,100

(c) Yes, Sir. Transport constraint has resulted in short supplies of cement to the State of Tripura.

Issue of Licences

5080. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing;

(a) how many applications for issuing industrial licence were received in 1980, State-wise; and

(b) how many industrial licences out of them have been granted and where State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement

Number of applications for the grant of Industrial Licences received in 1980 from various States and the number of Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent issued against them.

Sl.	Name of the State	Number of applications received	No. of Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent issued		
			Industrial Licences	Letters of Intent	TOTAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	161	3	42	45
2.	Assam	11	..	4	4
3.	Bihar	36	3	13	16
4.	Gujarat	249	1	83	84
5.	Haryana	107	..	32	32
6.	Himachal Pradesh	33	..	9	9
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	16	..	7	7
8.	Karnataka	131	..	44	44
9.	Kerala	57	..	15	15
10.	Madhya Pradesh	112	..	26	26
11.	Maharashtra	346	..	86	86
12.	Orissa	37	1	9	10
13.	Punjab	90	..	26	26
14.	Rajasthan	112	..	30	30
15.	Tamil Nadu	130	..	37	37
16.	Uttar Pradesh	158	1	47	48
17.	West Bengal	98	..	24	24
18.	Chandigarh	5	..	..	..
19.	Delhi	12	..	1	1
20.	Goa Daman & Diu	10	..	5	5
21.	Pondichery	1	..	1	1

Steps taken to resist communal and separatist forces

5081. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state what steps Government have taken so far to resist the communal and separatist forces in the country since January, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Steps taken to resist communal and separatist forces—Statement regarding steps taken by the Government to resist communal and separatist forces since January, 1980.

Highest priority has been accorded to maintenance of communal harmony and promotion of national integration. The steps taken in this regard are as follows:—

1. A Conference of Governors and Chief Ministers' was convened in April, 1980 in which stress was laid for action by the State Governments for promotion of communal harmony and national integration.

2. The National Integration Council has been revived and the meeting of the reconstituted National Integration Council was held in November, 1980. Three Committees have been constituted by the National Integration Council:

(i) Standing Committee on National Integration to review and monitor the implementation of the recommendations of the National Integration Council.

(ii) Committee on Communal Harmony to make in-depth studies of the causes of communal disturbances.

(iii) Committee on Education to recommend measures to make education an effective instrument for promoting secularism and national integration.

3. 'Quami Ekta Week' was observed from 19th November to 25th November, 1980.

4. (a) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1980 enacted to deal effectively with the anti-social and criminal elements.

(b) Enactment of the National Security Act, 1980 providing powers of detention of those individuals acting in any manner prejudicial to the security to the State etc.

5. Officer Level Regional Conferences with States on the subject of communal harmony presided over by the Union Home Secretary were held at Bombay, Bangalore, Lucknow, Calcutta and Chandigarh during the period December, 1980—February, 1981.

6. State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh have been requested to set up Working Groups for Hyderabad, Jamshedpur, Moradabad, Aligarh, Kalyan and Bhiwandi cities to carry out in-depth studies from socio-economic, educational and historical angles and formulate time-bound programmes for implementation.

7. State Governments have also been requested to plan various cultural and literary programmes at the State, community and local levels to promote and strengthen communal harmony and national integration. They have also been requested to form Festival Celebration Committees at local and State levels comprising prominent members of different communities to promote the basic spirit of tolerance and love and thus promote communal harmony and national integration.

8. An Inter-Ministry Advisory Committee on Publicity, Education and Employment in the context of communal harmony, under the Chairmanship of Union Home Secretary has been constituted.

9. Certain extremist associations indulging in violent activities in Manipur had been declared unlawful on 26th October, 1979 under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1957. Since the middle of September, 1980, counter-insurgency operations have been entrusted to the army.

10. The Government has decided to raise a composite Peace Keeping Force as a part of the CRPF with adequate representation of the minority communities and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This Force will be specially equipped and trained to handle communal disturbances.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, tion in production during the last five

(b)

Stagnation in production of Leather and Rubber

5082. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of footwear leather and rubber has stagnated during the last five years of planned development of Indian economy, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the production figures, yearwise, for the last five years; and

(c) percentage of people who go barefoot?

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI Sir. However, there has been fluctuayears.

Year	Leather footwear		Rubber footwear	
	Organised Sector	Small scale Sector	Organised Sector	Small Scale Sector
	In lakh pairs	In lakh pairs	In lakh pairs	In lakh pairs
1976 . . .	151·53	N.A.	405·20	N.A.
1977 . . .	142·76	304·63	428·20	136·00
1978 . . .	114·16	197·07	394·80	111·00
1979 . . .	134·62	437·73	411·00	162·00
1980	122·71	398·50 (Provisional)	435·90	52·00 (From January to June)

(c) No such survey has been conducted by the Ministry of Industry.

Employees Provident Fund Review Committee

5083. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees Provident Fund Review Committee has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the Government's decisions on the main recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report of the Committee is under consideration of the Government.

Abolition of Exempted Establishments Under E.P.F. Act

5084. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering steps as a measure of implementation of Employees Provident Fund Act and other legislations of Social Security to abolish the category of exemptd establishmnt;

(b) whether Government are taking any steps to introduce an independent recovery machinery to collect all the dues including defaulting outstanding amounts similar to those in Income-Tax Department in the case of Employees Provident Fund and Employees State Insurance Organisations; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to recover all outstanding dues of E.P.F., E.D.L.I.S. and E.S,I, from the National Textile Corporation mills and other Government undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In so far as the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is concerned, the Employees' Provident Fund Review Committee has made such a recommendation which is under the consideration of Government.

There is no such proposal concerning the Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

(c) The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation and the Employees' State Insurance Corporation have already filed claims before the Commissioner of Payments under the Sick Textiles Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974 in respect of the outstanding dues pertaining to the sick textile mills taken over by the Government. Both the Organisations are making efforts to realise the outstanding dues in respect of other Government Undertakings with the assistance of concerned State/Central Government departments.

Inclusion of Social Security Legislations in Ninth Schedule of Constitution

5085. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking any measure to include all the Social Security Legislations in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution to bar the interference of Courts in respect of recovery of arrears;

(b) if so, what are the measures; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Raise of Rate of P.F.C. to 10 per cent

5086. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to raise uniformity the rate of Provident Fund Contribution to 10 per cent throughout the country without exception; and

(b) whether workers earning upto Rs. 6 per day would be exempted from contribution to the Employees State Insurance Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A proposal in this regard is under consideration of the Government.

Meeting of Indo-Libyan Joint Commission

5087. SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Libyan Joint Commission met in March 1981;

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held therein; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the session of the Joint Commission, the progress in areas identified earlier was reviewed and new possibilities were identified. These discussions covered such areas as construction of railways, telecommunication system, building projects, roads, light industries, basic and heavy industry, management and consultancy and training of Libyan personnel.

(c) These possibilities are being pursued further.

Indigenous know-how regarding Fusion Technology

5088. SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the know-how with regard to fusion technology is available in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to tap this source for solving the energy crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Licences obtained by Hotels under Delhi Police Act (1978)

5089. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of such hotels, public eating places, places of public entertainments, public amusement and of public amusement performance which have obtained licences under the Delhi Police Act, 1978 and regulations framed thereunder in June, 1980;

(b) whether the Police Commissioner has taken any action against defaulters and if so, the number thereof;

(c) how many such places have been registered as required under the Regulations; and

(d) if not, what steps are to be taken by the Delhi Police Administration in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production of Aluminium Cables

5090. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated total domestic production of the aluminium cables at present in the country;

(b) whether the total production has been fully utilised in the country; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The estimated production of cables where aluminium is used as conductor material during 1980-81 is as follows:

A. *Organised Sector*

1. AAC/ACSR conductors 70000 MT
2. PVC/VIR cables . 500 MCM
3. PVC/PILC/XLP Power cab er24000 KM

B. *Small Scale Sector*

1. AAC/ACSR conductors . 96094 MT
2. PVC/VIR Cables . . 7210 MT

(The production figures in the small scale sector are based on allotment of raw materials.)

(b) The entire production is being utilised in the country except for some quantity of PILC cables which are being exported.

(c) Does not arise.

Pak Mechanised Vessels Enter Indian Waters

5091. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report appeared in the Indian Express, dated 6th January, 1981 wherein it has been stated that thirty one Pakistani Mechanised vessels entered the Indian Water near Lakhpat in Kutch on 1st January, 1981 and fired on Indian fishing boats and robbed them;

(b) if so, whether any protest has been lodged with the Government of Pakistan; and

(c) whether any reply has since been received, and if so, what steps have been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) A complaint is reported to have been made by the owner of an Indian fishing boat of Okha fishing in the sea off Jakhau, to the effect that at about 1630 hours on 1st January, 1981 an altercation started between the fishermen of the Indian boat and those of a Pakistani boat, which was also fishing in the vicinity. The Pakistani fishermen alleged that the Indian boat had unauthorisedly entered Pakistani Waters. Some Pakistani fishermen are alleged to have boarded the Indian boat and beaten up an Indian fisherman, besides taking away some items like fishing nets, buoys chains and sugar. Six to seven other Pakistani boats are said to have surrounded the Indian vessel and rammed it from all sides. After the incident, the Indian boat returned to Okha on the 2nd January, 1981.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No reply has yet been received from the Government of Pakistan. However, patrolling of our Exclusive Economic Zone of the gulf of Kutch and Saurashtra Coast has been intensified.

दफ्तरों, फैक्टरियों तथा कृषि में कार्यरत महिलायें

5092. **श्री आर. एन. राकेश** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने फैक्टरियों, दफ्तरों और कृषि में काम कर रही महिलाओं के बारे में आंकड़े एकत्रित किए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका राज्य वार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां। विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें कारखानों, कार्यालयों तथा कृषि में काम कर रही महिलाओं के आंकड़े दिए गए हैं।

विवरण

विवरण जिसमें कारखानों, कार्यालयों तथा कृषि में काम कर रही महिलाओं के आंकड़े दिए गए हैं।

महिला श्रमिक

राज्य	कारखाना	कृषि	कार्यालय और कारखाना
	31-12-77 (अ)	1974-75	मार्च, 1980
1	2	3	4
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	104,394	2,814	179,400
2. असम	6,023	206,193	250,000
3. बिहार	9,672	2,622*	112,000
4. गुजरात	39,293	849	141,500
5. हरियाणा	3,427	36	42,000
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	108	255*	21,800
7. जम्मू और कश्मीर	1,345	अ	12,300
8. कर्नाटक	34,670	24,904*	142,800
9. केरल	107,510	75,517*	349,100
10. मध्य प्रदेश	6,123	1,445	109,800
11. महाराष्ट्र	63,836	2,417	505,500
12. मणिपुर	22(अनु)	2	2,600
13. मेघालय	39	25	7,000
14. उड़ीसा	982	919	36,800
15. पंजाब	2,336	105	76,600
16. सिक्कम	—	—	—
17. त्रिपुरा	367	2,141*	9,400
18. उत्तर प्रदेश	4,715	1,904*	150,300
19. पश्चिम बंगाल	17,953	91,819*	232,100
20. तमिलनाडु	85,342	39,269*	297,200
21. राजस्थान	3,525	150	85,700
22. नागालैण्ड	—	—	3,500

अ : अनन्तिम

अनु : अनुमानित

* : बागान उद्योग सहित

Residential Schools for SC & ST in Orissa

5093. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the funds have been allocated under the tribal sub-Plan to take up the all round development work of the Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, whether steps will be taken to utilise the funds allocated under tribal sub-plan to set up residential type of schools for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in various States;

(c) the number of such schools proposed to be set up in Orissa in 1981-82 for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students; and

(d) the details about the implementation of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The tribal sub-Plans are meant for integrated development in tribal-majority areas in all spheres, including education. The State Governments utilise the funds allocated taking into account the requirements including those for setting up residential type of schools in the concerned area within the sub-Plan frame.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the table of the House on receipt.

Provisions of Official Secrets Act

5094. SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Press Council of India, Mr. Justice Grover, has pointed out that irksome provisions of Official Secrets Act and other Acts were coming in the way of investigative reporting and Freedom of Press; and

(b) the facts in this regard and steps envisaged in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have seen the text of the Presidential address delivered by Mr. Justice A. N. Grover, Chairman, Press Council of India, on April 27, 1980 on the occasion of the Seminar on "The Press and the Courts" at Chengalapattu and also his speech at the national seminar on 'New Challenges in Reporting' at Bangalore held on January 16, 1981, in which he made reference to Official Secrets Act.

(b) The Press Council of India have not made any recommendation in this regard to the Government.

Industrial Development of backward Aseas of U.P. Particularly Budan

5095. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by the Union Government for industrial development of Budaun district in U.P. during the last three years as Budaun is most backward district of U.P.;

(b) whether Government have extended all kinds of incentives like Central and State Capital Investment Scheme to this district;

(c) what are the criteria of guidelines for determining the backwardness of a district;

(d) how many districts in U.P. have been declared as backward and since when; and

(e) how far these have been developed industrially?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Budaun district in Uttar Pradesh has been made eligible to concessional finance facilities from term landing institutions.

Apart from this, entrepreneurs are also eligible for following concessions:

(i) Tax concessions,

(ii) Hire purchase of machinery by Small Scale Industries,

(iii) Consultancy for technical services,

(iv) Interest Subsidy,

(v) Special facilities for import of raw materials,

(vi) Rural Industries Projects Programme,

(vii) Rural Artisans Programme,

(viii) Seed/Margin Money Assistance,

(ix) District Industries Centre.

Budaun district is not eligible for the Central Investment Subsidy.

(c) The guidelines suggested by the Planning Commission to State Government were—

(i) Per capital foodgrains/commercial crops production.

(ii) Ratio of population to agricultural workers.

(iii) Per capita industrial output (gross).

(iv) Number of factory employees per lakh of population or alternatively number of persons engaged in secondary and teritary activities per lakh of population.

(v) Per capita consumption of electricity.

(vi) Length of surfaced roads in relation to population or railway mileage in relation to population.

(d) Following 38 districts in Uttar Pradesh have been declared as industrially backward to qualify for concessional finance facilities:

Almora, Azamgarh, Budaun, Bahraich, Ballia, Banda, Barabanki, Basti, Bulandshahar, Chamoli, Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Garhwal, Ghazipur, Gonda, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Mainpuri, Mathura, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Pithoragarh, Partapgarh, Rai Bareli, Rampur, Shahjhanpur, Sitapur, Sultanpur, Tehri Garhwal, Unnao and Uttar Kashi.

Out of these following six districts have been further identified to be eligible for Central Investment Subsidy Scheme:

Balia, Jhansi, Almora, Basti, Faizabad, Rae-Bareli.

(e) Letters of Intent and Licences issued to backward districts of U.P. during 1978—80 are given below:

	1978	1979	1980
Letters of Intent	8	13	25
Licences	10	9	5

Upto December, 1979, Central financial institutions have sanctioned Rs. 131.36 crores and disbursed Rs. 69.85 crores under the concessional finance Scheme. For Budaun, the respective figures are Rs. 229.49 lakhs and Rs. 159.33 lakhs, upto March, 1981, Rs. 2.17 crores have been reimbursed to Government of U.P. as Central Investment Subsidy since its inception.

अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार की शिकायतें

5096. **श्री राज नाथ सोनकर शास्त्री** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग तथा मंत्रालय में केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा अन्य सरकारी कार्यालयों में स्वर्ण हिन्दू अधिकारियों द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार की कुल कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई ;

(ख) कितनी शिकायतों पर कार्यवाही की गई है तथा कितनी शिकायतें अभी बाकी पड़ी हैं; और

(ग) ऐसे कितने अधिकारियों को नियमानुसार दण्ड दिया गया तथा उन्हें दिये गये दण्ड का ब्योरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Closure of Kota Atomic Power Plant

5097. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atomic Plant at Kota has once again stopped functioning;

(b) whether the Plant remains closed down since March 2, 1981;

(c) whether during the last three years the plant has not functioned more than a month at a time;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to get the defects examined by foreign experts; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Assam Agitation

5098. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team, after a visit to the different places of Assam, have reported that the agitation is petering out;

(b) whether the agitators have shown any change in their attitude and agreed for fresh negotiation to settle the issue; and

(c) If not, in what way the Centre propose of proceed in the matter and directions, if any, given to the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No team was sent to Assam to make an assessment of the agitation.

(b) and (c). The All Assam Students Union are reported to have expressed their willingness to resume discussions. Efforts towards finding a solution to the problem of foreign nationals in Assam are continuing.

Representation from Scheduled Castes Welfare Associations

5099. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some representation from certain Associations like Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association (Regd), Ambedkar Bhavan, New Delhi

have received complaining against prefixing/suffixing the word 'Harijan' before/after the caste in the Scheduled Caste Certificates being issued by the authorities in Delhi, Haryana and other States in violation of Article 341(2) of the Constitution of India;

(b) whether is it not derogatory to insert this word when it is no where mentioned in the Constitution; and

(c) if so, the remedial action taken or being taken by Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. Some representations have been received in this regard.

(b) It is not derogatory to insert the word 'Harijan'. The entire matter is under examination.

(c) Does not arise.

Filling up of SC/ST Deputy Secretaries

5100. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Wil the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Deputy Secretaries working in the Government of India and what is the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes therein;

(b) how many posts in the grade of Deputy Secretaries were filled during the years 1977, 1978 and 1979, yearwise;

(c) how many officers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes were considered and finally selected during the above period;

(d) whether these communities have been given their due share in this grade; and

(e) if not, what steps Government propose to take in the near future for making up the deficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) There are 496 officers in the Government of India in posts of Deputy Secretary and equivalent. Of these 347 officers are from the Indian Administrative Service and the Central Secretariat Service, 26 of them belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Information in respect of officers belonging to other services is not available.

(b) The number of officers approved for appointment to posts of Deputy Secretary and equivalent at the Centre during 1977, 1978 and 1979 was 178, 211 and 250 respectively.

(c) Officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary and equivalent in the Government of India are selected from a panel of suitable officers which is offered to Ministry concerned in respect of each post. The information sought in this part of the question would require a scrutiny of all the panels which would be around 739; the actual number of officers in these panels would be more than 2000 if we assume a panel of a least three officers for each post. As the officers included in these panels are drawn from the lists of various cadres, in which the categories of officers as SC/ST are not always indicated, such a scrutiny to ascertain the number of SC/ST officers would require considerable time since it will have to be collected from the various cadre authorities with reference to officers offered by them in the respective years.

(d) and (e). For Deputy Secretaries and equivalent posts at the Centre, there is no quota prescribed for any particular service nor is there any reservation provided for SCs/STs.

Construction of Hostels in Tribal Areas for Primary School Children in Orissa

5101. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has sought central assistance for

the construction of hostel in Tribal Areas for Primary School children; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa had sent a proposal to have 20 central hostels in 20 growth centres in the State at an estimated outlay of about Rs. 2 crores over a period of 2/3 years.

Formation of Residents' Welfare Associations by Central Government Employees.

5102. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Home Ministry persuades, the Central Government Employees to form Residents' Welfare Associations in their respective colonies and gives them financial aid annually to make their tasks easy in getting the work done from the authorities concerned;

(b) whther it is also a fact that there does not exist any coordination between the authorities concerned with the Residents Associations, such as CPWD, MCD, NDMC, CGHS, Hospitals, Police etc., and the representatives of the Association; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) As a part of welfare measures initiated by Government for the Central Government employees resident Government employees of a compact area are encouraged to form an Association with a view to promoting social, cultural and recreational activities among Government servants and members of their families One of the objects of uch an association is to make all possible efforts to secure general amenities for their members and for this purpose to represent the interests of the residents before appropraite authorities. The Association is given a matching grant-in-aid by the Government calculated on the basis of its membership and subscriptions raids from them as per an approved formula.

(b) and (c). There are in all 101 Government Employees Residents' Welfare Association functioning in Delhi and New Delhi. Each such association will be concerned with the civic and other like problems pertaining specifically to the residents covered by its jurisdiction which, it is free to take up directly with the concerned authorities. In this task, the associations are advised and assisted by the Area Welfare Officers appointed by Government. Besides, as and when the problems are reported to Government, these are taken up with the concerned authorities by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms at appropriate level. However, representatives from the associations have also been nominated on the DTC Advisory Council and CGHS Advisory Council. These arrangements have been working satisfactorily and no further stps are felt necessary or proposed in this regard.

Central Government Employees' consumer Cooperative Society Limited

5103. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., there are no bye-laws as per the requirement of the Cooperative Society Act in force and no Service Rules for the employees as a result of which the Society is undergoing huge losses running into over Rs. 65 lakhs; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to ensure smooth functioning of the Society with proper by-laws and service laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) (i) The Central Government Employees consumer Cooperative Society Limited is governed by the provisions of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 and the Rules made thereunder. The Bye-laws of the Society were framed in 1963, when the Society was set up, under the Bombay Cooperative Societies Act, 1925, then in force in the Union Territory of Delhi. These Bye-laws continue to be operative, to the extent they are not inconsistent with the express provisions of the Delhi Act of 1972 by virtue of the saving provided under Section 92 of the Act of 1972. After the enactment of the Delhi Act, 1972, certain amendments have also been made to the bye-laws with the approval of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi.

(ii) There are Service Rules for the employees of the Society framed in 1965 and amended from time to time;

(iii) The total accumulated loss sustained as per audited accounts for the Cooperative Year ending 30th June, 1980 has been of the order of Rs. 48,52,509.65. The loss is not attributable to any deficiency either in the bye-laws or in the service rules

(b): With a view to improving the operational efficiency of the Society in all spheres, the Consultancy and Promotional Cell of the National Consumers Cooperative Federation, a professional consulting agency in the consumer cooperative management, was required to undertake in-depth study of the working of the Society. The Report of the Consulting Agency has been received and the recommendations made therein are under the active consideration of the Government.

Slow Implementation of Letters of Intent for Cement Units

5104. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great shortage in the country in the production of cement;

(b) whether several industrial units which have obtained letters of intent for cement units are extremely slow in implementing them;

(c) if so, the number of units holding such letters of intent and the number of them which have taken active steps for implementation of their projects; and

(d) what are the broad reasons for the delay in implementing these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) There is a shortage of availability of cement in the country.

(b) to (d). No, Sir. The working Group set up by Planning Commission for the period 1980—85 has, in their report of November, 1980, assessed the materialisation of capacity coming up during the period as follows:—

Year	Quantity
	(Million tonnes)
1980-81	3·30
1981-82	3·59
1982-83	5·31
1983-84	4·55
1984-85	5·94
TOTAL	22·69

Imparting of Hindi Training to Central Government Employees

5105. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased state:

(a) whether adequate arrangements exist for imparting training in Hindi for the employees of the Central Government; and

(b) if so, whether these facilities are also open to the Ministers, Judges of the Supreme Court or High Courts, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Ministers and Judges of Supreme Court or High Courts do not fall in the category of Central Government employees.

Raid on Bidi Godown in Chandni Chowk Delhi

5106. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Chandni Chowk, Delhi, Godown of a person manufacturing popular brand of Bidis—inferior product had been raided by the police and Bidi pakkets worth more than Rs. 2.5 lakhs seized; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The South District Police received information that one Ram Dhari of Sewa Nagar was in possession of fake printed labels of 'Fawara Chhap' Bidi. Shri Ram Dhari, in questioning, disclosed that he was an employee of one Ranbir Parkash, owner of a Printing Press at Haidarpur, where labels of several popular brands of Bidi were printed. A raid at the said Printing Press was conducted and 6 Bales of Printed labels of 'Fawara Chhap' and dyes of other popular brands of Bidis were recovered. It came to light that Shri Ranbir Prakash was also having a godown in Chandni Chowk. A raid was conducted at the Godown and fake labels of popular brands of bidis and 10 bales of loose bidis and machines valued at more than Rs. 2 lakhs were recovered.

सशस्त्र सेनाओं पर चिकित्सा व्यय

5107. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रक्षा विभाग में थल सेना के जवानों की चिकित्सा सहायता पर कितना व्यय किया गया और नौ सेना, वायु सेना और सशस्त्र सेनाओं में अलग अलग इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत कितना व्यय किया गया;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि खर्चे का आधा भाग उच्च अधिकारियों पर और आधा भाग थल सेना के जवानों पर व्यय किया गया जब कि थल सेना के जवानों की संख्या अधिकारियों की संख्या की तुलना में कहीं अधिक है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल): (क) सशस्त्र सेनाओं में जवानों और अफसरों पर होने वाले चिकित्सा व्यय के बारे में अलग-अलग लेखा ब्योरा नहीं रखा जाता है । फिर भी चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान अस्पताल में अफसरों और जे सी ओ/अन्य

रंकों के लिए निर्धारित पलंगों की संख्या और प्रति व्यक्ति एक पलंग रखने के खर्च के आधार पर कुल निम्नलिखित खर्च होने का अनुमान है :—

	अफसर (परिवार समेत)	जे० सी० ओ० (परिवार समेत)
	रुपये	रुपये
थल सेना . . .	99,20,845	20,88,04,600
नौ सेना . . .	13,03,050	1,07,84,655
वायु सेना . . .	10,73,100	2,05,95,855
योग . . .	1,22,86,995	24,01,85,110

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Industrial Units affected by Anti Reservation Agitation in Gujarat

5108. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial units affected by the anti-reservation agitation in Gujarat; and

(b) the estimated loss of production in these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). According to the information supplied by the State Government of Gujarat, 107 industrial units belonging mainly to the textile sector have suffered a loss of production estimated at Rs. 6,05,57,589/- on account of the Anti-Reservation agitation in the State. The full impact of the agitation on industrial production has, however, not been assessed.

Employment Opportunities for Rural Poor

5109. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the rural poor is becoming poorer day by day;

(b) whether it is a fact that expansion of agricultural output and growth in non-agricultural sector could not create enough employment opportunities for the growing rural population; and

(c) if so, what specific steps are being taken by the Government in this regard and proposed during Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir. It would appear from the available evidence

that rural poverty has declined over the years. The share of the botton 30 per cent of the rural households went up from 13.1 per cent in total household consumer expenditure in 1958-59 to 15 per cent in 1977-78. The percentage of people below poverty line in the rural areas declined from 54.9 per cent to 50.82 per cent between 1972-73 and 1977-78 for which comparable estimates are available. It is also expected that plan expenditure on provision of basic amenities such as drinking water, health, primary education, housesites for the landless etc., would have contributed to the improvement of living conditions of the rural poor. The average per capita consumption of the people below the poverty line was however more or less stationery in 1977-78 as compared with that in 1972-73.

(b) Output and employment may not be proportionately related. However, it seems that in the past adequate job opportunities have not become available in keeping with the increase in rural population, on account of the specific composition of investment and output.

(c) The Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 provides for a major thrust towards creation of employment opportunities on a large scale in the rural areas. It envisages a significantly higher growth rate of 5.2 per cent per annum. It provides for specific employment generation programmes like National Rural Employment Programme and Integrated Rural Development Programme. Besides, there are a large unmber of other public sector schemes which will contribute to the reduction of unemployment and under-employment. Mention may be made of the Special Component Plan for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes for which a substantial provision has been made by way of Special Central Assistance. The National Minimum Needs Programme is being expanded and effectively implemented. While providing basic amenities to the poor, it will create additional job opportunities.

Organisation of a Conference by Committee on Science and Technology

5110. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any conference is being organised by the Committee on Science and Technology in developing countries;

(b) if so, when the meeting is likely to be called; and

(c) how many countries are likely to participate in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Committee on Science & Technology in Developing Countries (COSTED which is a non official organisation, will be organising an International Conference on Tissue Culture in Singapore.

It will also be organising another conference on Technology for Development in Frankfurt, West Germany.

(b) The Conference at Singapore will be held during August 27-31, 1981. The Conference at Frankfurt, West Germany will be held in May 1981.

(c) About 10-15 countries are likely to participate in each Conference.

Report on Hooch incident in New Delhi

5111. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the enquiry report on the hooch incident which occurred during January, 1981 in New Delhi;

(b) if so, what are its findings;

(c) whether many such incidents have occurred in Delhi after the above incident and

(d) if so, the total number of cases and the total number of deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration have reported that the enquiry ordered by the Commissioner of Police in the wake of the Andha Mughal hooch incident of January, 1981 is still in progress.

(c) and (d). Five more cases of consumption of suspected poisonous liquor have been reported to the police after the above mentioned incident. In these cases 18 persons lost their lives. The visceraes of these deceased persons have been sent to the Central Forensic Science Laboratory for chemical analysis. The result so far received in respect of 11 of these persons has confirmed presence of methyl and ethyl.

सरकारी उपक्रमों में भविष्य निधि योजना के सम्बन्ध में रामानुजम समिति की सिफारिशें

5112. **श्री आर. एन. राकेश** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने सरकारी उपक्रमों में भविष्य निधि के सम्बन्ध में सुझाव देने के लिये रामानुजम समिति की नियुक्ति की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा): (क). जी, नहीं ।

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन की कार्य-प्रणाली की, भविष्य निधि अंशदानों की बढ़ती हुई बकाया राशि की समस्याओं के विशेष सन्दर्भ में पुनरीक्षा करने और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम, 1952 तथा इसके अन्तर्गत बनाई गई योजनाओं के वर्तमान व्यवस्थापकीय और दांडिक उपबंधों की पर्याप्तता की जांच करने तथा उनमें आवश्यक संशोधनों का सुझाव देने के लिए श्री जी. रामानुजम की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति नियुक्त की गई ।

(ख) और (ग). अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4076, तारीख 18-3-1981 के उत्तर में समिति की सिफारिशों को पहले ही प्रस्तुत किया गया है । इन पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Setting up of Salt Manufacturing Unit in Delta Area of Sunderbans

5113. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great potential for manufacture of Salt in the Delta area in Sunderbans in West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether it has been tapped at any stage;

(c) whether Government propose considering the feasibility of setting up a self manufacturing unit in this backward area which will also provide employment to the rural people; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The possibilities of setting up Salt Works in the Sunderban area of 24-Parganas was investigated by the office of the Salt Commissioner but the area was found unfit for setting up of economically viable Salt Works since the density of brine is insufficient and there is a heavy inflow of sweet water.

(c) and (d). A detailed feasibility study for the setting up of Salt Works in Contai area of Midnapore District was proposed to be undertaken but investigations could not take place since West Bengal Government were unable to hand over land for this purpose. Besides, parties in occupation obtained a Stay Order from Calcutta High Court.

Consumer price index Numbers

5114. SHRI K.A. RAJAN:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee headed by Dr. S.C. Seal to go into the question of preparation of new series of Consumer Price Index Numbers for industrial workers, with 1980-81-100 as the base has submitted its report to Government during stipulated period of two months; and

(b) if so, th details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The work of the Committee on the new series of Consumer Price Index numbers with 1980-81-100, headed by Dr. K. C. Seal, Director General Central Statistical Organisation is still in progress. The term of the Committee has been extended upto 18.5.1981.

(b) Question does not arise.

स्टेशनरी एवं छपाई के कागज की मार्किटिंग स्थिति

5115. **श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में स्टेशनरी एवं छपाई के कागज की मार्किटिंग स्थिति के बारे में कोई अध्ययन किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरे क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरण जीत चानना) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

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12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record without my permission.

Certified Accounts and Review thereon for 1979-80 of Coir Board Ernakulam and Half Yearly April to Sept. 1979) Report and Annual Report and Review for 1979-80 of the Coir Board.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coir Board, Ernakulam, for the year 1979-80 and the Audit Report thereon, under subsection (4) of section 17 of Coir industry Act, 1953.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English Versions) by the Government on the Account of the Coir Board, Ernakulam, for the year 1979-80. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2182/81]

(3) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi % version).

** Not recorded.

English version was laid on the Table on the 11th March, 1981.

under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953:-

(i) Half-yearly Report for the period from 1st April, 1979 to 30th September, 1979 on the activities of the Coir Board and the working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

(ii) Annual Report for the year 1979-80 on the activities of the Coir Board and the working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

(4) A statement (Hindi % version) regarding Review by Government on the working of the Coir Board for the year 1979-80. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8183/81].

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the criterion for calling you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The Supreme Court has given the judgement and rejected their review petition. It is an obligation on the part of the LIC to pay bonus. They have already failed. The Supreme Court has dismissed their review petition. It is a major failure on the part of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: No. It is with the Government.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum) Thousands and thousands of kisans have been arrested. ....

MR. SPAKER: No.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record without my permission.

आप क्या सुनाइयेगा ? सब की बात तो एक साथ मैं नहीं सुन सकता हूं ।

(व्यवधान)

Review and Annual Report of National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. New Delhi for 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(2) Annual Report of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2184/81]

Naval Ceremonial, conditions of service and Miscellaneous (Amdt.) Regulations, 1981, Detailed Demands for Grants, 1981-82 of Ministry of Defence and Defence Services Estimates, 1981-82.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Amendment) Regulations, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 50 in Gazette of India dated the 7th March, 1981, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT-2185/81]

% English version was laid on the Table on the March 1981.

** Not recorded.

(2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Defence for 1981-82. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2186/81]

(3) A copy of the Defence Services Estimates, 1981-82 (Hindi and English versions) [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2187/81]

Annual Report of Employees' PF Organisation, New Delhi for 1979-80 with statement for delay.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the document mentioned at (1) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2188/]

Union Public Service Commission (Members) Second Amendment Regulations, 1980. /

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Union Public Service Commision (Members) Second Amendment Regulations, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 977 in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1980, issued under article 318 of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2189-81].

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS Nineteenth Report

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North): I beg to present the Nineteenth Report of the Committee of Private Members' Bills and Resolutions. Md

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ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
Eight Report

SHRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajahmundry): I beg to present the Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-ninth Report of the Estimates Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of External Affairs—Working of Indian Diplomatic Missions.

12.03 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT ETC.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाट अलाउड, नाट अलाउड । अगर कोई बात अखबार में निकल आये तो उस से क्या हो जाता है ।

(व्यवधान)**

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you take your seat?

आपको एक दफा बता दिया है कि इससे कोई फायदा नहीं है । आप मेरी बात सुनिए । पहले आप बैठ जाइए, मेरी बात सुनिए, मैं खड़ा हूं, आप बैठ जाइए ।

This is a bad sort of judgment on our part that we give adjournment motion and then we think we have got a right to speak. No, there is no question like this.

**Not recorded.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : एक पत्रकार की हत्या कर दी गई है ।

MR. SPEAKER: The press is being debated today. You know it, Mr. Harikesh Bahadur. This is the discussion today. And still you are giving that motion. Why should you? There is no question.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You can discuss it to day. You know the rules. Still you do it. Why should you? Please sit down.

AN HON. MEMBER: We have our responsibility.

MR. SPEAKER: You have your responsibility. But I have the responsibility entrusted by you to carry on according to the rules.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Again you are standing up like this. Please sit down. Nothing is going on record. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record without my permission. Whatever is said without my permission shall not form part of the proceedings.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR.SPEAKER: If you have got anything, you know that this cannot be an adjournment motion, you can give a Calling Attention Motion. I can discuss it, I can allow it; nothing has been disallowed in this House. Again, I have made a suggestion.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You can give one motion. Well, Mr. Gupta, what you wanted to say?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): We want to know why so large a number, lakhs of people.....

MR. SPEAKER: You can give me a motion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:.....are being prevented on the way, they have been lathi charged....obstructed on the way...

MR. SPEAKER: You give a motion. I invite you to give me a Calling Attention Motion; I will consider it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The kisans are being detained; they have been beaten; they have been arrested. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you speaking, all of you? I have allowed him. That is one subject which is allowed; that is all. Give me a motion; I will consider it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why not an adjournment motion?

MR. SPEAKER: No adjournment motion. The Home Ministry's Demands are coming. You can raise it. You know the subject; you know, Mr. Gupta. You perfectly know I cannot allow it; you know the rules. Why are you trying to raise it?

(*Interruptions*)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय . फायदा नहीं है ।

(व्यवधान)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record without my permission. What I have allowed of Mr. Gupta will go on record; not otherwise.

कोई फायदा नहीं है । ऐसा करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है ।

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Come to my Chamber.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. That is my judgment. Why are you objecting? You are a learned man. Why are you objecting? It is my judgment. I will ascertain the facts.

**Not recorded.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I ask one question on one matter? Do you believe in the policy of discrimination?

MR. SPEAKER: No, Sir.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am sure, you don't.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In the case of one Kisan Rally the whole State machinery was utilized.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not discriminate.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They have been lathi-charged. Why do you accept discrimination?

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I ask you to give a Calling Attention. Give me a motion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked you to do something. Why don't you do it?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already given you to understand....Order, order. Please sit down.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है । थाल वेशेंट।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास आएं और हम डिसकस कर सकते हैं ।

I have got a Call Attention motion. Come and discuss.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : ज्वायंट सैक्रेटरी तक को गिरफ्तार किया गया है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have got some facts. Come to me.

(Interruptions)

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : अखबार में आएगा तभी डिसकस किया जाएगा ।

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Calling Attention—Mr. Rajesh Kumar Singh.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): You must allow me one minute.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके दोस्त ही बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं आपको ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, you have been all along nice. What has happened to you today?

MR. SPEAKER: What do you want?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY): I want you to give me one minute, I have given one adjournment motion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The other friends do not allow you to talk. (Interruptions) Do not wasts the time.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: What has happened to you?

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing has happened to me. What has happened is to your friends. They do not allow you to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded without my permission.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I said, Mr. Chitta Basu, how many times I have to say and impress upon you? Please sit down.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. You have to listen. Go to your seat Mr. Chitta Basu.

(Interruptions) **

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: No. You just listen to me, then I will listen to you. Please sit down.

आप तो भले आदमी हैं । बैठिए न ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : भले आदमी हम सब हैं ।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have impressed time and again that let us do according to what the rules allow. I have got no discrimination. I do not allow anything to go on record without my premission. That is my standing order. What I want to say is...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Look here now, you interrupt me all the time. When others speak, you also interrupt. When you speak, others interrupt you. It does not go to my benefit. Nor does it go to your benefit.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Even when I am prepared to call one by one, still you speak. I was asking that gentleman to speak, but he was not allowed by the Members. What can I do?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are doing the same thing. I do not know why you have this irrepressible habit of talking all the time. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow, but how can I...

(Interruptions) **

Now look here, that gentleman is on his legs. You do not know the rules. You do not follow the rules. I do not curb any discussion in the House, but it should be according to rules. I have to find out the facts whether they corroborate with what the papers say. I just cannot take any paper and just act accordingly. Then there will be all adjournment motions only, nothing else here. So, I have to find out the facts. I have to go into the details and then I have to decide. That is what you have put me here for. Is it not?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot ask for anybody's advice. It is only my advice which goes with me. Now, Prof. Chakraborty, what do you want to say?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Speaker, Sir,...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, look here. What can I do?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I want to impress upon you is that thousands of people have been detained. As a Member of Parliament I have a responsibility...

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I said, Professor, you give a motion.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I have already given you an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: No, that cannot be allowed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You answer only this question. If you do not think fit to allow that adjournment motion, I seek your protection to show me the way as to how I can raise it in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: For instance, there can be a Call Attention motion. Then there are demands of the Home Ministry, and there are so many other things.

**Not recorded.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: No, Sir. It is an important matter. On earlier occasions you had allowed it.

MR. SPEAKER: Come to me and show me the rules and I will follow. You come at any time.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: On the earlier occasions you allowed it. Do not compel to say that you are discriminating. I do not want to say that. You cannot do it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you have got satisfaction out of that you can say that. I am only answerable to myself and not to any body else. My conscience is very very clear. I am very clear and I am not going to be coerced.

(*Interrupions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record without my permission.

(*Interrupions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Without my permiss on nothing will go on record. I cannot allow....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Narayan Choubey has my permission.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapur): ..(*Interruptions*) large number of kisans. You are a farmer yourself. There has been kisan rally previously by the Congress (I) party,

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want your say.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Farmers have been assaulted. There may be some influence by Congress (I) Goondas and police is being used ....

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. I have to find out the facts. Nothing more now. I cannot go on like this. This is all I can do. Mr. Choubey, you listen to me also.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: The people coming by railway are being attacked. Kisans are coming.

MR. SPEAKER: Look here. I have to find facts. I cannot go on without finding facts. That is the procedure. I have to follow the procedure. I have to find out facts.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will you satisfy yourself and permit tomorrow?

MR. SPEAKER: What?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: By that time you can check up and allow it to-morrow at least.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, I will not allow any adjournment motion.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I know my job. I told you, you give me any other motion. I will consider it. I will find out facts and act accordingly.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Calling Attention will be better. (interruptions) We will have to raise it if you do not allow Adjournment Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Give me any motion....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJJESH KUMAR SINGH: (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Give me any other motion. I do not bar anything.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: You allow discussion on Adjournment Motion tomorrow.

(*Interruptions*)

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not drag me in it. I am just a simple human being belonging to this nation. That is what I am. I have to safeguard the interest of everybody in this country.

You give it under some motion.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this. I cannot allow.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Do you not think that the Government should come forward with statement on this LIC matter? The Court has insulted the Government. We have passed the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: No. Swamyji, I have seen that recording. That is still with the Supreme Court.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I had given notice of a privilege motion against the Home Minister two days back. You said you were ascertaining the facts. I have not heard anything so far. There was an announcement of increase in the pension of freedom fighters. The announcement was made at Karnal and not in the House. Parliament was in session. We have not still got it.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not still got the facts. But there is nothing much. I still do not have it.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय घोष जी, आप क्यों बोलते हैं बगैर मेरी इजाजत के ।

You are a very seasoned politician and a parliamentarian. You get my permission. Have I ever denied my permission when it is relevant. (Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BHADUR: You should reprimand the Minister.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास आया नहीं हरिकेश जी । मेरे पास जब जवाब आयेगा तब देखूंगा ।

Please sit down.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले महिला मेम्बर की बात सुन लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने बात सुन ली उनकी, आप कहें ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मैं एक बात आप से कहता हूं, चाहे आप कायदे कुछ भी बनायें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने नहीं बनाये हैं, गलतफहमी में मत रहिए । आपने ही कायदे बनाये हुए हैं, आपके ही कायदे हैं ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : जब हिन्दुस्तान का किसान उठेगा, तो पुराने कायदे टूटेंगे

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कब चलाता हूं मैं कहां चलाता हूं ।

(व्यवधान)

I am not concerned with it, no question. Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : यह हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों का अपमान है, मैं सदन से वाक-आउट करता हूं**

MR. SPEAK: Nothing is going on record.

Shri Mani Ram Bagri then left the House.

SHRI DEVI LAL (Sonepat):**

(*Interruptions*)

Shri Devi Lal then left the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I am a simple Speaker of this House, nothing else, more.

Shri Rejesh Kumar Singh.

**Not recorded.

12.22 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED FRESH SUPPLY OF SOPHISTICATED ARMS TO PAKISTAN BY U.S.A.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH (Firozabad): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported fresh supply of sophisticated arms to Pakistan by United States of America on a massive scale and reaction of the Government of India with regard thereto."

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Mr. Speaker Sir, Government have been aware that the new United States Administration has been seeking to strengthen its military position in the Indian Ocean region and the Gulf area. Secretary of State stated in evidence to Congress on March 19, 1981 that the US was striving for a strategic consensus among countries ranging from Pakistan to Egypt. A programme of US economic and military assistance to a number of countries in this region other than Pakistan has been announced. Government have also noted that the US Administration has proposed legislative amendments in order to remove the barriers which at present obstruct military supplies to Pakistan because of her nuclear activities. The stated purpose of these actions is said to be to deter 'Soviet adventurism' and to protect "vital". Western interests in the Gulf region. In pursuance of this policy, we understand that discussions are currently under way between the Government of Pakistan and U.S.A. on the grant of fresh military and economic assistance. According to various reports this assistance could cover a varity of sophisticated arms including aircrafts, tanks; anti-tank missiles and air defence systems. Government have also seen reports about moves to upgrade the 1959 US-Pakistan Executive Agreement to the status of a Security pact with Congressional endorsement. As far as Govt. is aware these discussions have not yet reached final conclusions.

Sir, as the House is aware at the recent Non-aligned Conference there was a clear consensus that initiatives should be taken aimed at curbing the growing competition between Great Powers with special reference to the need to implement the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. As the House is aware the Non-aligned movement comprises a majority of nations in the world and almost all the littoral states of the Indian Ocean. It may also be noted that the meeting of Heads of States of the Islamic Conference had recently affirmed at Taif that the peace and stability in the Gulf and the security of sea lanes was the exclusive responsibility of the Gulf States without any outside interference. More recently the Foreign Minisers of six Gulf countries, namely, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Kuwait and Bahrain, have expressed opposition to the presence of oustside forces in the Gulf region as such presence is likely to provoke the very intervention it seeks to prevent. In our discussions with many other countries, including all our neighbours, in the sub-continent, they have also subscribed to the need to eliminate great power presence from the Indian Ocean.

Our concern regarding the escalation of great power military presence has been stated repeatedly in this House and elsewhere. Such escalation from one side immediately invites a response from the other side, and consequent dangers of confrontation. There is also the danger that littoral states might find themselves drawn into this competition with the likelihood of exacerbating tensions wherever they already exist in the region. It has long been evident that military force by itself is not the way to preserve

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

peace and stability. I do not need to cite from examples in the recent past. We would reiterate the need to establish an area of peace and co-operation in our region free from great power presences. We are confident that the countries of the region can resolve their problems more effectively by dialogue among themselves.

Spokesmen of the U.S. Administration have referred to the possibility of supplying arms to insurgent groups in Afghanistan. A Pakistan Govt. spokesman has however denied that they would permit their country to be used as a conduit for this purpose. While noting this statement, we would like to make it clear that action to the contrary as well as any active participation in building up a "security consensus" in terms of great power rivalries would be inconsistent with the professions that Pakistan had made when they joined the Non-aligned Movement in Havana.

I would like to inform the House that I have personally conveyed to the U.S. Government our grave concern at their reported moves to further militarise the Gulf region and to induct large quantities of arms into Pakistan. Experience over the last three decades has shown that such supplies have usually resulted in setbacks to the process of normalisation within the sub-continent. We have made it known to Pakistan that we are not insensitive to their security concerns and have also assured them that India poses no threat whatsoever to them. We have welcomed their assurances that they intend to move forward within the framework of the Simla Agreement. We ourselves remain committed to this and I am sure that the House will agree that every effort should be made to intensify our dialogue with Pakistan with a view to exploring all possible avenues of preventing our region from becoming a theatre of conflict.

Government is in consultation with a number of countries over this matter and is keeping itself fully abreast of the latest developments. Finally, I would like to assure the House that Government shall ensure that the security of the country is in no way compromised.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने सदन के समक्ष जो बयान दिया है, उसका विषय बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है । आज हमारे पूरे रीजन में तनाव की स्थिति पैदा हो रही है । मैं इस संदर्भ में मंत्री महोदय से कुछ तथ्यों की जानकारी चाहता हूं। हमने आज ही समाचार पत्रों में पढ़ा है कि अमरीका ने 500 मिलियन डालर्ज की सैनिक सहायता पाकिस्तान को दी है । इस मामले के दो पहलू हैं : एक तो हमारा सुरक्षा का प्रश्न है, और दूसरे, हमारी विदेश नीति का प्रश्न भी इसके साथ जुड़ा हुआ है । अखबारों में कहा गया है :—

> "Reports from Washington suggest that Pakistan is going to get F-16(79) fighter aircraft, HAWK missiles, advanced radars and early warning systems, besides fresh consignments of tanks and guns."

मान्यवर अभी कुछ बाहर के देशों में जो रिपोर्टें छपी हैं उन में भी कुछ उल्लेख आए हैं :

> "At home, the Pakistani defence set up is going full steam. Defence expenditure has doubled since 1971 and accoding to the Intrnational Institute for Strategic Studies, Pakistan has been able to expand its army by 70 per cent over the last decade."

यह पाकिस्तान के डेवेलपमेंट की बात है । मैं थोड़ी सी इन बातों की चर्चा इसलिए करना चाह रहा हूं कि यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण विषय है । अभी हाल में सन्डे टाइम्स आफ लंडन ने यह कोट किया है ;

> Citing "Pakistani negotiators", report the imminence of Saudi aid of and dollar 800 million to finance

a hydrogen weapon programme in Pakistan.

यहां एक जगह और उल्लेख है :

"During last month's official visit to Pakistan by Crown Prince Fahed Pakistani sources claimed that 'Saudi support for Islamabad is a vital element in the politics of the region.' "

यह तो हाइड्रोजन बम वाली बात है । एक तरफ तो सारी स्थिति यह है । अभी अमेरिका के बारे में चर्चा हो रही थी । कल परसों जो एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स की रिपोर्ट छपी है, उसमें साफ शब्दों में कहा है :

"A probelm which continued to cause concern during the year was the supply of nuclear fuel from USA for Tarapore. While supply of one shipment was welcomed by India, the imposition of extraneous conditions for the supply of further shipments was regretted.

"The question of access of Indian goods to markets in the USA also remained unresolved despite efforts for its speedy solution."

एक तो यह स्थिति है कि हमारे अमेरिका के साथ सम्बन्ध किस तरह बनते जा रहे हैं, दूसरे जो डेवलपमेंट चल रहा है उसके सम्बन्ध में एक और न्यूज की तरफ मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । अभी अखबारों में भी यह बात आई :

"Pakistan and China are jointly undertaking a road project to link the strategic Karakoram Highway with the forward lines in the Pakistan-occupied part of Jammu and Kashmir."

इस बारे में भी सरकार का कोई रिएक्शन सुनने में नहीं आया जब कि हमने इसे कांस्टीच्यूशन में इन्टर्नल पार्ट आफ इंडिया माना है और कांस्टीच्यूशन में इस का उल्लेख भी है । इस बात से माननीय मंत्री जी चिन्तित हैं और सदन भी चिन्तित है ।इस में दो राय कहीं भी नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान हथियार तो खरीद हो सकता है, ले भी सकता है लेकिन जिस बड़े पैमाने पर हथियार खरीदे गए और जिस बड़े पैमाने पर उसे हथियार दिए जा रहे हैं वह चिन्ता का विषय है । वह एक ही मुल्क से नहीं, फ्रांस से मिराज आ रहा है, वह दो हजार मिराज है जिसका कैपैसिटी यह भी है कि वह हाइड्रोजन वेपन ले कर कहीं जा कर ड्राप कर सकता है । यह हालत डेवलप कर रही है । माननीय विदेश मंत्री फारेन अफेयर्स को देख रहे होंगे, इन सारी स्थितियों के बारे में भी उन्होंने चिन्ता की होगी कि ये क्यों डेवलप हो रही हैं ? पाकिस्तान कहता है कि अफगानिस्तान के अंदर जो डेवलपमेंट चल रहे हैं उसकी वजह से हमें यह सारी शक्ति जोड़नी है और वेस्टर्न पावर भी यही कहते हैं । यह बड़ा अहम मसला है देश के सामने और सारे क्षेत्र के सामने, सारे कंटिनेंट्स के सामने। पाकिस्तान का कहना तो जो भी हो, उसके ऊपर तो वह एक फिल्मी बात लागू होती है कि कहीं पर निगाहें, कहीं पर निशाना, मैं उसके बारे में तो कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता हूं लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहूंगा माननीय मंत्री जी से कि हमारी विदेश नीति में भी कुछ त्रुटियां बनी रही हैं, कुछ नहीं बहुत त्रुटियां बनी रही हैं । हम जो नान-एलाइन्ड के फाउन्डर कहलाते हैं, लेकिन जिस आन्दोलन को लेकर हम दुनिया में चले, उसके विपरीत खुद अपने आप हम किसी न किसी ब्लाक से अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रभावित होते रहते हैं । ईक्विडिस्टेंस की थ्योरी को हमें क्लीअरली एडाप्ट करना चाहिए । चाहे कम्पूचिया का सवाल हो, चाहे अफगानिस्तान का सवाल हो, हमेशा हिन्दुस्तान की नीति रही है कि वह किसी विदेशी ताकत को किसी की भी टेरिटरी पर दखल न करने दे और यह नान-एलाइन्ड की पालिसी है । मैं इस सन्दर्भ में कहना चाहता हूं, हम ने नान-एलाइन्ड कान्फरेंस में भी कोई साफ लाइन निर्धारित नहीं की और इसलिए दुनिया के अंदर चर्चा हुई । हमारे जो एम्बैसेडर हैं यू एन ओ में उन्होंने अलों 1980 में ...(**व्यवधान**).. अब डिगो गार्शिया वाली जो बात है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में ही अपने को सीमित रखें ।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मैं कोई लम्बी चौड़ी बात नहीं कह रहा हूं, आप नाराज न हों ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाराज होने की बात नहीं है ।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मेरा मतलब यह है कि इन डेवलपमेंट्स के कारण क्या हैं, उन कारणों की तरफ आप ने प्रकाश नहीं डाला ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप राजेश जी, छक्के मत लगाइए ।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : अब मैं प्रश्नों पर ही आ जाऊंगा । मेरे कुछ प्रश्न हैं माननीय मंत्री जी से । आप प्रश्नों की बात कर रहे हैं तो मैं प्रश्न ही कर देता हूं । मैंने इक्वीडिस्टेंस की बात कही है । डिएगो गार्सिया के बारे में भी हमारी पालिसी कोई इतनी जोरदार नहीं रही । अब मैं प्रश्न ही कर रहा हूं ।

I would like toknow whether it is in our interest that Pakistan should be strong and stable? What a militarily strong Pakistan suported by USA, China and Saudi Arab consortium would mean to us? Is Pakistan with massive arms build up a posing a new threat to India?

आपने साफ बात नहीं कही है । आपने कहा है कोई नयी थ्रेट नहीं दी जा रही है ।

मैं एक प्रश्न और कर रहा हूं ।

Whether it is a failure on the part of our foreign policy both in integrating South Asia under our own leadership and creating a political power grouping among the non-aligned countries to put pressure on great powers to keep away from the area?

MR. SPEAKER: This question is out of the purview.

आप सिर्फ पाकिस्तान तक ही रखिए ।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : इसमें यह सारी परिस्थितियां डेवलप हो रही हैं । मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि पाकिस्तान को जो बिग पावर्स की तरफ से दिया जा रहा है उसके लिए नान-एलाइन्ड कन्ट्रीज का पावर ब्लाक बना कर पाकिस्तान पर कोई प्रेसर डाला जा सकता है ?

MR. SPEAKER: You will have enough time to discuss this during the debate on the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Whether India should start diplomatic activity to create a consensus among a sizeable number of countries to prevent cold-war between India and Pakistan and to play a mediatory role over Afghan issue.

लास्ट में एक प्रश्न और पूछना चाहता हूं ।

Whether Government of India is taking every possible measure to build up the strength of our forces and to modernise them in all respects to meet any threat from any quarter?

श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव : श्रीमान्, माननीय सदस्य के जो प्रश्न इस ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के अन्तर्गत आते हैं, उन्हीं का मैं जवाब देना चाहता हूं । मैंने अपने अंतिम वाक्य में यह कहा है :

"Finally I would like to assure the House that Government shall ensure that the security of the country is in no way compromised."

यह अत्यन्त स्पष्ट जवाब है, आपके आखरी सवाल का ।

जहां तक पाकिस्तान का सवाल है, हमारे पड़ोसी मुल्क का, हमने हमेशा यही कहा है कि हम अपने पड़ोसी मुल्कों को स्टैबल देखना चाहते हैं, उनमें स्थिरता देखना चाहते हैं लेकिन स्थिरता का अर्थ है कि हथियारों का बोझ है वह उतना ही उस पर लादा जाए जितना कि उठाया जा सकता है, उससे अधिक बोझ लादने से स्थिरता नहीं आती है, अस्थिरता आ जाती

है । इसीलिए हम पाकिस्तान से कह रहे हैं कि आपको हम से घबराने का कोई कारण नहीं है, आप अपने को हथियारों से लादते न चले जाइये, हथियारों से इतना ज्यादा लैस मत कीजिए, इससे तनाव बढ़ता है और जो आप अपनी रक्षा करना चाहते हैं या रक्षा का प्रबंध करना चाहते हैं उस पर इसका उल्टा असर होता है । यह बात हम उनसे कह रहे हैं । इस लिए यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता कि हम पाकिस्तान को कभी कमजोर देखना चाहते हैं । बिल्कुल नहीं । हम पाकिस्तान को स्थिर देखना चाहते हैं । पाकिस्तान और हमारे बीच में जो भी प्रश्न है उनको शिमला एग्रीमेन्ट के अनुसार हम सुलझाना भी चाहते हैं । वह प्रक्रिया चल रही है । सदन को पता है कि पिछले साल कई बार हमारी तरफ से पहल हो चुकी है और यह जो प्रक्रिया है वह अभी तक जारी है ।

दूसरी जो बातें हैं, उन पर कल से जो चर्चा शुरू होने वाली है, उसमें मैं जवाब दूंगा ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे देश की नीति रही है कि हम तमाम मुल्कों के साथ समानता के आधार पर दोस्ती कायम करना चाहते हैं और उसको मजबूत भी करना चाहते हैं । उसी तरीके से शिमला समझौते के तहत हमारी नीति पाकिस्तान के साथ एक भाई की तरह, एक पड़ोसी की तरह से मेल जोल रखने की है । लेकिन इस दोस्ती में खलल डालने वाली शक्ति है और उस शक्ति को हमें ठीक से पहचानना होगा और उनसे लड़ने के लिए अपनी तैयारी भी रखनी होगी । वह शक्ति है--अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद । उनके पीछे चलने वाली चाहे अंग्रेजी सरकार हो या फ्रांस की सरकार हो या उनके लगुवे-भगुवे जो लोग हों...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आज नया शब्द कायम किया है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : ये सारे लोग हमारी इस नीति को पसन्द नहीं करते हैं और यही वजह है कि...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने कभी लगुआ-भगुवा शब्द सुना है ?

डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी (बम्बई उत्तर पूर्व) : यह घटिया भाषा बिहार की होगी ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : लगुवा-भगुवा हिन्दी भाषा है । आप हिन्दी नहीं समझते हैं ।

उनके एजेन्ट, उनके चापलूस, उनके पीछे चलने वाले उनके बड़े मतलब हो सकते हैं ।

डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : रनिंग डाग।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : रनिंग-डाग आप अंग्रेजी में कहिए । पिटठू कहिए और भी बहुत तरह के शब्द हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: Fellow travellers.

डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : चमचे

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कड़छे

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद की नीति आजाद मुल्कों को अपने पांवों पर खड़ा होने से रोकने की है । जो उनको "जी हजूरी" करते हैं, वह तो ठीक है, लेकिन जो अपने आत्म-सम्मान की रक्षा करें देश को मजबूत करें, वह उनके लिए बुरे हैं, लेकिन ये पाकिस्तान को हथियारबंद कर रहे हैं । पाकिस्तान को हिन्दुस्तान से क्या खतरा है ? किसी से क्या खतरा है ? लेकिन हथियार बंद कर रहे हैं, उनको हथियार दे रहे हैं... **(व्यवधान)**...

एक माननीय सदस्य : हथियारबन्द कर रहे हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वह भी बोले मेरा मतलब है--आर्म करना । राव साहिब हिन्दी जानते हैं । हथियारबन्द एक शब्द है, अलग-अलग शब्द नहीं है--अस्त्र-शस्त्र की होड़ । पाकिस्तान की खबर भी आ रही है कि अमरीका ने 500 मिलियन डालर पाकिस्तान को 81-82 में देने का फैसला किया है, जिसमें से 400 मिलियन डालर फौज पर खर्च होगा और 100 मिलियन डालर आर्थिक विकास पर खर्च होने की बात है । जो फौजी तैयारी पर खर्च होगा, उसमें से 60 लाख डालर फौजों की ट्रेनिंग

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

पर खर्च होगा और 250 अरब डालर के आधुनिकतम हथियार खरीदे जायेंगे बिलकुल अटोमिक सामानों से सुसज्जित । मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह से आर्म करने की आवश्यकता क्या है ? हमारी सरकार की नीति जरूर है कि हम इसको पसन्द नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन दो-टूक शब्दों में अमरीकी साम्राज्य के इस दखलअन्दाजी, यह हमारे देश में इस तरह के आजाद देशों मे मैं इसको दखलअन्दाजी मानता हूं, की निन्दा क्यों नहीं करते हैं ? क्या वजह है ? आपको निन्दा करनी चाहिए, जो हमारे देश पर इतना बड़ा खतरा पैदा कर रहा हो और उसके बारे में आप चुपचाप रोश जाहिर कर दें, अप्रसन्नता प्रकट कर दें--मैं समझता हूं कि यह काफी नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष जी, पाकिस्तान को हथियार दिए जा रहे हैं, भले ही वह यह कहे कि हम उसका इस्तेमाल अफगानिस्तान में नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन उसका इस्तेमाल हो रहा है । अमरीका ने बहुत सफाई से बात कही है कि हमारा एक यह भी मकसद है कि वहां इसका कुछ इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है, तो ये इस नीति के तहत चल रहे हैं । कई तरीके से हमारे प्रति पाकिस्तान की नीति दुश्मनी की रही है । अभी हमारे यहां जो दंगे हुए, उनका उन्होंने इस्तेमाल किया और हमारे देश को बदनाम करने की कोशिश की । यह काम उनकी तरफ से हो रहा है । हम शिमला समझौते पर अमल करने की बात करते हैं और ये गलत कदम उठाते हैं, तो यह हमारे देश के लिए खतरा है। काश्मीर का सवाल भी उठा देते हैं । जब कि शिमला समझौते के मुताबिक उसको नहीं उठाया जाना चाहिये। कभी यू. एन. ओ. में उस की चर्चा कर देते हैं, कभी इस्लामिक कन्फरेंस में कह देते हैं । इस लिए दो टूक शब्दों में इसका कोई रास्ता निकालना होगा । हम देख रहे हैं--अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद को, यदि छिपा रहता तो निन्दा नहीं कर सकते थे, लेकिन अब तो स्पष्ट रूप से हमारे सामने बैठे हुए हैं फिर भी निन्दा नहीं करते हैं--यह हमारी कमजोरी का द्योतक है । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस पर ठीक से निन्दा करे ।

हमारे देश के एक नेता हैं--श्री मोरारजी देसाई । बड़े अच्छे नेता हैं, देश के प्रधान मंत्री भी रह चुके हैं । उनका कहना है कि अगर पाकिस्तान से दोस्ती करना चाहते हो, उसको अमरीका के पंजे से निकालना चाहते हो, तो हिन्दोस्तान ही पाकिस्तान को हथियार क्यों न दे ?...

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (बसिरहाट) : डा. सुब्रहमण्यम स्वामी भी यही कहते हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हथियार बंद से वाले हैं ।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में आप की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ? क्या पाकिस्तान को हथियार देना चाहिये, क्या उसी से वह हमारे साथ आयेगा या कोई और बात है ?

अब मैं डियागो गार्शिया की थोड़ी चर्चा करना चाहता हूं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज इस को रहने दें, वह कल आ जायेगा ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं इस बात को इस लिये उठाना चाहता हूं कि मैं कल बोलने वाला नहीं हूं । यह सरकार अमरीका और सोवियत यूनियन को एक पलड़े में रखती है । आप ने इस बयान में भी कहा है--"बड़ी शक्तियां" "ग्रेट-पावर्स" । लेकिन दोनों की नीतियों में कोई मेल नहीं है, जमीन-आसमान का फर्क है । अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद आप को धौंस-पट्टी दे रहा है, दुनियां के आजाद मुल्कों को गुलाम बनाना चाहता है, जबकि सोवियत यूनियन ने हिन्दुस्तान और दूसरे मुल्कों की मदद की है, जो आपके सामने है, फिर भी आप दोनों को एक ही पलड़े पर रखना चाहते हैं । मैं डियागो-गार्शिया के बारे में दो शब्द कह दूं...

श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव : 24 घन्टे की बात है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शास्त्री जी, इसको यहीं तक रखिये ।

It is not within the purview of the Calling Attention motion.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अमरीका, ब्रिटेन और फ्रांस के कितने युद्ध पोत हैं ? 42 हैं, जिनमें क्रूजर 3, विध्वंसक 26 लैण्डिंग शिप्स 2, सब-मैरीन्ज 2, कमाण्ड-शिप्स 2--सब मिला कर 42 हैं और सोवियत यूनियन के पास सिर्फ 11 हैं । फिर भी आप की दृष्टि में दोनों बराबर हैं। यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है कि आप अपने दोस्तों को ठीक से कब समझियेगा ? अपने दिमाग को क्लियर तो रखिये । मैं जानना चाहता हूं--इस तरह के देशों को आप एक ही पलड़े में रख कर अपनी साम्राज्यवाद विरोधी तस्वीर को धूमिल क्यों कर रहे हैं ? हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ जिस बहादुरी से लड़ाई की है उसको धूमिल न कीजिये, दोनों को डिफरेंशियेट करना होगा ।

मैं एक बात और पूछ लूं--अमरीकी सरकार की अब तक की नीति यह रही है कि जो न्यूक्लियर पावर्स हैं हम उनकी मदद नहीं करेंगे । लेकिन अब पाकिस्तान भी तो मई में न्यूक्लियर-पावर बन रहा है, बम का धमाका करने वाला है जिस से और ज्यादा खतरा बढ़ेगा, उसके लिए रेगन साहब ने कांग्रेस के सामने प्रस्ताव रखा है कि पाकिस्तान के मामले में कुछ ढिलाई करनी चाहिये । यह और भी ज्यादा खतरनाक बात है--इसी लिये डियोगो-गार्शिया का सवाल, हिन्द महासागर का सवाल, हमारे डिफेन्स का सवाल--बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है । इस समय तीन शक्तियों का मिलन हो रहा है--अमरीका, पाकिस्तान और चीन । चीन की सड़क की चर्चा उन्होंने की है । तीनों मिल कर इस क्षेत्र में खतरा पैदा कर रहे हैं । इन से बचाव का हमारा रास्ता क्या होगा ? क्या हम और नये-नये मित्र ढूंढेंगे, पुरानी मैत्री को मजबूत करेंगे या उन को एक पलड़े में रख कर उनको नाराज करेंगे ? इन सब बातों का जवाब मैं स्पष्ट शब्दों में मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं ।

श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव : यह तो कल का भाषण था जो इन्होंने आज ही कर दिया । मुझे इस समय इतना ही कहना है कि जो हम कहना चाहते हैं उसे कहने में हम ने कई आनाकानी नहीं की है, दो-दो टूक नहीं, चार-चार टूक हम ने की है । इसमें कोई कमी नहीं की है । बाकी बातों पर जब कल चर्चा आयेगी तब उनके जवाब दूंगा ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप दोनों देशों को एक पलड़े में क्यों रख रहे हैं।

श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव : मैं कह चुका हूं वह प्रश्न यहां नहीं उठता है । I would like to inform the House that I have personally conveyed it to the U.S. Government.

यह नहीं कि किसी दूसरे लेविल पर हुआ है । मैंने खुद यह बात कही है और नाराजगी जाहिर की है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उनको कन्डम कीजिए ।

श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव: आप की भाषा तो हम नहीं ले सकते । हम अपनी भाषा में ही बात करते हैं ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब भारत सरकार का विदेश मंत्री बोलता है, तो हम समझते हैं कि भारत सरकार बात कर रही है । वे बड़े शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से बातें करते हैं और काफी बड़ी चिन्ता प्रकट करते हैं हमारे इस देश के लिए । मैं भी उन की इस चिन्ता में अपने आप को सम्मिलित करता हूं लेकिन कृपा कर के यह बतलाइए और हिम्मत के साथ बतलाइए कि जब आप बार-बार कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध सौहार्दपूर्ण हैं, हम उन में बड़ी रुचि लेते हैं, हम उन का विकास देखना चाहते हैं और उधर से श्री आगा शाही भी यही कहते हैं कि हमारे इरादे भारत के प्रति बड़े नेक हैं, तो फिर इस तरह की बातें क्यों होती हैं । आप भी नेक हैं और वे भी नेक हैं, दोनों के नेक होने के बाद भी और दूसरी और अमेरिका लोकतंत्र में विश्वास रखने वाला देश है और आप भी लोकतंत्र में विश्वास रखने वाले हैं, तब ऐसी बातें क्यों होती हैं, और तानाशाही हकूमत का यह जो डूबता हुआ सितारा है उस को बचाने के लिए जो मदद हो रही है, उस अमेरिका ने कई बार आश्वासन दिया है और कई बार स्पष्ट शब्दों में इस बात को कहा है कि पाकिस्तान को जो हथियार हम

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

दे रहे हैं, वे किसी भी सूरत में हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ काम में नहीं लाए जाएंगे । क्या ऐसा हुआ है, हिम्मत के साथ कहिए विदेश मंत्री जी ? आप रक्षा मंत्री जी से पूछ लीजिए अगर आप को याद न हो, वे पीछे बैठे हुए हैं, कि पाकिस्तान को दिये गये वे हथियार क्या कई बार हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ काम में नहीं लाए गये ? आज कोई भी मुल्क, जो पाकिस्तान को हथियार दे रहा है, वह रूस को विस्तारवादी नीति का बहाना बना कर उस को हथियार दे रहा है । अफगानिस्तान के अन्दर संकट पैदा कर के पाकिस्तान अपनी गुट्टी बनाना चाहता है और उस ने अपनी दो-तिहाई सेना हमारे बार्डरों पर खड़ी कर दी है । जब ऐसी हालत है, तब आप यह कह रहे हैं कि कल चार घंटे की बहस होगी और उस समय हम अपनी बातें कहें और उन का जवाब आप देंगे । आप मुझे यह बताइए कि एक नीति बनी हुई है और अमेरिका ने यह कहा था कि हम उन मुल्कों को हथियार नहीं देंगे जो परमाणु बम बनाने की तरफ आगे बढ़ रहे हैं । आज पाकिस्तान न्यूक्लियर एक्सप्लोजन की तरफ बढ़ रहा है और आज उस सीमा को लांघ कर उन्होंने उस को मदद देने के लिए पूरा इरादा कर लिया है । इस पर आप ने क्या कहा ? आप ने बताया कि हम ने विरोध पत्र लिखा है ब्रिटेन को और पश्चिम जर्मनी को । क्यों नहीं आप ने इस के खिलाफ अपनी आवाज उठाई । विश्व शान्ति का पैगाम दुनिया में ले कर चलने वाला हिन्दुस्तान, जो नेहरू की पालिसी को ले कर चलता है, उस की बातों का आज कहीं असर क्यों नहीं होता है । निगुट समेम्लन हुआ । आज वे यह चाहते हैं और बिल्कुल चाह रहे हैं कि इस क्षेत्र में शान्ति रहे । खाड़ी के देशों का तो बहाना लिया है । आज वह यह सोचता है कि खाड़ी के क्षेत्र से और दक्षिण एशिया से पाकिस्तान को अलग कर दिया जायेगा । क्या यह सही बात हो सकती है ? रीगन साहब की जो आरक्षण की नई प्रणाली है, उसमें रीगन साहब की पाकिस्तान के ऊपर बड़ी कृपा है लेकिन उन रीगन साहब से पूछो कि पाकिस्तान को हथियार देने का जो आप का इरादा है, वह किस बात के लिए है । अमेरिका में जो पेपर्स निकलते हैं, उन अखबारों ने लिखा है । ये लोकतंत्र में विश्वास करने वाले लोग हैं और उन्होंने रीगन साहब की नीति के विरोध में लिखा है और अपनी इच्छा का इजहार किया है । बार-बार उन्होंने कहा है लेकिन रीगन साहब ने कहा कि कांग्रेस के अन्दर इस पर डिस्कशन आने से पहले ही अगर पाकिस्तान पर हमला होगा, तो हम मदद देने के लिए तैयार हैं ।

अमेरिका और हम दोनों लोकतंत्र में विश्वास करने वाले मुल्क हैं । दोनों मुल्कों के लोग इसमें विश्वास करते हैं । पाकिस्तान को सहायता देने के बारे में अमरीका के श्रेष्ठ पत्रकार जैक एण्डर्सन जो कि सनसनीपूर्ण रहस्योद्घाटन में काफी ख्याति प्राप्त कर चुके हैं, ने अमरीकी प्रशासन को पाकिस्तान के तानाशाही शासन को सैन्य सहायता देने के बारे में कड़ी चेतावनी दी है । उन्होंने कहा कि अमेरिका ने जिस पर भी हाथ रखा, वह गायब हुआ। पहले दक्षिण वियतनाम में जनरल थियू पर हाथ रखा तो वह गायब, ईरान के रजा शाह पहलवी को चुना तो वह गायब ।

आप अपने दोस्तों को बुलाइये और बुला कर के बात कीजिए । जो आपके दोस्त यह कहते हैं कि मेरे इरादे भी नेक हैं और आपके इरादे भी नेक हैं, उनसे मेहरबानी करके पूछिये कि यह बताइये तो फिर यह सब किस लिए हो रहा है । जब पाकिस्तान हम से बार बार कह रहा है कि हमारे प्रति उसकी कोई बुरी भावना नहीं है तो फिर यह अब मदद लेने का सवाल और न्यूक्लियर एक्सप्लोजन का सवाल क्यों पैदा किया जा रहा है?

वह भाषा क्या बोलते हैं और करते क्या हैं? आज तक हमने उस पर हमला नहीं किया, हमने उसके साथ कोई लड़ाई नहीं छेड़ी । आज दुनिया में प्रति मिनट एक करोड़ के हथियार बनते हैं । हमने किसी से ये नहीं मांगे हैं । हम हमेशा नेहरू की भाषा बोलते आ रहे हैं । लेकिन मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपकी इस वक्त पर पाकिस्तान में जा कर कोई बात हुई है या नहीं? क्या आपकी अमेरिका से

जो कि आज पाकिस्तान को हथियार दे रहा है उससे कोई बात हुई है या नहीं? आपके जो भाई लोग या नुमाइन्दे जो दूसरे मुल्कों में हैं उन्होंने उनमें क्या बात की है? आपने बहुत से राष्ट्रों की बात की है? वहां जो हमारे आफिसर हैं उन्होंने इसके बारे में क्या काम किया है? यह कृपा कर के बतलाइये क्योंकि आपने लिखा है कि आपको गंभीर चिंता है। आपके साथ हम लोगों को भी गंभीर चिंता है। आपको वहां से क्या आश्वासन मिले हैं? आप केवल गंभीर चिंता पर ही नहीं रुक जाइयेगा। वैसे हिन्दुस्तान डरने वाला मुल्क नहीं है। इन हथियारों से हम डरने वाले नहीं हैं क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान बहुत बहादुर मुल्क है। हम लोग उसूली पर चलने वाले हैं। यह बताइये कि आपके आफिसर्स ने वहां क्या किया और इस समस्या को आप कैसे रोकने जा रहे हैं।

श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव : श्रीमान्, श्री डागा जी ने इतनी हिम्मत दी है, अब मैं दुबला नहीं पड़ूंगा।

सवाल यह है कि हमें अपनी जो बात कहनी है वह स्पष्ट कह रहे हैं। जहां तक हमारी नीयत का सवाल है, हमारी नीयत, हमारी कथनी और करनी दोनों बराबर हैं। यही बात और लोग भी कहते होंगे और कहते भी हैं। ऐसा कोई देश नहीं होता जो अपने बारे में कुछ बुरा कहता हो या अपने खिलाफ कुछ कहता हो। लेकिन यह दुनिया के लिए सोचने का विषय है, सदन के लिये सोचने का विषय है। कोई और कहता है कि उसकी नीयत अच्छी है, मैं जो कहता हूं मेरी नीयत अच्छी है, हम दोनों में से कौन सही कह रहा है, कौन जरा कम सही कह रहा है, या बिल्कुल गलत कह रहा है यह तो आपके जजमेंट के लिए है।

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Who is the ring master?

श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव : साल भर से आप यह देख रहे हैं कि हमारी तरफ से क्या क्या पहल हुई। वहां के विदेश मंत्री आगा शाही साहब आये, उनसे हमारी क्या क्या बात हुई, कैसी-कैसी चर्चाएं हुई, उनके बारे में आप अखबारों में पढ़ रहे हैं। उसके बाद हम मिलते रहे, वे यहां आये, फिर न्यूयार्क में जनरल असेम्बली में हम मिलते रहे। अक्सर हमारी बात होती रही। हमारा यही रवैया रहा कि हम शिमला समझौते के अनुसार, जितनी भी बातें हमारे बीच में हैं, उन पर किसी न किसी तरह से चर्चा से, आपसी समझौते से, एक निर्णय पर आये। अब यह कोई इतना छोटा मामला तो है नहीं। इसके लिए समय लगता है और लोगों से भी हम कह रहे हैं, युनाइटेड स्टेट्स से कह रहे हैं। अब आप आशा

13 hrs.

करें कि आज हम कहां--और कल उनका जवाब आ जाए--"हां" या "न", ऐसा नहीं होता। हमारी बात सुनी जाती है, और लोग भी हमारी बात सुनते हैं और जहां तक पहुंचाते हैं। तो यह सारा जो इन्पुट होता है, कुल मिलाकर इसका असर होता है उनकी पालिसी पर, उनकी नीति पर। लेकिन इसमें समय लगता है, इसके लिए इंतजार करना पड़ता है और जो-जो सिगनल्स हमें मिलते हैं, जो संकेत हमें मिलते हैं, उनसे भी पता लगाना पड़ता है। दो टूक बात से इसका फैसला नहीं होता। जो बात हम कहेंगे वह डटकर कहेंगे और इसका असर होता है या नहीं, इसका अध्ययन करते रहेंगे, स्टडी करते रहेंगे। यह एक लम्बा चलने वाला मामला है, एक प्रक्रिया है जो एकदम खत्म होने वाली नहीं है। मैं आपको आश्वासन देता हूं कि हम सतर्क हैं और सतर्क रहेंगे और किसी तरह भी हमारे हितों पर देश के हितों पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ेगा।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to say, first of all... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Voice of America.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Voice of America is Mrs. Gandhi, according to Senator Patrick Moynihan. So, be careful. If you want the document, you should read Senator Moynihan's book. Don't stray into that area. You will get it back.

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

First of all, I would like to say reluctantly, and grudgingly, that this is a well drafted statement. (*Interruptions*) My job, in the Opposition, is to be grudging.

MR. SPEAKER: Sometimes be generous.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am generous; but that will come normally. I agree entirely with the Minister that the need of the hour is sophistication and statesmanship. Outright condemnation is a language which has now become obsolete. In fact, Mr. Shastri was demanding a strong statement. I would like to remind him that when the Government of India used soft words to describe the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, he was very pleased. But now I find...

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: But you were very angry at that time.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I was angry with you generally, not only about your statement. I think your foreign policy should be slightly, or at least concretely different. Therefore, I am in agreement that this kind of verbiage is a thing of the past; and the question is, what do you do bilaterally. First of all, I would like to say that three points are very important in this statement which have been missed by most speakers, except the first point which Mr. Shastri pointed out, with a grievance.

There is a general recognition that the Super Powers are the same; and in the matter of the Indian Ocean, whether it is ships or bases, both are in activity. How much, in quantum, one is more than the other—we will not go into; and there is recognition by the Foreign Minister... (*Interruptions*). Therefore, this recognition is a very positive recognition on the part of the Minister and the Government.

And the second thing is that the statement is loaded with possibilities and pregnant with possibilities, if I may say so. I know Mr. Shastri would like an abortion on that.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Why are you attacking me?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Nuances have to be clarified.

MR. SPEAKER: No insinuations against Mr. Shastri.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY A lot of leeway has to be given to Biharis, in general. The Minister says—this is a very important statement—"We have made known to Pakistan that we are not insensitive to its security concerns; and I would assure them that India poses no threat to them." This is a very positive statement and needs to be highlighted, particularly in view of the fact that not only Pakistan is in the process of purchasing arms, but India is also purchasing arms. We are doing it for our defence needs. We have a legitimate requirements. So, we are purchasing them from the Soviet Union. The Defence Secretary of India went to the United States and he had negotiated with the Americans for the purchase of arms. There is nothing wrong in the purchase of arms. The question is how one regards this act of the other. That is the key question.

I think this is a very positive statement, a statement saying that every effort should be made to intensify our dialogue with Pakistan with a view to exploring all possible avenues of preventing our region from becoming a theatre of conflict. These are very important policy statements on this question which I think need to be noted. I would like to know what is necessary now. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what he is going to do in terms of concretising this important policy decision?

There were occasions when comments on either side hurt the relations. I remember in the communal

riots, Mrs. Gandhi wrote a letter to the President of Pakistan Mr. Zia-ul-Haq. The excerpts of that letter were published in *The Indian Express*. It looked a very positive letter. But the unpublished excerpts which were published in the Pakistani Press were, in my opinion, a little hot. It is something that should have been avoided. Therefore, similar statements by them and their cartoons depicting the fate of Muslims in India, in my opinion, do not contribute to the relations. So, the question is when he talks in terms of a dialogue, what is it concretely that he is thinking? Perhaps the hon. Minister has seen today's paper where there is a reproduction of an interview of Mr. Agha Shahi with Washington Post where he says explicitly that Pakistan is wary of becoming a tool of the United States. It is a fact, for whatever reasons, that Zia-ul-Haq previously turned down the offer of 200 million dollars; he did not say, give me 200 million dollars and give me more. That was not his stand. He said, "This is peanuts. I do not want it." We need not go into the question whether he should have used these words or not (*Interruptions*) That is true. In the past, Pakistan Government rejected an American aid on some ground, whatever the ground may be, but they did not take it and then say, give us more. In my opinion, that created a positive climate. In today's paper, Agha Shahi in an interview, in *Washington Post,* said, "We do not want to become a tool of the United States. We want to remain a non-aligned country." These are positive indications. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what he is going to do about that. What is he going to do concretely with Pakistan in this regard? Is he going to take it up with them?

There has been a proposal, over and over again, for a Regional Summit of Prime Ministers, or the Foreign Secretaries or the Foreign Ministers or whatever between Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and India. These countries are to get together. I would not like to use these words of bitterness which Mr. Daga had used about their attacking us. France and Germany were attacking each other for thousand years. Today they have got together; they have formed a common market and both are prospering. 'Since they had fought in the past' does not mean that we should think that we are going to have a fight in the future. It is a question of leadership; it is a question of statesmanship. I would like to know what is his reaction. Whether he is going to call a Regional Summit. Let all these people come and jointly hold it because this is a whole region which is involved. If the Americans come in and the Russians are already there, then the tension is going to affect all these countries. So, a much bigger approach between India and Pakistan has to be adopted.

Mr. Zia-ul-Haq says, "I have a security need." He does not deny it. I am very happy. It is a very positive statement. But how much security you need has to be discussed. He says, "I am prepared to discuss it with India." In fact, he was willing to discuss it with the Army Commanders of the two countries. I was not in favour of a discussion on the ratios of the armies. That is a non-sensical concept. But what are the security needs of this sub-continent ought to be discussed in some forum; perhaps the Defence Minister's forum or the Commander-in-Chief's forum. I do not know what the forum is, but it ought to be discussed so that this mutual suspicion that he is trying to arm against the other is removed.

Do you think in Pakistan they think that we are getting arms from Russia and America to defend ourselves? They think that these arms are to attack them, to break them up; and in a sense, we have to recognise that today's Pakistan's situation is entirely different from 10 years ago. We are 10 times bigger than Pakistan and Pakistan is a buffer State. Pakistan is sitting between 85,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan and us. If Pakistan is strong and stable, it is god for us.

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

We do not want Soviest troops in Lahore. I know Mr. Shastri would not mind, but the rest of the country would object to it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: You speak for yourself. Do not quote others.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: If you object to that, then there is a positive development on your side also. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, Pakistan is a buffer State. It is a fundamental principle of of any foreign policy and a defence policy that you must strengthen the buffer. We have to get rid of these past inhibitions and prejudices; and look at Pakistan from this point of view. I agree. We know. Tibet was lost this way. Tibet was lost, and you know what is the situation that we face today. In the same way, Pakistan should be there. And, therfore, I would conclude by saying that the Minister should tell me, concretely, as to what he proposes to do; and I would say to him that it is necessary to remember that the USA has perhaps got a pretext, because of the Soviet Union's continuing presence in Pakistan. You say it is a pretext; it has got a pretext: Soviet Union's unilaterally altering the balance of power and their unilateral involvement in Afghanistan on the invitation, from God knows whom. (*Interruptions*) This is one more reason for you to go to the Soviet Union and say: "Look at the problem you have created for us. Now the Americans have a pretext for coming. You must clear out as early as possible." This is the stand you should take. Thank you.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): Our friend called him "Voice of America." He is incorrect. It should be "Voice of Pakistan."

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I have noted that Dr. Swamy's generosity which was having a tussle with his reluctance—has finally prevailed over the reluctance! However, I must add that my statement stands on its own merit, and on its own premises. It is not in need of an interpretation, which he has been kind enough to attach to it, which I have to refuse with thanks!

He has put a gloss on the statement, by saying that there is an attempt to equate one great Power with the other. I did not want to go into that. He has raised it. I again say I do not want to go into that. This is not the occasion. The occasion will come, but I would like respectfully to tell him that he is very clearly trying to equate India and Pakistan. Is that fair?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am saying that we are ten times bigger.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: The thrust of his statement is such that it seeks to equate India with Pakistan. If that is not correct, I would be happy. But from the comments made by him, the irresistible conclusion is that he is doing that. If he is not doing it, if his intention is not that, it only means that he said something without meaning it. That is what it means.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I said: "We are ten times bigger." Now you are arguing like a criminal lawyer, and not like the Foreign Minister.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I am only trying to understand his remarks in their perspective, and also according to what they mean to an ordinary person who listens to him.

The only point which he has raised, is about the regional summit. As the House is aware, there has been a proposal that on economic and other matters, the countries of this region should come together at the summit level and work out some *modus operandi* for cooperation. This proposal was sent to all the countries concerned. It organited from Bangladesh and we, in principle, have accepted it. So have the others, I am told. However, we have said that a meeting of the

Heads of State, or Heads of Government, just like that, without any prior preparation, without any scrutiny of what they are going to decide, will be an exercise in futility. It would raise very high hopes all over the world, and particularly in the region. And if the results are not commensurate with the urges, aspirations or expectations, then it would be counter-productive. This is what we have pointed out to them. We are studying the paper which was circulated by the Government of Bangladesh very deeply and now there is a proposal that, instead of starting at the summit, we would have a preliminary meeting at the level of Foreign Secretaries. To that, we have agreed. But at the same time, we are very clear that recent history being what it is, it is not possible to regionalise issues which are essentially bilateral. Therefore, we will have to be extra careful, extremely careful, in finding out what the issues are and identifying only the issues which are regional in character. That would be the first exercise to carry out. We are engaged in that exercise. Therefore, although it does not directly come out of this, since the point has been raised, I am volunteering this information.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर): मातरम स्पीकर साहब, पाकिस्तान को हथियारों की सप्लाई के मामले में पार्लियामेंट में आज पहली बार बहस नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि पास्ट में इस सिलसिले में इस हाउस में मुत्तदिद बार बातचीत हो चुकी है, लेकिन हर बहस के बाद नतीजा क्या निकलता है, वही जो आज की बहस के बाद निकलेगा, इसका मुझे यकीन है। लेकिन अगर हम तारीख को देखें तो हमें मालूम होगा, जैसा शास्त्री जी ने कहा था, कि पाकिस्तान को अमरीका ने हथियार सप्लाई किये हैं माजी में, और वह हथियार हमेशा हमारे खिलाफ इस्तेमाल हुए हैं, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। इसमें भी कोई शक नहीं है कि अमरीका हमेशा यह कहता रहा है कि ये हथियार इंडिया के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल नहीं होंगे, लेकिन 1965 से 1971 के दौरान यह हथियार सप्लाई हुए, इस पर बहस हुई, बयानात आये, इसके बाद 1971 में बंगला देश बना, उसके बाद जो शिमला एग्रीमेंट हुआ, तो तवक्को हुई थी कि हालात इन मुतालिक में नार्मल होंगे, हम एक-दूसरे के करीब आयेंगे, लेकिन न्यूक्लीयर बम, इस्लामिक बम की एक स्कीम बन गई और एक खतरा बराबर हमारे सिर पर मंडराता रहा।

मैं अपने फारेन मिनिस्टर से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वजह है कि 1971 से 1976 तक अखबारों में और हमारे नेताओं की तकरीरों में भी पाकिस्तान का खतरा हमें दिखाया जाता रहा और आर्म्स की सप्लाई होती रही? लेकिन 3 साल के जनता और लोक-दल का जो दौर गुजरा, इसमें पाकिस्तान को आर्म्स की सप्लाई उतनी नहीं हुई जितनी कि अमरीका से उससे पहले हुई थी और अब फिर शुरू हुई है। इतनी एक दूसरे से दूरी नहीं रही इन तीन साल में जितनी सन् 1977 से पहले रही है और जितनी आज हम महसूस कर रहे हैं।

बहुत से लोग यह कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमान का पाकिस्तान के मुसलमानों के साथ ताल्लुक खराब होने पर फर्क पड़ता है, मैं इसको नहीं मानता हूं। चाहे पाकिस्तान हो या दूसरा मुल्क हो, जब हमारे मुल्क के मफाद का सवाल आयेगा तो हम सब एक हैं और मैं इसमें शर्म महसूस नहीं करता हूं कि अगर हमारी तरफ से पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ या दूसरे मुल्क के खिलाफ कोई ऐसी बात हो रही है, जिसको हम अपने मुल्क के इन्टरेस्ट में नहीं समझते तो उसको हम बेखौफ होकर न कहें।

अभी स्वामी जी ने शायद इस तरफ इशारा किया था कि मुसलमानों पर भी इसका असर पड़ता है। हमारे ऊपर असर नहीं पड़ता है, हमारी बेसिक जो जिम्मेदारी है वह अपने मुल्क के मफाद की है।

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

अभी होम मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि हम पाकिस्तान को मजबूत देखना चाहते हैं। मैं उनसे यह भी मालूम करना चाहता हूं कि वह पाकिस्तान को कितना मजबूत देखना चाहते हैं* ? क्या इतना मजबूत देखना चाहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान हमें शिकस्त दे दे ? तो वह हथियार हमारे खिलाफ इस्तेमाल हों ? या इतना मजबूत देखना चाहते हैं कि,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेबल कहा है।

श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव : स्टेबल कहां था।

श्री रशीद मसूद : वह तो सही है। मेरा मतलब यह है कि यह बात सही है कि हमें पाकिस्तान को महफूज देखने में हमारी अपनी भी इफाजत है। आपने जो देखा है, अमरीका ने वायदा किया है, आज के अखबारों में भी है कि 500 मिलियन डालर, इसकी बैक ग्राउन्ड में हमें देखना पड़ेगा। सिर्फ अखबारों में देखकर ही नहीं, बल्कि यह देखना चाहिये कि यह एड क्यों दी जा रही है और जिस तरह से यह एड दी जा रही है, उस सिलसिले में हमारा रोल क्या रहा है? आपने देखा है कि अफगानिस्तान में 80,000 सिपाही रूस के हैं और पाकिस्तान के बार्डर पर भी हैं। ऐसी सूरत में पाकिस्तान को अपनी हिफाजत की जरूरत है। आप उसे महफूज देखना चाहते हैं, लेकिन आप उसकी हिफाजत की गारंटी नहीं देते। या तो आप गारंटी दें कि हम आपकी हिफाजत करेंगे किसी के भी खिलाफ। जब आप गारंटी नहीं देते, तो हर मुल्क का यह फर्ज है कि वह अपनी हिफाजत के लिए कहीं न कहीं से कोई हथियार ले। अगर वह अमरीका से हथियार लेता है, तो आप अमरीका की ही बात क्यों करते हैं? आप रूस की भी बात करें। रूस से भी उसका तहफ्फुज हो। यह एक प्राइमरी क्वेस्चन है। सवाल यह है कि हमारी हिफाजत हो। 1971 में जब बंगलादेश बना, तो हमारी फौजें किस वजह से बंगलादेश बनाने के लिए गई थीं?

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) : पाकिस्तान को जो हथियार मिल रहे हैं, वह ठीक हो रहा है, क्या आप यही कहना चाहते हैं? **(व्यवधान)**

श्री रशीद मसूद : जब तक आप उसकी हिफाजत नहीं करते हैं, तब तक ठीक हो रहा है। उसकी हिफाजत की जानी चाहिए। पूरा सुना कीजिए।

1971 में जब हमने बंगलादेश में अपनी फौजें भेजी थीं, तो उस वक्त इस लिए भेजी थीं कि हमारे ऊपर दो करोड़ आदमियों का भार पड़ गया था, यहां पर बंगलादेश की गवर्नमेंट इन एग्जाइल बन गई थी और बंगलादेश की उस गवर्नमेंट ने हमें इनवाइट किया था।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (बसीरहाट): पश्चिम में हम पर हमला हुआ था, तब हम वहां गए थे।

श्री रशीद मसूद : हमें उसकी गवर्नमेंट ने इनवाइट किया था और हम दो करोड़ आदमियों को खाना खिला रहे थे। आज बिल्कुल वही पोजीशन पाकिस्तान में हो रही है। अब से तीन चार महीने पहले 70,000 रेफ्यूजीज अफगानिस्तान से भाग कर पाकिस्तान में आ गए थे। मैं एक हाइपाथेटिकल क्वेस्चन पूछना चाहता हूं। अगर ऐसी सूरत में अफगानिस्तान पाकिस्तान पर हमला कर देता है, और यकीनी तौर पर रशा उसकी मदद करेगा, और रशा आगे बढ़ कर लाहौर तक उसपर कब्जा कर लेता है, और पाकिस्तान से भाग कर एक दो करोड़ आदमी हिन्दुस्तान में आ जायें, तो क्या उस सूरत में आप पाकिस्तान को लिबरेट करायेंगे, जिस तरह कि बंगलादेश को लिबरेट कराया था? जब हम यह नहीं करेंगे, तो हमें पाकिस्तान के तहफ्फुज की गारंटी देनी होगी।

इस लिए मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि आप पाकिस्तान से नो वार पैक्ट की बात कीजिए, ताकि वे हथियार हमारे खिलाफ इस्तेमाल न हों, और यह देखिए कि दुनिया में कोई भी बड़ी ताकत किसी भी मुल्क पर कब्जा न कर सके और सब मुल्क महफूज रहें।

[شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) :

محترم اسپیکر صاحب - پاکستان کو ہتھیاروں کی سپلائی کے معاملے میں پارلیمنٹ میں آج پہلی بار بحث نہیں کر رہے ہیں بلکہ پاست میں اس سلسلہ میں اس ہاوس میں متعدد بار بات چیت ہو چکی ہے لیکن ہر بحث کے بعد نتیجہ کیا نکلتا ہے وہی جو آج کی بحث کے بعد نکلیگا اس کا مجھے یقین ہے - لیکن اگر ہم تاریخ کو دیکھیں تو ہمیں معلوم ہو گا جیسا شاستری جی نے کہا تھا کہ پاکستان کو امریکہ نے ہتھیار سپلائی کئے ہیں ماضی میں اور وہ ہتھیار ہمیشہ ہمارے خلاف استعمال ہوئے ہیں اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے - اس میں بھی کوئی شک نہیں ہے کہ امریکہ کا ہمیشہ یہ کہنا رہا ہے کہ یہ ہتھیار اِنڈیا کے خلاف استعمال نہیں ہونگے لیکن ۱۹۶۵ع سے ۱۹۷۱ع کے دوران یہ ہتھیار سپلائی ہوئے اس پر بحث ہوئی بیانات آئے اس کے بعد ۱۹۷۱ع میں بنگلہ دیش بنا اس کے بعد جو شملہ ایگریمینٹ ہوا تو توقع ہوئی تھی کہ حالات ان ممالک میں نارمل ہوں گے ہم ایک دوسرے کے قریب آئینگے لیکن نیوکلیر بم اسلامک بم کی ایک اسکیم بن گئی اور ایک خطرہ برابر ہمارے سر پر منڈلاتا رہا -

میں اپنے فورین منسٹر سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا وجہ ہے کہ ۱۹۷۱ع سے ۱۹۷۶ع تک اخباروں میں اور ہمارے نیتاوں کی تقریروں میں بھی پاکستان کا خطرہ ہمیں دکھایا جاتا رہا اور آرمس کی سپلائی ہوتی رہی - لیکن ۳ سال کے جنتا اور لوک دل کا جو دور گزرا اس میں پاکستان کو آرمس کی سپلائی اتنی نہیں ہوئی جتنی کہ امریکہ سے اس سے پہلے ہوئی تھی اور اب پھر شروع ہوئی ہے - اتنی ایک دوسرے سے دوری نہیں رہی ان تین سالوں میں کتنی سنہ ۱۹۷۷ع سے پہلے رہی ہے اور جتنی اب ہم محسوس کر رہے ہیں -

بہت سے لوگ یہ کہتے ہیں کہ ہندوستان کے مسلمانوں کا پاکستان کے مسلمانوں کے ساتھ تعلق خراب ہونے پر فرق پڑتا ہے - میں اس کو نہیں مانتا ہوں - چاہے پاکستان ہو یا دوسرا ملک ہو جب ہمارے ملک کے مفاد کا سوال آئے گا تو ہم سب ایک ہیں اور میں اس میں شرم محسوس نہیں کرتا ہوں کہ اگر ہماری طرف سے پاکستان کے خلاف یا دوسرے ملک کے خلاف کوئی ایسی بات ہو رہی ہے جس کو ہم اپنے ملک کے انٹریسٹ میں نہیں سمجھتے تو اس کو ہم بےخوف ہو کر نہ کہیں -

جس طرف سے یہ ایڈ دی جا رہی ہے اس سلسلے میں ہمارا رول کیا رہا ہے -

آپ نے دیکھا ہے کہ افغانستان میں ۸۰۰۰۰ سپاہی روس کے ہیں اور پاکستان کے بارڈر پر بھی ہیں - ایسی صورت میں پاکستان کو اپنی حفاظت کی ضرورت ہے - آپ اسے محفوظ دیکھنا چاہتے ہیں لیکن آپ اس کی حفاظت کی گارنٹی نہیں دیتے - یا تو آپ گارنٹی دیں کہ ہم آپ کی حفاظت کرینگے کسی کے بھی خلاف - جب آپ گارنٹی نہیں دیتے تو ہر ملک کا یہ فرض ہے کہ وہ اپنی حفاظت کے لئے کہیں نہ کہیں سے کوئی ہتھیار لے - اگر وہ امریکہ سے ہتھیار لیتا ہے تو آپ امریکہ کی ہی بات کیوں کرتے ہیں - آپ روس کی بھی بات کریں - روس سے بھی اس کا تحفظ ہو - ۱۹۷۱ء میں جب بنگلہ دیش بنا تو ہماری فوجیں کس وجہ سے بنگلہ دیش بنانے کے لئے گئیں تھیں -

شری نرل کشور شرما (دوسا) :

پاکستان کو جو ہتھیار مل رہے ہیں وہ ٹھیک ہو رہا ہے کیا آپ یہی کہنا چاہتے ہیں - (انٹرپشن)

شری رشید مسعود : جب تک آپ اس کی حفاظت نہیں کرتے ہیں ابھی سوامی جی نے شاید اس طرف اشارا کیا تھا کہ مسلمانوں پر بھی اس کا اثر پڑتا ہے - ہمارے اوپر اثر نہیں پڑتا ہے ہماری بے شک جو ذمہ داری ہے وہ اپنے ملک کے متعلق کی ہے -

ابھی ہوم منسٹر نے کہا کہ ہم پاکستان کو مضبوط دیکھنا چاہتے ہیں میں ان سے یہ بھی معلوم کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ پاکستان کو کتنا مضبوط دیکھنا چاہتے ہیں - کیا اتنا مضبوط دیکھنا چاہتے ہیں کہ پاکستان ہمیں شکست دے دے - وہ ہتھیار ہمارے خلاف استعمال ہوں - یا اتنا مضبوط دیکھنا چاہتے ہیں کہ

ادھیکش مہودے : اسٹیبل ہے -

شری پی - وی - نرسنگھ راؤ : اسٹیبل کہا تھا -

شری رشید مسعود : وہ تو صحیح ہے - میرا مطلب یہ ہے کہ یہ بات صحیح ہے کہ ہمیں پاکستان کو محفوظ دیکھنے میں ہماری اپنی بھی حفاظت ہے - آپ نے جو دیکھا ہے امریکہ نے وعدہ کیا ہے آج کے اخباروں میں بھی ہے کہ ۵۰۰ ملین ڈالر اس کی بیک گراونڈ میں ہمیں دیکھنا پڑیگا - صرف اخباروں میں دیکھ کر ہی نہیں بلکہ یہ دیکھنا چاہئے کہ یہ ایڈ کیوں دی جا رہی ہے اور

دیش کو لبریٹ کرایا تھا - جب ہم یہ نہیں کریںگے تو ہمیں پاکستان کے تحفظ کی گارنٹی دینی ہو گی -

اس کے لئے میری درخواست ہے کہ آپ پاکستان سے نو وار پیکٹ کی بات کیجئے تاکہ وہ ہتھیار ہمارے خلاف استعمال نہ ہوں اور یہ دیکھئے کہ دنیا میں کوئی بھی بڑی طاقت کسی بھی ملک پر قبضہ نہ کر سکے اور سب ملک محفوظ رہیں -]

श्री पी. बी. नरसिंह राव : जानवे आली, मैं कह चुका हूं कि हमें इस बात का पूरा पूरा एहसास है कि पाकिस्तान की अपने तहफ्फुज की जरूरियात हैं, और उनका जो तसव्वुर है, उससे हम शायद पूरी तरह मुतफिक न हों, लेकिन------

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Can you not speak in simple Hindi?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Since he spoke in Urdu I also started speaking in Urdu.

हमें इसका पूरा पूरा एहसास है कि पाकिस्तान भी महफूज रहे । मैं इससे पहले कह चुका हूं कि हिफाजत का यह मतलब नहीं है कि किसी मुल्क को हथियारों से इतना लाद दिया जाए कि हिफाजत के बजाए उसको खतरा बढ़ जाए। यह बात वहां के लीडर भी कह चुके हैं ।

अब रही बात नो "वार पैक्ट" की । यह तो हम पहले से कहते आ रहे हैं। इसका जवाब उधर से मिला है कि हमारा जो शिमला समझौता है, वह नो वार पैक्ट है । हाल में भी आगा शाही साहब ने यही कहा । कल परसों की बात है कि उन्होंने फिर से यह कहा कि नो बार पैक्ट की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि शिमला एग्रीमेंट ही नो वार पैक्ट है । तो आज हम उनपर कोई नो वार पैक्ट लाद तो नहीं सकते । अगर वे समझते हैं कि शिमला

جب تک ٹیپک ہو رہا ہے - اس کی حفاظت کی جانی چاہئے - پورا سارا کیجئے - ۱۹۷۱ع میں جب ہم نے بنگلہ دیش میں اپنی فوجیں بھیجی نہیں تو اس وقت اس لئے بھیجی نہیں کہ ہمارے اوپر دو کروڑ آدمیوں کا بھار پڑ گیا تھا یہاں پر بنگلہ دیش کی گورنمنٹ ان ایگزائل بن گئی تھی اور بنگلہ دیش کی اس گورنمنٹ نے ہمیں انوائیٹ کیا تھا -

شری اندر جیت گپتا (بسیرہاٹ) :

پچھم میں ہم پر حملہ ہوا تھا تب ہم وہاں گئے تھے -

شری رشید مسعود : ہمیں اسکی گورنمنٹ نے انوائیٹ کیا تھا اور ہم دو کروڑ آدمیوں کو کھانا کھلا رہے تھے - آج بالکل وہی پوزیشن پاکستان میں ہو رہی ہے - اب سے تین چار مہینے پہلے ۷۰۰۰۰ رفیوجیز افغانستان سے بھاگ کر پاکستان میں آ گئے تھے - میں ایک ہائپوتھیٹیکل کوئسچن پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں - اگر ایسی صورت میں افغانستان پاکستان پر حملہ کر دیتا ہے اور یقینی طور پر رشیا اس کی مدد کریگا اور رشیا آگے بڑھکر لاہور تک اس پر قبضہ کر لیتا ہے اور پاکستان سے بھاگ کر ایک دو کروڑ آدمی ہندوستان میں آجائیں تو کیا اس صورت میں آپ پاکستان کو لبریٹ کرائیں گے جس طرح کی بنگلہ

[श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव]

एग्रीमेंट ही नो वार पैक्ट है, तो हम भी वही समझने के लिए तैयार हैं, और उसी के तहत हमारी दोस्ती को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए और मजबूत करने के लिए तैयार हैं ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : क्या आप गारंटी नहीं दे सकते हैं? **(व्यवधान)**

श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव : मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आनरेबल मेम्बर पाकिस्तान की तरफ से वकालत कर रहे हैं या . . . **(व्यवधान)**

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Now you are talking not like a Minister but like a lawyer.

श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव : आप जरा इस बात पर गौर कीजिए कि कौन किसकी गारंटी मांग रहा है । कौन किस को गारंटी दे सकता है और किस को देना चाहिए, किन हालात में देना चाहिए, किस कान्टेक्स्ट में देना चाहिए या नहीं देना चाहिए ये क्या ऐसी बातें हैं कि अभी सवाल उठाया गया और मैं कह दूं कि मैं गारंटी देता हूं ? ऐसा कभी हो सकता है?

13.25 hrs.

RELEASE OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: The following telegram dated 23 March, 1981, addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, was received from the Judicial II Class Magistrate, Nagapattinam, on 25 March, 1981:—

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri Thazhai M. Karunanithi, Member of Lok Sabha, who was arrested on 1st March, 1981, for being member of an unlawful assembly disobeying the order lawfully promulgated by a public servant dealing with fire so as to endanger human life with burning any matter punishable under Section 143/188/285 of Indian Penal Code and 74 of Tamil Nadu City Police Act has been released on 23rd March, 1981, since the police have not produced the case diary file in CR 89/81 of Nagapattinam Police Station and they have not satisfied the Court for the extension of remand."

The House will now stand adjourned till 2.25 p.m. for lunch.

13.27 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till twenty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

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The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty-nine minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. S. B. Chavan will make a statement.

STATEMENT *RE.* SETTING UP OF JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): To perpetuate the memory of the late Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and to draw up a suitable programme of activities which will promote a greater understanding of the life and work of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, the Government of India have decided to set up a Jayaprakash Narayan Memorial Committee under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister of India. The other members of the Committee will be:

1. The Minister of Home Affairs.
2. The Minister of Education and Social Welfare.
3. The Minister of Planning and Labour.
4. The Chief Minister of Bihar.
5. The Chief Minister of J & K.
6. The Governor of Maharashtra.

7. The Chairman of the U.G.C.
8. Shri B. D. Jatti.
9. Shri Rajeshwar Prasad.
10. Shri Achyut Patwardhan.
11. Shri Y. B. Chavan.
12. Shri Chandra Sekhar.
13. Shri Madhu Dandavate.
14. Shri Naval Tata.
15. Dr. Shantilal Mehta.

14.30 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to set up a Central University in Bihar.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Under Rule 377, I am making a statement.

The professed objective of the Government is to remove regional imbalance through different developmental programmes in various regions. The over-riding consideration should be to extend educational facilities at all levels to fight disparities and wide-spread illiteracy which are responsible for keeping these areas backward. Developed areas are, however, getting more facilities and the under-developed ones continue to be deprived of their share in the national cake. Bihar is one such case. It is the second most populous State with the largest reserves of mineral wealth in the country. It also contributes a hefty chunk of the national revenue in form of different taxes.

Keeping in view its size, potentialities and backwardness, Bihar should have a central university which can act as a model institution for the universities and institutions of higher learning and research in the State, especially in view of the fact that neighbouring states like U.P. and West Bengal have already got central universities. But it is unfortunate that the repeated demand of Bihar Government, intellectuals, teachers and students for conversion of Patna University into a Central University has not received any serious attention of the Central Government. I may point out that Patna University is one of the oldest universities in the country and has the distinction of having an impressive band of highly trained teachers, rich libraries and sophisticated laboratories. I may also point out that the teachers, students and the intellectuals of Patna have formed a joint council of action and have been agitating for getting this long-standing demand accepted by the Central Government.

Bihar, which has been the seat of such legendary universities as Nalanda and Bikramshila in ancient times which had drawn seekers of truth and higher learning not only from the different parts of our country but from distant lands of the world, should not be discriminated against and denied a Central University. I urge upon the Minister of Education to immediately accept this long-standing demand of the people of Bihar.

(i) Crisis in handloom industry in Tamil Nadu due to withdrawal of rebate

SHRI M. S. K. SATHIYENDRAN (Ramanathapuram): Under Rule 377, I am making a statement.

At present the Handloom Industry in Tamil Nadu is passing through an unprecendented crisis due to accumulation of stock in the cooperative sector. Now the rebate is allowed on sale of Handloom cloth on condition that the sale should be restricted to Rs. 500/- per transaction for silk and cotton at one time. Due to this restriction consumers who want to buy more than Rs. 500/- are not in a position to avail the 20 per cent rebate. This affects the middle class income group such as N. G. Gos. and agriculturist who like to celebrate the marriages and festivals by purchasing large quantity of Handloom clothes especially silk.

[Shri M. S. K. Sathiyendran]

The Handloom Industry in Tamil Nadu owes its growth largely due to the rebate given to the bulk sales for the past thirty years. By this bulk sales the Primary Cooperative Societies were able to give continuous employment to the weavers. By closing this venue huge stocks are accumulating and this accumulation affects only the poor weavers terribly.

Most of the societies in Tamil Nadu do not have their own sales depots and they depend upon to co-optex to protect their interest. The policy of restricted rebate would certainly affect employment position in the Handloom Industry. The cooperative sector has got moral and social responsibility to maintain the tempo of employment for the Handloom weavers enrolled in co-operatives. Unless the rebate for bulk sales is allowed the competitive position of Industries in Co-operative Sector will very much be affected. The restriction on rebate would adversely affect the expansion programmes of the cooperatives also.

Tamil Nadu has the highest concentration of Handloom weavers in the country and among the districts of Tamil Nadu Ramanathapuram has the largest number of Handlooms. The weavers are experiencing number of difficulties and untold sufferings due to accumulation of stock.

Therefore, I request the Minister to kindly redress the grievances of the poor weavers by passing immediate orders on the removal of restriction on rebate. If the rebate is allowed throughout the year without any restriction the middle man can take advantage of the rebate facility and the entire benefit will reach the actual weavers.

To fulfil the objectives of providing continuous and full employment to weavers I once again request the Commerce Minister to allow rebate on Handloom cloth without any restriction and save the Handloom Industry and the poor weavers.

(iii) NEED FOR A TRAIN CONNECTING SIRPUR-KHAGAZNAGAR WITH HYDERABAD

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY (Adilabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the most industrially developed rural area of Andhra Pradesh is from Sirpur-Khagaznagar via Bellampelly via Mancherial via Ramagundam upto Peddapelly. This is about 100 km. in length from Sirpur-Khagaznagar to Peddapelly and falls in Adilabad and Karimnagar districts of Andhra Pradesh and is on main trunk railway line of Kazeepit Balharsh a section of S. C. Railway.

This area consists of the following, existing and under construction, major industries:—(1) Sirpur Paper Mills, (2) Sir Silk Factory, (3) Singareni Collieries (one Division), (4) Three Cement Factories, (5) One Spinning Mill, (6) L.T.C. Plant (Coal Complex), (7) Thermal Plant (A.P.S.E.B.), (8) Fertiliser Plant (F.C.I.) and (9) Super Thermal Plant, and more than one hundred small scale industries. The rough estimate of total investment in all the industries in this area is about Rs. 1050 crores and the total persons directly employed in these factories is about 4 lakhs.

Now, the importance of this area can be judged. Although this area is on the main line, unfortunately, this area is not connected to Hyderabad capital of Andhra Pradesh, by a convenient train. In spite of several representations from local M.L.As., business people and industrialists, the authorities of S.C. Railways knowing fully well the importance and urgency of the requirement have not yet provided with extra train connecting this area to Hyderabad.

I request the Minister for Railways to take up this issue immediately and provide one train connection Sirpur—Khagaznagar to Hyderabad. If this is not immediately possible, then I would suggest extending the present Kakatheya Express which is now running from Warangal to Hyderabad upto Sirpur—Khagaznagar.

(iv) HARDSHIP CAUSED TO SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN RAJASTHAN DUE TO LEVY OF EXCISE DUTY ON JOB WORK WORTH Rs. 1000.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Government of India has been pleased to exempt from excise duty small industries whose turnover is less than Rs. 30,00,000 but, on the other hand, the Government is intending to levy excise duty on job work worth Rs. 1000. This will indirectly negative concession to small units. The small units working in Rajasthan at Makrana, Marwar Pali, Balotra and other parts of India will be badly affected and are likely to be closed and cause mass unemployment of labourers and badly hit small units with effect from 31-3-1981. This is a matter of urgent public importance. The hon. Minister concerned should immediately look into it and clarify position to avoid danger of dissatisfaction, unemployment and close of units.

(v) SHORTAGE OF WHEAT, SUGAR AND RICE IN FAIR PRICE SHOPS IN JAIPUR.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, during the last three months, the residents of Jaipur have been facing acute difficulty as they are not getting their supplies of wheat, sugar and rice through the fair price shops. Consequently, they have to go to the open market and buy these items at exorbitant prices. This has affected all sections of the society and particularly the poorer sections who are finding it extremely difficult to make both ends meet. Supplies not made during a week cannot be obtained during the subsequent week. There is a growing feeling among the people that such supplies are being diverted in a clandestine manner to the black market. According to shopkeepers, they have to go to FCI godowns repeatedly to collect their supplies in instalments resulting in more cartage and lot of inconvenience both for them as also for the customers. Sugar quota for the fair price shops is also likely to be cut down by the Centre. The availability of kerosene is equally scarce.

I would, therefore, request that

(i) F.C.I. godowns should supply the commodities meant for the fair price shops regularly.

(ii) Supplies not drawn by the card holders should not lapse and the shopkeepers should be allowed to lift the arrears for distribution among card holders.

(iii) The Government should not reduce the supply of sugar for Rajasthan and should allay the apprehensions of the people of Jaipur on this account by issuing a Press statement

I hope and trust that the Government would take immediate remedial measures in this regard.

(vi) NEED FOR EXTENSION OF SUBURBAN RAIL FACILITIES TO BURDWAN-ASANSOL SECTION

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA (Burdwan): Sir, with the development of Durgapur-Asansol industrial complex, movement of passengers has increased. Apart for other passengers, thousands of workers, employees residing in Burdwan-Asansol region are daily moving to join their duties in factories and offices situated in the region. Duty hours of the various industries are not the same and most of the workers have to perform shift duties.

The longstanding demands of the people of West Bengal is to extend the suburban facilities in Burdwan-Asansol section and to introduce EMU coaches are pending since long.

Sir, West Bengal Assembly last year unanimously passed a non-official resolution on the same subject and requested the Central Government to introduce EMU coaches and to extend the suburban area upto Asansol.

[Shri Sushil Bhattacharya]

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to fulfill this longstanding demand of the people of Burdwan-Asansol area.

I also demand of the Minister concerned to make a statement in this regard.

(vii) STEPS TO STOP ILLEGAL ENCROACHMENT OF RAILWAY LAND AT KHARAGPUR, SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Illegal encroachment of the Railway land at Kharagpur S.E. Railway has been going unabated for a long time. Wagon breakers and receivers of Railway property have occupied large plots of Railway land and are doing business with stolen Railway property from illegally occupied Railway land. Also other encroachers are occupying Railway land at various places of the town particularly in and around the big Railway market. Attention of the local Railway Administration including the General Manager has been drawn to it on a number of occasions. But no remedial measures have yet been taken in this regard and encroachers go all merry-round. It is common knowledge that these encroachers particularly wagon breakers and receivers of Railway property enjoy support from the R.P.F., the State police and a section of the Railway Officers. I draw the attention of the Railway Minister to the need to take effective and immediate steps in this regard or else the Kharagpur Railway Colony will be a colony of encroachers.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Either the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs or the concerned Minister should be present in the House at this time, when statements under Rule 377 are made.

AN HON. MEMBER: The Minister of Broadcasting is here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will be coming.

(viii) MEASURES TO IMPROVE WORKING OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE IN THE STATE OF NAGALAND

SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK (Nagaland): In Nagaland, it has not been possible to develop agriculture in a planned and scientific manner. The Agricultural College, Midzephima is the only institution in the State of Nagaland devoted to the promotion and training of agricultural Scientists in the State and the neighbouring areas. It is working under the North-Eastern Hill University. The college was set up with high ambitions. The people of Nagaland had great expectations from this institution. It was expected that the agriculture college would fulfil a long cherished demand of the people of Nagaland and the surrounding areas and would make significant contribution to food production. But I am sorry to say that the Agriculture College has not been able to fulfil the needs of the State. It suffers from several maladies. The College does not have adequate staff. Several departments in the College do not have teachers. The departments of Extension, Sociology, Statistics and several other wings do not have teachers. In the absence of teachers, the students are suffering in their studies. The hostel is in a pitiable condition. No land had been attached with the college. It is causing serious handicap because students are unable to undertake experimental work or carry on practical demonstration. The supply of water and electricity is far from satisfactory which is again hampering experimental needs. There is only one tractor; teaching equipments are lacking and other implements are also not available. This has caused frustration and resentment among students. The authorities are indifferent to the needs of the institution. There are frequent strikes by the students. I would

urge upon the Union Government to consider affiliating this College with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research or any other agricultural university. I would also request the Government to take immediate steps for completion of the new site and its approach road. The people of Nagaland are throbbing with a new life, they are seeing new horizons. Hence, there is need to understand the need for agricultural development in Nagaland.

In the interest of proper development of agriculture in Nagaland and the other North Eastern areas of the country, it is necessary that the Central Government may look into the affairs of this College and also extend financial assistance in order to improve and promote the training of agricultural scientists so that Nagaland and the adjoining areas, served by this College, are properly developed and agriculture is placed on a sound footing.

14.46 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANDS, 1981-82 —*Contd.*

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, item 10—Discussion and Voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 61 to 63 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, for which six hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members whose Cut Motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their Cut Motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the Cut Motions they would like to move.

A list showing the serial numbers of Cut Motions to be moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth Column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1982, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 61 to 63 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting."

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*Moved with the recommendations of the President.

Demands for Grants, 1981-82 in respect of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 31-3-1981		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
	MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
61.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting . .	16,87,000	..	84,35,000	..
62.	Information and Publicity .	4,26,29,000	24,70,000	21,31,46,000	1,23,51,000
63.	Broadcasting . . .	14,47,07,000	5,69,75,000	72,35,33,000	28,48,73,000

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Rup Chand Pal, your party has been allotted 22 minutes.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the first thing that I would like to take up is the performance of the All India Radio, Akashwani, and the Doordarshan. I do not know whether you are aware that these days the people of the country have started describing the All India Radio as 'All Indira Radio' and the Doordarshan as 'Devidarshan'. The All India Radio and the T.V. have miserably failed in serving the domocratic interests of the people. They are being used in a very discriminatory manner to fulfil the narrow partisan interests of the ruling Party. There are many instances. Even if we analyse the coverage of the Parliamentary proceedings, we will come to the conclusion that very scant respect is paid to Opposition viewpoints. Some Opposition leader very recently came out with an analysis of the time devoted to different Parties, the ruling Party and the Opposition, and he has shown—and it has not been contested— that more than 20 per cent of the time is devoted to the Prime Minister. We have no objection to that—the Prime Minister projecting the national viewpoints, the development and government policies; these should be covered. But there is a very delicate dividing line between Mrs. Indira Gandhi as the Party President and Mrs. Gandhi as the Prime Minister, and that delicate division is not attended to, not taken care of. We have seen that only 5 per cent or even less than that of the time is given to the Opposition. There are to-day in India a few non-Congress (I) Governments. You know less than 2 per cent of the time is given to the State Governments, the non-Congress (I) Governments and the Oppsition Parties. Not only that, the Government are utilising both the All India Radio and the Television with their complete control over them. A few days back, in one symposium, the hon. Deputy Minister described All India Radio as not more than a Government Department. It is not more than a Government Department. After 33 years we have to listen to that. We have heard that in this very House on so many occasions. There were discussions and demands for autonomy of the All India Radio and later on, the TV. We remember

and recollect that once Pandit Nehru was asked and he made a candid point that these two media—at that time there was only All India Radio should be on the BBC model but he said that they had difficulties to allow that sort of autonomy at that time. Later on the Chanda Committee was set up and we all know its recommendations. They were never put into effect. Then came the Verghese Committee. We are sorry to say that even the Janata people who promised so much could give only very little. It gave something—that after the ruling Party speaks, after the ruling Party leaders speak, then the Opposition viewpoints will also be propagated and it will be allowed during the elections. And all these things came. But before they could honour their own pledge, their Government fell. We know all these things. During all these 33 years, for 30 years there were Congress rulers and now after 30 years we hear from the Deputy Minister that All India Radio is nothing more than a Government department.

Now if the monopoly control of the Government continues to be there, what are we seeing? It has started losing credibility completely and we cannot accuse them if people have started describing it as 'All Indira Radio'.

I would only refer to 2 or 3 examples as I have not got enough time. On the 24th of January the Chief Minister of a particular State, the Chief Minister of Kerala wanted to make a speech. He wanted to use the AIR Station in his State. But what was the treatment meted out to him? You know all that. Several arguments were put forward to cover that up—technical fault, mismanaging by some officer, that disciplinary action will be taken if there was any fault on the part of any officer, etc. Sir, it is not that simple. This is a deliberate and calculated approach of the Government to curb the voice of dissension. So it has blacked out the Opposition viewpoint, to black out the achievements of the non-Congress (I) Governments, particularly the Left-front and Left and Democratic Front governments. Even if at any time by accident some opinion or some view point of any Opposition leader was put on the air or it came on the TV, what do you find? It comes out of context. It comes in a completely distorted manner. It does not carry anything of what he means to say to the people. It has been admitted by some big officers in some meeting that that has been done, the Opposition viewpoint completely distorted and suppressed. On the other hand, I can give you 2 or 3 examples. I am not happy to refer to that because our own colleague, Shri Sanjay Gandhi, is dead. But still when Shri V. V. Giri, the former President of India had passed away and Shri Sanjay Gandhi, a colleague of ours—we are sorry that we have lost him—also passed away at that time, what was the amount of coverage the former President of India was given? At one stage the people of India were amazed to see that the whole time was taken to cover Shri Sanjay Gandhi. We have no objection to that. Yes, that incident should be referred to but it should be given coverage not at the cost of...

श्री एम. एम. ए. मलिक खां (एटा) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, बड़े दुख की बात है कि जो इन्सान आज हमारे बीच में नहीं है हमारे दोस्त उसको रेफर कर रहे हैं। एक ह्यूमन कंसीडरेशन है कि हमको भूल जाना चाहिए । लेकिन बड़े दुख की बात है कि कम से कम बोलते वक्त कुछ तो इन्सानियत और भलमनसाहत का तकाजा रखिए । बहुत कुछ है कहने के लिये । क्या है यह ?... **(व्यवधान)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Pal, please do not raise any centimental issues.

श्री एम. एम. ए. मलिक खां : जो आदमी हमारे बीच में नहीं है, कुछ तो भलमनसाहत होनी चाहिये, इन्सानियत का तकाजा है ।

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Sir, one kisan mela took place on the opening day of the present Budget Session and what did the people see! It was given advance publicity but in the case of the Opposition view point on that event is not covered. This is the situation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For your information I may state that Shri Zail Singh went in a special flight on behalf of the Government of India to honour Mr. Giri. I also went along with him. Prof. Madhu Dandavate also went. They gave that much of respect to Mr. Giri.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is a different air. We went by plane.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Sir, my point is that it is completely a Government stronghold. It is being used for partisan purposes. It is biased and discriminatory. The time has now come for all of us to seriously think that even at this late stage if we do not give serious consideration to this question of autonomy then these two powerful media will very soon lose their credibility completely in our country.

Sir, as regards the demands of the employees on several occasions the question has come up and promises have been made but still the employees' demands have not been met. I would request the hon. Minister who is a very enthusiastic and who is very much...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is pro-labour also.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Although sometimes his energy and enthusiasm is for a particular colour and colour TV, he is full of energy. I like him very much. I would request him to look to the interests of the employees, namely, engineers and others.

Sir, AIR and Doordarshan should devote more time to the interests of the weaker sections to make people fully aware of the social evils like dowry and sati system and to propagate progressive ideas.

15 hrs.

I request the hon. Minister to see that the demands of the backward regions of the country, particularly those of the North-Eastern Regions, who have a sense of deprivation, are met as early as possible, with both extension and upgradation of the stations which are there.

Next I come to a few demands of West Bengal. We are happy that the demands for Asansol and Murshidabad relay centres have been met. But we are very sorry that the demand for Midnapore relay centre has not been met. We do hope that the case of Midnapore will also be considered sympathetically and the needful done as early as possible.

Here there is one point which I would like to stress. The other day the Hon. Minister stated that Rs. 27.52 lakhs has already been spent on Asansol Relay Centre. But here I have got a local newspaper which says that the District Administration is not at all aware of any such thing; they are not aware of any land acquisition steps being undertaken; and so on and so forth. In the light of this statement, I would like the hon. Minister to clarify the matter when he replies to the debate.

Then we come to the question of Films. We in West Bengal are very much hurt on a very relevant question. We framed the Draft Film Bill. Yesterday the Deputy Minister made a categorical statement in the other House stating that the Ministry of Law has said that it is unconstitutional, it is violative of fundamental rights and so on. You know that the Film Industry in West Bengal is suffering very much. We are not against any particular language or any other particular region. We are a people with great catholicity in outlook. The growth of the film industry in West Bengal is in the interest of our Indian culture. It is in the interest of these employees; it is in the interest of the film industry as a whole. Sir, we are hearing distorted statements to the effect that Tagore's writings have been done away with at the primary stage of Education. It is not so. The other day the

Prime Minister made a statement about it. The Left Front Government in West Bengal is publishing 'The Collected Works of Tagore' as a cheap edition for the benefit of our people. We are honouring all our great cultures of India. We want compulsory screening of Bengali films for 12 weeks in a year. The other day, in the State Information Ministers' Conference, the hon. Information and Broadcasting Minister was full of praise for the draft Film Bill, but ultimately, do you know what has happened? The Information Minister praised that Bill, he said, he was very much interested in that Bill and so on. This Bill passed through other Departments, other Ministries, the Home Ministry etc. and then it came to the Law Ministry and the Law Ministry said, it is unconstitutional; it is violetive of fundamental rights and so on and so forth. Sir, the hon. Minister is himself a lawyer. The other day he praised this Bill saying, it is a model, it is having a great ideal and so on. Now we find that the Law Ministry is coming in the way. So my question is, how are you going to face this situation?

Nw I come to Film Censorship. I have got a few words to say on this subject of Film Censership. The Minister stated on several occasions that there are certain guidelines in this respect. But, we are not very clear what those guidelines are. Sir, what we find is this: What cannot be passed in one region of the country, gets passed in some other region of the country. The hon. Minister had agreed that there were certain loopholes in the Cinematograph Act of 1952 and the Government were coming with a new proposal in the form of a Bill. About the Bill, etc., we all know. But what is our experience? Taking advantage of the Cinematograph Act, taking advantage of the absence of concrete guidelines, blue films in certain regions are rampant and they are occupying the markets. By screening the blue flms in those regions, they are minting money. I am not referring to those regions at the moment. On several occasions, I requested the hon. Minister to see to it so that such obscene films are completely removed from the Market. At the 8th Film Festival, the hon. Minister had assured us that he would take certain steps to see that certain art films which are of great interest to the people and also the low budget films would be given proper attention. The hon. Minister had assured that he would come forward with certain concrete proposals.

Sir, the West Bengal Government is now facing a typical problem. It is facing some serious problem, that is, the problem of small and medium newspapers. The bank is prepared to advance money for the establishment of a printing press for printing books only. But they would not advance money to them if they want to publish newspapers. The hon. Minister has very recently said about the advertisement policy in the small and medium newspapers. He said that they would be given their due share. That announcement was made in the middle of 1980. But still it is not being implemented. Sir, it is known to all of us that there is blackmarketing going on in the newsprint market in the country. This nefarious activity should be stopped immediately. Now, take the big newspapers. We have not yet been able to diffuse ownership of these big newspapers. It is still there. Today even after the allocation policy in regard to the advertisements, the small and medium newspapers are deprived of the advertisements given through the D.A.V.P. They have not been getting their newsprint quota.

Sir, you know that the Government has come out with a policy announcement with regard to the monopoly in the newspaper business. The monopoly strangle hold over the press by big businessmen is so much that today the big newspaper magnates like the Times of India are trying to divide their units. One of their units is at Bombay, another at Delhi and still another at some other places. They are divided in such a way that it would go against the employees. It is done for the purpose of deploying the employees and depriving of them the normal benefits. Sir, after the Palekar award, we see

(Prof. Rup Chand Pal).

that in certain big organisations, the part-time journalists are being sacked. Instead of getting benefits, they have been deprived of what they were getting earlier.

About the news advertisements ratio, on so many occasions the question came up before the House. In West Bengal, there is one newspaper, the name of which I do not want to refer to, in which you will find that less than 20 per cent news and sometimes more than 80 per cent advertisements are published. They are very much against us and are taking up the cause of the ruling party, of course, but the Government must ensure that they maintain the desired ratio of 60 per cent news and 40 per cent advertisement. This is a thing to be discussed and concretely finalised. If there is any obstacle to that, that should be removed.

Now, I would like to make a few other points. Earlier it was discussed that A.I.R. should have one correspondent in every district, but till now in many districts, we do not have the AIR correspondents. In order that the news from all the rural areas including those pertaining to the backward section are collected correctly, there should be an AIR correspondent in every district.

Further, it was promised earlier that there would be advisory committees for each AIR station. It has not been done as yet. We do not know what the difficulty is. I would like the hon. Minister to come out with a statement indicating the difficulties, if any.

I am not taking up the question of attack on journalists as such because of paucity of time, but this is a question which has not to be taken lightly. In India, today the freedom of the press is seriously at stake. On the one hand, the Government is imposing press censorship in disguise, on the other hand, though the hon. Minister would scoff at it and refute this as strongly as possible, yet there are certain instances where it was seen that there is press censorship. On the top of it, people belonging to the ruling party are attacking the journalists. Very recently, in Orissa on two occasions serious incidents of attack on journalists took place. It is not only physical attack, but sometimes the journalists are attacked in other ways, sometimes their independence is being attacked: there is inducement and things like that. We would request the hon. Minister to see that the freedom of the press is upheld. The people of India had the experience of the emergency days and now sometimes we hear the footsteps of authoritarianism here and there. We all know that during the emergency days, there was press censership, there was censorship in AIR and television coverage.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): About the parliamentary proceedings also.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Yes, these were either not covered, or were covered in a distorted way sometimes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: And because of emergency, prof. Madhu Dandavate came to power.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Are you recommending emergency again so that we come to power.... (*interruptions*).

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: If you try to deprive the people of their just and democratic rights, curb freedom of the press, if you strengthen your stranglehold on the massmedia, then the people will throw away your control to enjoy freedom and earn their new order where they have their freedom.

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा (जम्मू): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मशकूर हूं कि आप ने मुझे मौका बख्शा कि यहां जो डिमांड्स पेश हैं उन की ताईद में खड़े हो कर चन्द बातें कह सकूं। जहां तक हमारे इन्फार्मेशन एंड ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनिस्टर का ताल्लुक है उन्होंने पिछले दिनों में बहुत से काबिले फख्र इकदाम उठाए हैं, बहुत सी अच्छी बातें की हैं, उन के लिए मैं उन को मुबारकबाद

देता हूं । फाजिल दोस्त जो अभी बोल रहे थे उन्होंने थोड़ा सा जिक्र किया स्माल एंड मीडियम न्यूजपेपर्स का । उन के लिए जो कुछ पहले कभी नहीं हुआ था वह हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने किया । उन्होंने उन को वही एडवर्टाइजमेंट्स के रेट दिए जो बड़े बड़े अखबारों को मिलते थे जिन का कि गलबा बैठा हुआ था । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर स्माल एंड मीडियम और लेंग्वेज न्यूज-पेपर्स जो है उनको मदद दे सके तो जो प्रेम की मोनोपली है वह उसी से टूट सकती है। बहुत से अखबारात फाइनेंशली साउन्ड नहीं होंगे, उनके पास इतने साधन नहीं होंगे कि वे दुनिया के मतालबात को सामने रख सकें, अवाम की बातें को सामने ला सकें और ज्यादा से ज्यादा बातें अवाम तक पहुंचा सके इसके लिए स्माल एंड मीडियम न्यूज पेपर्स को जिस तरह से मदद की गई है वह एक सही कदम है और वह आज से पहले कभी उठाया नहीं गया था ।

आप यह इलजाम लगाते हैं कि आल इंडिया रेडियो और टी वी हमारी पार्टी के प्रोग्राम्स को चलाते हैं लेकिन ऐसा कहां होता है ? क्या आप यह चाहते हैं कि जब तक आप पावर में रहे तब तक आपके गुण गाए जाते रहे, अब भी जब आप पावर में नहीं हैं आपके ही गुण गाए जायें ? यह कैसे हो सकता है ? आप ने जिन लोगों को वहां पर दाखिल कर दिया है, क्या आप चाहते हैं कि उनको छुट्टी दे दी जाए कि वे जैसा भी चाहें वैसा करें ? ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है । मैं यहां पर जम्मू कश्मीर की बात करना चाहता हूं जहां पर नान कांग्रेस (आई) गवर्नमेन्ट है । वहां पर उन्हीं की न्यूज दी जाती है । हमारे रेल मंत्री जी वहां पर गए थे लेकिन उनकी न्यूज नहीं दी गई । फिर भी भी आप कहते हैं कि हमारी पार्टी के प्रोग्राम दिए जाते है । रेडियो और टी वी पर इतनी कांस्ट्रक्टिव बातें कहने को रहती हैं कि पार्टी प्रोग्राम का प्रचार करने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता है । वहां पर कोई पोलिटिकल प्रोग्राम न तो आपके करने हैं और न ही अपने करने हैं क्योंकि वहां पर करने के लिए और बहुत सारी बातें हैं । तमाम सोशल और प्रोडक्शन की बातें हैं, तमाम एग्रीकल्चर टैक्नीक्स हैं जिनको बढ़ावा देने की जरूरत है । हां, अगर आपकी कोई खबर होती है तो वह न्यूज बुलेटिन्स में जरूर आती है—यह आप न्यूज बुलेटिन्स को उठाकर देख सकते हैं । आप कहते हैं कि इन्दिरा जी की न्यूज आती है लेकिन जब वे इस देश की प्रधान मंत्री हैं और वे इस मुल्क के लिए काम करती हैं या जो और मिनिस्टर्स हैं, वे जो काम करते हैं क्या उनको न्यूज में नहीं दिया जायेगा ? जरूर दिया जायेगा । आप हमारी न्यूज बुलेटिन्स को और अखबारों को उठाकर देख लें, अगर उनमें कोई फर्क हो तो बतलायें ।

आपने न्यूज प्रिंट की बात कही है । न्यूज प्रिंट मोहैया किया जा रहा है । स्माल एण्ड मीडियम न्यूज पेपर्स को लिए न्यूज प्रिंट पर ड्यूटी कम करने के लिए फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री को मूव किया गया है । यह सहूलियतें हैं जो फराहम कराई जा रही है। इसी तरह से और भी कांस्ट्रक्टिव काम करने की कोशिश की गई है । रिआरगेनाइज के प्रेस कमीशन को रीआरगेनाइज किया गया है जिसके टर्म्स आफ रेफ्रेन्स में राईट आफ प्राइवेसी रखा गया है जिससे प्रेस की ब्लैक-मेलिगं रुक जायगी । रेडियो और टी.वी. के एक्सपैंशन को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है । कमजोर वर्गों और देहाती भारत को प्रोग्राम्स में कवर किया जा रहा है लेकिन इन बातों की तरफ अपोजीशन का कोई ध्यान नहीं जाता है । आप कहते हैं कि आपके प्रोग्राम नहीं किए जाते । हम तो उन बातों को ही जिनका मैंने जिक्र किया सामने रखेंगे और काम करेंगे भले ही जनता हमें उठाकर बाहर फेंक दे ।

इसी तरह से इस मीडिया में प्रोफेशनलाई-जेशन को बढ़ावा दिया गया है । फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड में पहली दफा एक फिल्म प्रोड्यूसर को प्रधान बनाया गया है । नेशनल फिल्म्स डेवलपमेन्ट कार्पोरेशन का चेयरमैन एक फिल्म प्रोड्यूसर को बनाया गया है । बच्चों के लिए जो फिल्म सोसायटी है उसका चेयर-मैन एक एक्सपर्ट बनाया गया है । आखिर इससे ज्यादा और क्या किया जा सकता है ? फिल्म एण्ड टी वी इंस्टीट्यूट, पूना का चेयर मैन भी एक एक्सपर्ट बनाया गया है । फिल्म

[श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा]

प्रोड्यूस करने में स्क्रिप्ट राइटिंग के लिए एक फिल्म एक्सपर्ट को एडिशनल डायरेक्टर जनरल बनाया गया है । हर जगह एक्सपर्ट रखे जा रहे हैं, इससे बेहतर बात और क्या हो सकती है ? लेकिन एक बात भी आपकी जबान से नहीं निकली । इसको मैलिशियस क्रिटीसिजम कहते हैं अण्डर ला । इसको अनफेयर क्रिटिसिजम कहते हैं आर्डिनरी-पारलास में इसका हमारे पास कोई इलाज नहीं है । आपको हक है आप कर सकते हैं । संजय गांधी की बदकिस्मती से डैथ हुई है, अनफार्चूनेट घटना थी सारा हिन्दुस्तान हिल गया, हिन्दुस्तान का बेहतर हिस्सा दिल्ली में आ गया, अगर इस न्यूज को न्यूज डायरेक्टर ने कवर किया तो यह उसकी जजमेंट थी। इस से कौन सा आसमान टूट पड़ा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't mention him.

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा : जब गिरी साहब की डैथ हुई थी तो उसको भी तो कवर किया गया । इसलिए मैं यह कहता हूं कि यह बैड टेस्ट है । बहुत सी और भी कंस्ट्रक्टिव बातें हैं। जैसे एजुकेशनल प्रोग्राम्स हैं, जो कि सोशियल इवील्स हैं उनकी और भी तवज्जह देने की जरूरत है। कल्चरल प्रोग्राम्स है, म्यूजिक, डांसेस, ड्रामा और स्क्रीनिंग आदि है, कोई आदमी इन्कार नहीं कर सकता है कि जब से रेडियो और टेलीविजन के प्रोग्राम चले हैं, इसके अन्दर जान पड़ गई है । हमारे रेडियो आर्टिस्ट जो किसी सोसायटी में छोटी किसम के लोग समझे जाते थे, बेकार समझे जाते थे, उनकी इज्जत हो गई है । इस तरह से उनको बढ़ावा मिला है । इसलिए इस बात की तरफ और भी तवज्जह देने की जरूरत है ।

हमारे और भी बहुत से डवेलपमेंट प्रोग्राम्स हैं, जैसे एग्रीकल्चर है, स्माल-स्केल इन्डस्ट्रीज है छोटे हैंडी-क्राफ्ट्स है, उनके सिलसिले में हमारा रेडियो और भी काफी काम कर सकता है । कुछ कर भी रहा है, मेरे स्टेट में तो कुछ हो भी रहा है, उसकी तरफ और भी तवज्जह देने की जरूरत है । अनएम्प्लायमेंट प्रोग्राम के सिलसिले में काम करना चाहिए । सैल्फ-एम्प्लायमेंट प्रोग्राम चलाने के बारे में रेडियो काफी काम दे सकता है । टेलीवीजन बहुत प्रचार भी कर सकता है, जो कि उसको करना चाहिए ।

सबसे बड़ी बात मैं मिनिस्टर साहब और डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहिबा से कहना चाहता हूं कि टेलीविजन से ज्यादा रेडियो हमारे देश के गरीब अनपढ़ आदमी का एक साधन है, जो उसको बराबर रखता है, नई टैक्नीक के बारे में, दूनिया के बारे में । इसीलिए आपको चाहिए कि ज्यादा स्टेशन एक्सटैंड करें । रिलेइंग स्टेशन ही नहीं प्रोड्यूसिंग स्टेशन भी खोलने चाहिए। जो जबान जिस इलाके में बोली जाती है, उसी जबान में प्रोग्राम चलना चाहिए, ताकि उस इलाके के अनपढ़ लोग फायदा उठा सकें। एग्रीकल्चर डवेलपमेंट और दूसरी डवेलपमेंट की जानकारी ले सकें । पानी का आजकल नजायज इस्तेमाल होता है, ठीक इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है बेस्टेज ज्यादा होती है । उसके सही इस्तेमाल के लिए रेडियो से प्रचार किया जा सकता है ।

लोकेशन आफ रेडियो स्टेशन के बारे में मैं अभी सुन रहा था । हरियाणा में रेडियो नहीं है । हरियाणा में कालका से लेकर पलवल तक शायद दिल्ली से सैन्टर प्लेस है, स्टेशन कहीं भी हो मगर हरयाणवी में प्रोग्राम होने जरूरी हैं । उन्हीं की जबान के रेडियो आर्टिस्ट आने चाहिए और उन की ही जबान में प्रोग्राम होने चाहिए, ताकि वहां के लोग इस का फायदा उठा सकें ।

इसी तरह से मैं कुछ और बातें भी कहना चहता हूं । इसमें एन्टो-इरोजन है और फारैस्टरी प्रोग्राम हमारे रेडियो के जरिए और टेलीविजन के जरिए होने चाहिए, इसकी तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। दूसरी बड़ी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह गांधी जी का देश है, पंडित नेहरू का देश है, इसलिए पंडित जी और गांधी जी की फिलोस्फी को आगे ले जाने के लिए काम करना लाजमी है इसी सदन में आज डिस्कशन हुआ कि

पाकिस्तान को आर्म दिए जा रहे हैं और पाकिस्तान न्यूक्लियर बाम्ब ब्लास्ट करने जा रहा है । ये सब बातें कैसे रुक सकती हैं? उसका केवल एक ही इलाज है और वह इलाज यह है कि पाकिस्तान पैदा हुआ हैट्रेड से और हम हैट्रेड के खिलाफ हैं, हम मोहब्बत से काम करना चाहते हैं, प्यार से माहोल बदलना चाहते हैं । गांधी जी उस वक्त पाकिस्तान गए थे, जब वैस्ट पाकिस्तान ईस्ट पाकिस्तान था, उस सिलसिले में उन्होंने अपना आदर्श रखा, उस आदर्श का प्रचार करना चाहिए । न्यूक्लियर वैपन्स का इलाज काउन्टर वैपन्स नहीं है, उसके विरोध के लिए हमें लोगों को तैयार करना है, भारत में भी और पाकिस्तान में भी । इस फिलास्फी को अगर हम ने वहां पहुंचाना है तो हमारा आल इण्डिया रेडियो और टेलिविजन इस में बड़ा काम कर सकते हैं । इस के लिये हमें अपने बार्डर्ज के रेडियो स्टेशन्ज को, चाहे राजस्थान के हों, गुजरात के हों, पंजाब के हों या जम्मू के हों, उन का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिये । वहां के लोग हमारी बातों को बड़े ध्यान से सुनते हैं और जहां तक मेरी इन्फर्मेशन है वे आप के रेडियो को ज्यादा सुनते हैं । खास कर हमारी उर्दू सर्विस का बहुत बड़ा इम्पैक्ट है, जो जुबानें हमारे यहां बोली जाती हैं, वे ही हमारे पड़ौस में बोली जाती हैं । इस लिये उन जुबानों में अगर हम अपनी सर्विस को अच्छी तरह से पेश करें तो उस का बहुत अच्छा असर पड़ता है ।

आप को याद होगा, हमारे टेलीविजन पर "पाकीजा" फिल्म ने वहां हलचल मचा दी थी, उस की वहां बहुत सी कापियां बनीं, लेकिन उस वक्त हम उस का फायदा नहीं उठा सके । हमें अपनी सर्विसिज में मुहब्बत और प्यार का दरस देना चाहिए और यह बात याद दिलानी चाहिये कि हम एक हैं, एक रहेंगे और एक रहने से ही हमारा भला हो सकता है ।

एक बात मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आप जालन्धर के टेलीविजन सेन्टर को री-आरिएन्ट करें और जम्मू में रिलेइंग-कम-प्रोडक्शन स्टेशन बनायें । मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूं कि जम्मू को भी प्रोड्यूसिंग सैन्टर बनाना चाहिये, क्योंकि जालन्धर उस को पूरी तरह से फीड नहीं कर सकता, क्योंकि वहां की जुबान जरा अलग है पार पाकिस्तान में भी यही हाल है । जो इलाका जम्मू से फीड होगा वह जालन्धर से नहीं हो सकता । पूंछ और राजौरी में "पटवारी" या पहाड़ी जुबान बोली जाती है उस को पाकिस्तान के लोग भी बड़ी तादाद में बोलते हैं, जो जंगजू लोग हैं और वहां बार्डर के आसपास बसते हैं वे उस जुबान को बोलते और समझते हैं । इस लिये उस जुबान में ब्राडकास्ट करना जरूरी है । इस का यह मतलब नहीं है कि हम उन पर छा जाना चाहते हैं या उन की कल्चर पर हमला करना चाहते हैं । यह किसी भी तरह के हमले की बात नहीं है और हम ने इस बात को बार बार साफ कर दिया है। हम अपने आदर्शों से नहीं हटेंगे, उनको अपना भाई समझते हैं । हमें प्रेम और अमन का माहौल पैदा करना होगा--रक्षा के काम को डिफेन्स मिनिस्टरी और दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज तो कर ही सकती हैं, लेकिन आप की मिनिस्ट्री उन से भी ज्यादा अच्छा काम कर सकती है ।

इस लिये मैं आप से इस्तदुआ करता हूं कि जो बात मैंने अर्ज की है--जैसे जालन्धर का रेडियो और टेलीविजन, जम्मू का रेडियो और टेलीविजन पर आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए । जम्मू के लिये आप ने सिर्फ 44 लाख रुपया रखा है, इस से कुछ नहीं बनेगा । वहां पर सरकारी जगह आपको मिल जायगी उस में अपने स्टेशन खोलिये और वहां जो जुबान बोली जाती है, जिसको पाकिस्तान में भी समझा जाता है उन जुबानों में प्रोग्राम्ज को ब्राडकास्ट कीजिये । यह काम जालन्धर से नहीं हो सकेगा। काश्मीर का रेडियो और टेलीविजन है--वह काश्मीर वैली के लिये ही काफी है, काश्मीरी बोलने वाले पाकिस्तान में बहुत कम हैं, काश्मीर रेडियो और टेलीविजन से हमारा मतलब भी हल नहीं होगा । इस लिए जो सुझाव मैंने रखे हैं उन के लिये अगर आप को प्लानिंग कमीशन से भी झगड़ा करना पड़े तो करना चाहिये । अगर इस सब कन्टिनेन्ट में हम को शांति लानी है तो दूसरे विभागों को भी काम करना ही होगा, लेकिन आप का डिपार्टमेंट इस में बहुत काम कर सकता

[श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा]

है । इस के लिये हमें माहौल पैदा करना है जिस के लिए हमें वे प्रोग्राम्ज प्रोड्यूज करने चाहियें जिन से वे लोग प्रभावित हो सकें ।

आप के बहुत से आर्टिस्ट्स स्टेगनेशन प्वाइन्ट्स पर पड़े हुए हैं—उनके लिए न पेन्शन है और न प्रमोशन है । अगर इस सिलसिले में आप जोश से करें तो उनके अन्दर जान पैदा हो सकती है और वे लोग अच्छी तरह से काम करेंगे । एक वेलफेयर स्टेट में ऐसा नहीं होता है कि अच्छे वक्त में तो किसी आदमी को इस्तेमाल किया जाये और जब बुढ़ापा आये तो उसे परमात्मा के सहारे छोड़ दिया जाये। आज के जमाने में तो बेटा बाप को नहीं पाल सकता, मां को नहीं पाल सकता, तो उन को कौन पालेगा। उनको कुछ-न-कुछ देना चाहिये, पेंसन देनी चाहिये, प्रमोशन देनी चाहिये जिस से काम में उन की दिलचस्पी बढ़े। इस की डिटेल्ज क्या हों, उस को आप वर्क-आउट करें। मैं आप से फिर कहना चाहता हूं—ये आप के नेशनल एसेट्स हैं इन का सही इस्तेमाल कीजिये । अपने स्टेशन्ज को एक्सपेंड कीजिये, नये रटेशन् खोलिये—वहां की जुबानों में प्रोग्राम दीजिये। उस में न कांग्रेस (आई) का प्रोपेगण्डा होगा और न किसी दूसरी पार्टी का जो बेसिक बातें हैं उन का जिक्र होगा, डवेलपमेन्ट का जिक्र होगा, अन-बायस्ड न्यूज जानी चाहियें ।

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY (Adilabad): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. As we all know, this Ministry is one of the most important Ministries. Its main object is to keep all the people of the country well informed regarding Government policies and their programmes, and all other important achievements in other fields through the fourteen different media units at the disposal of this Ministry.

As only about 36.17 per cent of our population is educated, and due to bad roads or no roads in most of the villages, the best and the cheapest medium is only All India Radio to reach every corner and every person in our country. I must congratulate the entire staff of All India Radio for their excellent performance out of the existing infrastructure they have. I would like to remind the hon. Minister and the Deputy Minister that All India Radio is the backbone of their Ministry and tlso the backbone of all our media in this country. The performance of All India Radio in respect of the primary grade broadcast coverage of the country would be 89.65 per cent by population and 78.83 per cent by area, through 85 broadcasting centres with 125 medium wave transmitters, 32 short wave transmitters and three F.M. transmitters. I am quoting these figures from the report which they have given to us.

I would like to inform the Ministry that the statistical figures which are given may be true to the extent of the capacity of the units they have. But we all know that there are so many places in our country today where even no radio and no broadcasting station can reach. For example, I would like to remind our hon. Members that there is a place like Adilabad which is a district headquarter in Andhra Prodesh, from there we cannot catch the relay from the radio station at Hyderabad. And recently, I remember very well, our hon. Minister has made a statement and had informed the Members that Adilabad is one of the places selected where new broadcasting stations are going to be opened. But in the report which he submitted to the House, I do not find it anywhere. Probably, it is not coming up this year and it may be coming up in the future. I do not know. But I request the hon. Minister to see that it is included in this year's budget. Adilabad is not only a district headquarter, but it is also one of the most backward and tribal district of our state. Therefore, I request him—as he has already said—to implement it.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): Here is another Member advocating the case of Andhra (*Interruptions*) That is why it is a good advocacy (*Interruptions*). But you are sitting so close to the Minister.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: As we all know, transistors are becoming very popular in rural areas as it is the cheapest instrument for entertainment. As we have already pointed out earlier, for a country of our size and the conditions in which we are living the cheapest and best media is only All India Radio, through which our Government policies and programmes can reach every person and every corner of the country. Keeping this in view in our Sixth Plan the increase in new broadcasting units and improving the existing units should be planned in such a manner that by the end of this Sixth Plan every corner of the country and every person should be covered by All India Radio. This is what I would request the hon. Minister to do.

The main focus and thrust during the year had been on need-based innovative programmes on the themes of communal harmony, national integration and national development to buttress the moral of the people to help themselves and take the country forward. During 1981-82, keeping the existing conditions in view, I would suggest that some more items also should be included in your main focus. For example, today we all know the increase in corruption in political circles, amongst officials and in private life. In this regard, I would like to draw your attention to the observations made by our beloved Prime Minister during her address to the officers of the CBI and State anti-corruption officers. While inaugurating the conference, she said:

> "Increase of corruption in all the sections of society is eating into the vitals of our society and needs to be checked."

This is a very important point on which AIR must focus attention and inform the people of our country, wherever they are, the situation in which we are today.

The next programme which should be include in the focus is this. There have been so many debates regarding deforestation in our county. Your All India Radio is not giving any importance to this item over which every citizen of this country, form Prime Minister down to the ordinary man, is feeling so much. So, I request the Minister to include in the focus the item of afforestation. Afforestation is very necessary not only to protect the forests but also to encourage private cultivation of new types of plants to raise short duration forests. This is what I want to impress upon the Minister.

Coming to Door Darshan, there was much talk about introducing colour TV, but nothing is indicated in the budget. I would request the Minister to indicate whether the programme has been postponed for the good. In my view, introduction of colour TV in our country will be a big joke on the poor people. We all know the economic condition of our people. Even ordinary TV is useful only to some affluent sections of the society. So, increasing the number of TV stations before we cover the entire country by All India Radio is also not advisable. When I say coverage, what I mean is this. A person holding a small transistor or a radio, should be able to hear the programmes broadcast from various stations without putting his ear close to the transistor or radio. Now because of our weak broadcasting stations, we cannot hear the programmes properly. So, by coverage I mean the proper way of broadcasting so that people can easily hear the programmes. Therefore, till we achieve that goal, further extension of TV stations may be postponed. I may suggest to the hon. Minister that it is very necessary and urgent for his Ministry to keep specially rural people who are mostly illiterate but back-bone of our economy and saviours of our democracy, well informed about the Government's policies and programmes, new techniques in agriculture, etc.

Coming to the Film Division, the cheapest entertainment in our country is films, as we all know. In this regard, I would like to congratulate our Deputy Minister for Information and

[Shri G. Narsimha Reddy]

Broadcasting, Kumari Kumudben Joshi, who has recently written DO letters to all MPs regarding the shortage of cinema theatres in our country and to encourage construction of new cinema theatres by providing loans to persons who are coming forward to construct cinema halls. It has been said that we have only about 10,000 cinema theatres in India as against the requirement of 30,000 recommended for our country by the UNESCO World Communication Studies, I would suggest that detailed study should be made as to why cinema theatres are not coming up and take remedial measures so that the people in rural areas are encouraged to construct cinema theatres. This is one of the important and effective media to inform our people about Government's policies and their implementation and to impress upon them what is good and what is bad for our society and country. Therefore, this requires encouragement.

Lastly, our news agencies are also an important media. I do not know whether the Government's grant-in-aid of Rs. 34.54 lakhs released to the four agencies on account of salary differentials of their employees, is sufficient or not. A detailed study should be made to find out whether the four news agencies have sufficient staff and infrastructure to cover the entire country. This is very important because there are so many small newspapers and especially vernacular newspapers which depend only on these agencies for their news. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to find out their financial requirements. If more money is required, the Ministry should not hesitate to increase their grant-in-aid.

I once again support the Demands of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : माहेतरम डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, डोगरा साहब तो तशरीफ ले गए, मैं उनके लिए एक शेर कहना चाहता था, अब साठे जी की खिदमत में पेश करता हूं--

बात हुस्न की कहते फिरे जमाने में,
आईना ले के दिखाया तो बुरा मान गए।

माहेतरम, एक दूसरा शेर भी याद आ रहा है, वह भी साठे जी की खिदमत में पेश कर रहा हूं--

तेरा नाम सुन के मैं रो दिया,
तेरा नाम सुन के मैं रो दिया,
मुझे एक निस्बते खास है,
तेरे जिक्र से, तेरे नाम से ।

तड़प इसलिए गए कि आज मेरे दोस्त जिस तरीके से हिन्दुस्तान की डेमोक्रेसी को ले जा रहे हैं और जो तरीका आपके रेडियो और टेलीवीजन ने अख्तियार किया हुआ है, उससे हमारे मुल्क को ज्यादा फायदा नहीं पहुंचा रहा है । इसलिए तड़प गया । यह रवैया डेमोक्रेसी के लिए ठीक नहीं है । रो इसलिए दिया कि हमारे बसंत साठे जैसे काबिल और बेहतर आदमी की मौजूदगी में, उनसे शिकायत करने के बावजूद कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है । मैं अपने दोस्त की जो इधर से बोल रहे थे उनकी बात को स्पोर्ट करता हूं और कहना चाहता हूं कि यह सच बात है कि अपोजीशन के लोगों को कोई कवरेज नहीं मिल रहा है, उनको नैगलेक्ट किया जा रहा है । और मैं इसकी मिसाल दूंगा, कोई हवा में बात नहीं कह रहा हूं । मैं तारीख और वक्त दे रहा हूं । मैंने लाइब्रेरी से बुलेटिन निकलवाया था, प्रिवलेज मोशन भी मैंने इस पर दिया था लेकिन चूंकि मैं बाहर चला गया इसलिए कुछ नहीं हो सका । 23-12-1980 को मेरा डी. ई. एस. यू. पर आधे घंटे का डिस्कशन था, और डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आप इस बात को तस्लीम करेंगे कि यह डिस्कशन अमूमन इम्पोर्टेंट होता है और उसको कवरेज दी जाती है । लेकिन मुझे नहीं मिली । अगर आपको पता हो कि उसको कवरेज मिली थी तो मुझे बता दीजिए, मैं माफी-मांग लूंगा । रेडियो और टी. वी. में जो संसद समीक्षा होती है दोनों में उसका कोई जिक्र नहीं था ।

उसके बाद दो कालिंग अटेंशन आये मुझ से पहले, एक माननीय तारीक अनवर के नाम से था और दूसरा माननीय जैनुल बशर के नाम से था । दोनों को बहुत हाई लाइट किया गया । शायद 17 या 18 दिसम्बर की बात है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Did you see the television the next day?

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: No, the same day. I have confirmed it from the news item.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am telling you this because the Half-An-Hour Discussion is after 6 O'Clock. It may be covered the next day also.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: I have confirmed it from the records.

तो दोनों में सर्वश्री तारीक अनवर और जैनुल बशर को बहुत ज्यादा हाई लाईट किया और मेरे काल अटेंशन का कोई मेंशन नहीं था । दूसरे दिन उसका मेंशन किया गया हो तो मुझे मालूम नहीं ।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे) : वह काल अटेंशन कौन सी तारीख को हुआ था ?

श्री रशीद मसूद : मुझे तारीख मालूम नहीं है । लेकिन दिसम्बर के लास्ट वीक में किसी दिन की बात है ।

कल की बात ले लीजिए, माननीय राम विलास पासवान जी बैठे हुए हैं, नियम 377 के अधीन जो स्टेटमेंट माननीय सदस्य देते हैं उनका जिक्र संसद समीक्षा में किया जाता है । तो कांग्रेस (आई.) के सदस्यों का नाम मेंशन किया गया, लेकिन माननीय राम विलास पासवान का नाम मेंशन नहीं किया गया ।

हमारे माननीय डोगरा जी ने कहा कि गाने बहुत अच्छे आते हैं । हमें यह नहीं देखना है कि अच्छे हैं या बुरे । लेकिन यह देखना है कि गाने अच्छे लाने के लिए कौन लोग करप्शन में इनवाल्वड हैं और कौन गलती कर रहे हैं ।

इसी तरह से अखबारों को इश्तहार देने का जिक्र किया गया । बहुत अच्छी बात है माननीय साठे जी ने यह अनाउन्समेंट किया था कि छोटे छोटे अखबारों की मदद की जायगी, और की भी जानी चाहिये । लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि जितने भी रिक्वारमेंट्स किसी छोटे पेपर को एडवरटिजमेंट देने के लिये हैं, "असली भारत" जो एक पार्टी का अखबार है, वह सारी रिक्वायरमेंट्स पूरी करता है लेकिन पिछले तीन महीने से हमारी दर्खास्तें पड़ी हुई हैं, फिर भी उसको कुछ मदद नहीं दी जा रही है । क्या यह फेयर प्ले है ? मैं मानता हूं कि अखबारों को आपने सहूलियतें दी हैं, लेकिन उन्हीं को जो आप की पौलिसीज को प्रोजैक्ट करते हैं । और आपके माफिक नहीं लिखते उनकी आप मदद नहीं करते हैं । एक अखबार बम्बई से निकलता है जिसमें आपकी पार्टी की पौलिसीज रहती हैं और एडवरटिजमेंट्स है । इनके अलावा और कुछ नहीं । उसको आप मदद दे रहे हैं ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो रेडियो पर प्रोग्राम दिये जाते हैं जिनको कहते हैं टी. वी. और रेडियो कम्बाइन्ड प्रोग्राम्स, जो काफी एजूकेटिव होते हैं जैसे मलेरिया इराडिकेशन प्रोग्राम और इन्कम टैक्स के बारे में सूचनायें दी जाती हैं । लेकिन देखा यह गया है, मेरे पास कुछ लिस्ट्स भी हैं कि ...यह प्रोग्राम ऐसी एजेन्सीज को दिये जा रहे हैं, जिनके पास अपने स्टूडियोज भी नहीं हैं। मैं उनके नाम बता सकता हूं, क्योंकि उसमें कोई बात नही है । इसमें एजेन्सीज की कोई खता नहीं है, बल्कि डिपार्टमेंट के लोगों की खता है । मैं उनके नाम नहीं बता रहा हूं, क्योंकि बहुत टाइम नहीं है, हालांकि मैंने नोटिस दिया था, बहुत थोड़ा वक्त था, सफीशियेन्ट टाइम नहीं था, इजाजत नहीं दी गई । मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि अरोही एडवर्टाजिंग एजेन्सी है, गुरू नानक एडवर्टाइजिंग एजेन्सी है, फीचर इंडिया है । इनको उठाकर देखिये, कि पिछले एक साल के अन्दर इनको कितने प्रोग्राम दिये गये हैं । जिनके पास अपने स्टूडियो नहीं हैं, और कितने प्रोग्राम उन को दिये गये हैं जिनके पास अपने स्टूडियोज हैं ? फिर देखिये कि कौन लोग हैं जो इनको प्रोग्राम दे रहे हैं ?

[श्री रसीद मसूद]

जिनके पास स्टूडियोज हैं और उनको प्रोग्राम नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं, उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लीजिये ? इसलिये आपको क्रिटिसाइज नहीं कर रहा हूं कि आप मिनिस्ट्री में हैं और हम अपोजिशन में हैं बल्कि इस लिए कर रहा हूं कि आपका और हमारा दोनों का फर्ज है। हमारा क्रिटिसिज्म हमेशा तामीरी होना चाहिये और नजरिया यह होना चाहिये कि हम लोग मुल्क के तमाम लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए हैं । यह नहीं कि बिला वजह आये और क्रिटिसाइज कर दिया, न सबूत हो और न कोई चीज हो। मैं इसीलिये कंक्रीट मिसालें दे रहा हूं, आप इनका इन्वैस्टीगेशन करते रहिये ।

यह भी देखिये कि एक पैनल होती है डी.ए.वी.पी. में जिसमें स्टडी ग्रुप में रिकग्नाइज होता है जिसमें एजेन्सीज को प्रोग्राम दिये जाते हैं । उस पैनल में जितनी भी एजेन्सीज रिकग्नाइज हैं, उन सब को बराबर टाइम दिया जाना चाहिए । मैं समझता हूं कि साठे साहब इस बात से मुत्तफिक होंगे । जब आपने एजेन्सीज का पैनल बना दिया है और मानते हैं कि उनको एडवर्टाइजमैंट दे सकते हैं तो सब को बराबर से देखना चाहिये, आशा है इसको आप देखेंगे । आप इसी बात को चैक कर लें कि रेणुका स्टूडियो को औरों की निस्बत कितने ऐसे प्रोग्राम दिये गये हैं ? मुझे यकीन है कि आप मेरी बात को सही पायेंगे अगर आप मेरी बात को सही पायेंगे तो एक्शन भी लेंगे । अगर आप एक्शन लेंगे तो इसमें आपकी बेहतराई है। आपसे ही हम लोग कुछ कह सकते हैं, दूसरों को नहीं कह सकते हैं ।

मुझे इस बात पर एतराज है कि 3 करोड़ रुपये हमारी मिनिस्ट्री ने गांधी जी की फिल्म बनाने के लिये बाहर के आदमियों को दे दिया । हमारी फिल्म इंडस्ट्री दम तोड़ रही है । पिछले कई सालों में हमारे गांधी जी, जो हमारे बापू हैं, फादर आफ दी नेशन हैं, उनकी जिन्दगी पर फिल्म बनाने के लिये बहुत से लोगों ने कहा, अखबारों में भी आया जब कि यह रुपया दिया गया था । बेहतर यह होता कि यह रुपया आप अपने यहां की इंडस्ट्री को देते जो कि यहां दम तोड़ रही है, उनको देते । लेकिन आपने एक करोड़ रुपया तो कर्ज में दिया है और 2 करोड़ रुपया ऐसे ही दिया है। यह 3 करोड़ रुपये की बहुत बड़ी रकम होती है, यह आपने बहुत बड़ी गलती की है ।

जो कुछ अखबारों में देखा है, उससे यह मालूम हुआ है कि फिल्म को इस काबिल बनाने के लिए कि लोग उसको देख सकें, उसको डैविएट किया जा रहा है। मैंने ऐसा भी पढ़ा है कि अपने लोग सफर कर रहे हैं और बाहर वालों को छूट भी दी जा रही है कि वह उसको डैविएट भी कर रहे हैं । इसको आप देखिए । यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है ।

लैंगुएज के बारे में यह है कि हमारी चारों जो एजेन्सीज हैं, इनकी प्राबलम भी सीरियस है और इसको देखना चाहिये । आप हिन्दी को ही ले लीजिये, औरों को छोड़ दीजिये, हिन्दी हमारी नेशनल लैंगुएज है और हम चाहते हैं कि इसको बढ़ावा मिले । लेकिन दूसरी एजेन्सीज के मुकाबले में इसको उतना बढ़ावा नहीं मिल रहा है, जितना मिलना चाहिये ।

एक पालिसी बनाई गई थी, जिसके तहत कुछ एजेन्सीज को मदद दी गई थी । उस मदद का जो फार्मूला बनाया गया है, वह इस तरीके से बनाया गया है कि उसमें ज्यादा फायदा अंग्रेजी की एजेन्सीज को हो रहा है, हिन्दी की एजेन्सीज को नहीं हो रहा है । फिगर्स मेरे पास नहीं हैं, लेकिन दोनों में 10 लाख और 70 लाख का फर्क है । अगर अंग्रेजी को 70 लाख मिलता है तो हिन्दी को 10 लाख मिलता है । इस तरह से वह डैवलप नहीं कर पायेंगी ।

इसी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान समाचार ने प्लानिंग कमीशन को एक सजैशन भेजा था कि को-आपरेटिव के बेसिस पर वह एजेन्सीज चलें और चलाई जायें । जो चल रही हैं, उनको मदद दीजिये, टैक्स में छूट दीजिये । मेरा यकीन है कि इस पर आपने ध्यान दिया होगा ।

हिन्दी के टेलीप्रिंटर्ज नहीं हैं, और जहां कहीं जो है, वे बहुत डिफैक्टिव हैं, ज्यादातर खराब रहते हैं । इससे हिन्दी न्यूज

एजेन्सीज और दूसरी लेंग्वेज को एजेन्सीज को बहुत ज्यादा परेशानी होती है । इसके बावजूद उनसे रेट उतना ही लिया जाता है, जितना कि दूसरी एजेन्सीज से लिया जाता है । मिनिस्टर साहब इसको देखें और जिस कद्र कन्सेशन मुमकिन हो--मैं यह नहीं कहता कि कितना दें--वह देने की कोशिश करें ।

सरकार को चारों न्यूज एजेन्सीज को बराबर ट्रीट करना चाहिए और बराबर समझना चाहिए, क्योंकि वह सब को अच्छा मानती है । लेकिन पिछले दिनों यह देखने में आया है कि पी टी आई को तीन मुमालिक में अपने कारेसपांडेंट्स का तकर्रुर करने की इजाजत दी गई और उसके लिए इमदाद दी गई, जबकि बाकी तीन एजेन्सीज को सिर्फ एक एक मुल्क में अपने कारेसपांडेंट्स का एपायंटमेंट करने की इजाजत दी गई । मैं समझता हूं कि एजेन्सीज में इस तरह डिफरेंशिएट करने के बजाए दूसरी एजेन्सीज को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए, ताकि वे सब बराबरी पर आ सकें उनमें मुकाबला हो सके और हमें अच्छी और बेहतर न्यूज मिल सकें ।

अभी दो तीन दिन पहले हम गुजरात के सिलसिले में यह डिसकस कर चुके हैं कि हरिजनों पर कितना अत्याचार हो रहा है । वह मामला एक क्लास वार का शक्ल अख्त्यार करता जा रहा है । असल में कास्ट बार और क्लास बार दोनों उसमें इनवाल्वड हैं । इससे हम सब को परेशानी हो रही है । मिनिस्टर साहब को देखना चाहिए कि अव्वल तो सब जगह, लेकिन कम से कम उनके अपने डिपार्टमेंट में हरिजनों के साथ ज्यादती न हो । वहां पर असिस्टेंट डायरेक्टर की कुल 130 पोस्ट्स हैं, जिनमें से 82 खाली पड़ी हुई हैं । 10 नवम्बर को इस सिलसिले में एक इन्टरव्यू हुआ था, जिसके नतीजे के तौर पर 72 आदमी एपायंटमेंट के लिए चुने गये थे ।

15.58 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair*]

लेकिन अभी तक किसी का एपायंटमेंट नहीं हो सका है, जिसकी वजह से खास तौर से हरिजन और आदिवासी लोगों का प्रोमोशन नहीं हो रहा है । इसकी वजह से नीचे के लोगों में भी परेशानी है, क्योंकि ऊपर के आदमियों का प्रोमोशन होने से उनका भी प्रोमोशन होगा । यह काम तो मिनिस्टर साहब के हाथ में है । इस लिए वह इस परेशानी को दूर करें ।

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH (Kaiserganj): How is it connected with caste war and class war?

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: I think you are not Speaker or Deputy-Speaker.

(*Interruptions*)

He has allowed me to speak.

मैंने एडवरटाइजिंग एजेन्सीज के बारे में श्री साठे को एक खत भी लिखा था । उनका जवाब आया है कि हम फर्स्ट कम फर्स्ट सर्व्ड के उसूल फालो करते हैं । अगर वह कागजात को मंगा कर देखें, तो उन्हें इसमें जरूर कुछ घपला मिलेगा । बल्कि इसमें एक घपला इससे भी बड़ा यह है कि किसी इनफलुएन्स की वजह से, या किसी दूसरी वजह से--आपने डिसएलाउ कर दिया है, वर्ना मैं बताता--बड़ी एजेन्सीज को टाइम ज्यादा दिया जाता है, पीक टाइम ज्यादा दिया जाता है, सब से कीमती और अच्छा टाइम दिया जाता है, और बाकी को छोटे छोटे आबजेक्शन्ज लगा कर रिजेक्ट कर दिया जाता है । मैं आपके सामने दो तीन मिसालें पेश करना चाहता हूं । प्रोग्राम को पेश करने के टाइम की कैटेगरीज बनी हुई हैं । पंद्रह दिनों के बाद टाइम को चेंज किया जाता है, लेकिन वह सिर्फ पांच मिन्ट का चेंज होता है या एक पीक टाइम चेंज करके दूसरी इतनी ही इम्पोर्टेंट जगह उनको देदी गई । जैसे ब्राइट वेज को 8-15 ए एम, 9-25 ए एम और 9-40 ए एम तीनों सुपर ए कैटेगरी दी गई, यह 14 नवम्बर 1980 का मैं बता रहा हूं ।

16 hrs.

श्री बसंत साठे : रेडियो पर ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : जी हां, रेडियो पर

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

साड़ी पैलेस को 10.05 ए एम, 12.50 दोपहर और 2-20 पी एम दिया गया । इसमें से एक सुपर ए केटेगरी है और दो सी कैटेगरी है । यानी एक को तीनों सुपर ए कैटेगरी दी गई है । इसी तरह से बहुत लम्बी लिस्ट है, अगर उसी को पढ़ता रहूं तो 22 मिनट जो कुल मिला है वह सब उसी में खत्म हो जायगा । एक लम्बी लिस्ट है जिसमें से सुपर ए कैटेगरी एक पर्टीकुलर एजेंसी या प्रोडक्ट को दी गई है और बाकी लोगों को नेग्लेक्ट कर दिया गया है । मैंने आप को इस के बारे में चिट्ठी लिखी थी, आप का जवाब भी आया था, मैं चाहता था कि उसको आपसे डिस्कस करूं लेकिन आ नहीं पाया ।

एक और तफरीह की बात बताता हूं । एक सी ही एडवर्टाइजमेंट के लिए एक सी ही चीजें दी जाती हैं तो आप के डिपार्टमेंट के लोग आबजेक्शन लगा कर कुछ चीजों को वापस कर देते हैं कि यह रेलीवेंट नहीं है, यह इस में से निकाल दो तब करेंगे । जैसे आप के यहां डी वैश एंड सन्स का एडवर्टाइजमेंट होता है टेलरिंग और सूटिंग वगैरह के कपड़े के लिए, बिलकुल वैसा ही एडवर्टाइजमेंट एम्बैसी क्लाथ एम्पोरियम की तरफ से भी आता है, लेकिन उसमें आप की तरफ से यह शर्त लगाई गई है कि टेलरिंग का वर्ड निकाल दो, सिर्फ सूटिंग रखो जब कि डी वैश एंड सन्स और गोपाल एण्ड सन्स को स्पाट दिया है, उनको एनाउंस किया है ।

दूसरी इस से भी बेहतर बात सुनिए । डोरा बनियान, जांगिये और मोजे को आप ने स्पाट दिया, वह एडवर्टाइजमेंट आप के यहां से हो गया। लेकिन जब विकास अन्डर-वीयर वालों ने अन्डर-वीयर और मोजे का दिया तो कहा कि मोजा इरेलिवेंट है लिहाजा मोजा निकाल दिया जाये । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब डोरा वालों का मसला आएगा तब तो बनियान, अंडर-वियर और मोजे तीनों रेलिवेंट हो जाएंगे और जब विकास एम्पोरियम का नम्बर आयेगा तो वह रेलिवेंट नहीं रहेगा । वजह क्या है ? वजह यह नहीं है कि मोजे से उनको नफरत है बल्कि वजह यह है कि पर्टिकुलर एजेंसी को देना है इसलिए देंगे, बाकी को नहीं देना है और नहीं देंगे । यही नहीं, सीजनल एडवर्टाइजमेंट्स होते हैं--जैसे रूह अफजा का शर्बत है, वह गर्मी में पिया जायगा । आपको दिया, पैसा भी जमा कर दिया, सब कुछ कर दिया, अब आप एडवर्टाइजमेंट उस का कर रहे हैं दिसम्बर में । दिसम्बर में रूह अफजा का एडवर्टाइजमेंट करेंगे तो जिसने पैसा दिया था वह गया, कोई सर्विस तो उसकी हुई नहीं, लोगों को कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ । . . . (व्यवधान) . . . इससे कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है बल्कि नुकसान होगा क्योंकि आइन्दा वह देगा नहीं । लेकिन यहां तो सवाल यह नहीं है। यहां तो सवाल है, डिपार्टमेंट को फायदा हो या न हो, पर्टिकुलर एजेंसी या आदमी को फायदा होना चाहिए । मैं आप का वह नाम भी दूंगा जो आप के यहां मुलाजिम हैं और छः छः नाम ऐसे हैं कि जिन में हज्बैंड और वाइफ यहां एजेंसी चला रहे हैं । इसकी वजह है । मैंने एक बार आप से अर्ज किया था कि आप ट्रांसफर पालिसी को रेगुलराइज कीजिए, बिलकुल सेट रूल्स बनाए । आज लोगों को यह मालूम है कि दस दस, बारह बारह साल से यहां लोग पड़े हुए हैं, ट्रांसफर नहीं हो रहे हैं, और एक तो मेरे पास ऐसा केस भी है कि जिन का ट्रांसफर हुआ 9-8-73 को और 22-12-69 को लेकिन वह अभी तक अपनी जगह पर हैं । एक बार पहले कौंसिल हुआ दोबारा फिर हुआ । ऐसे लोग यह समझते हैं कि उन्हें यहीं रहना है और उनको यहां रह कर बिजनेस करना है, पार्टिकुलर लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाना है, इसलिए वे यह सब काम करते हैं।

दूसरी चीज मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । जितना आप का टोटल एडवर्टाइजमेंट होता है उस का 80 परसेंट तो एलाट करते हैं आप के हेड आफिस बाम्बे से और 20 परसेंट लोकल तरीके से करते हैं जैसे लखनऊ, दिल्ली या और जगहों से, तो इस 20 परसेंट में कोई ऐसा रूल बनाइए कि जो छोटे उद्योग हैं उनको मौका मिले, जैसे मैं आपको बताऊं, टायर एंड ट्यूब्स और टाटा बिरला के जितने एडवर्टाइजमेंटस हैं उनको सुपर ए कैटेगरी कितनी दफा दी गई है . . .

और उनको कितना वक्त दिया गया है और जो छोटे लोग हैं उनको वक्त नहीं दिया गया है, वह मेरे पास लिस्ट है, मैं आपको दे दूंगा । मेरा मतलब है कि पालिसी इस तरह की होनी चाहिए जिस से फायदा छोटे लोगों को पहुंचे बजाय इसके कि बड़े बड़े लोग पैसा दें और काम करा लें ।

[شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) :

محترم ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب - ڈوگرا صاحب تو تشریف لے گئے میں ان کے لئے ایک شعر کہنا چاہتا تھا - اب ساٹھے جی کی خدمت میں پیش کرتا ہوں -

"بات حسن کی کہتے پہرے زمانے میں
آئینہ لے کے دکھایا تو برا مان گئے -"

محترم ایک دوسرا شعر بھی یاد آ رہا ہے وہ بھی ساٹھے جی کی خدمت میں پیش کر رہا ہوں -

"وہ ترا ذکر سن کے توپ گیا
تیرا نام سن کے میں رو دیا

مجھے ایک نسبت خاص ہے
تیرے ذکر سے تیرے نام سے -"

توپ اس لئے گئے کہ آج میرے دوست جس طریقے سے ہندوستان کی ڈیموکریسی کو لے جا رہے ہیں اور جو طریقہ آپ کے ریڈیو اور ٹیلیویژن نے اختیار کیا ہوا ہے اس سے ہمارے ملک کو زیادہ فائدہ نہیں پہنچ رہا ہے - اس لئے توپ گیا - یہ رویہ ڈیموکریسی کے لئے ٹھیک نہیں ہے -

رو اس لئے دیا کہ ہمارے وسنت ساٹھے جیسے قابل اور بہتر آدمی کی موجودگی میں ان سے شکایت کرنے کے باوجود کوئی سدھار نہیں ہوا ہے -

میں اپنے دوست کو جو ادھر سے بول رہے تھے ان کی بات کو سپورٹ کرتا ہوں اور کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ سچ بات ہے کہ اپوزیشن کے لوگوں کو کوئی کوریج نہیں مل رہا ہے ان کو نگلیکٹ کیا جا رہا ہے - اور میں اس کی مثال دوں گا کوئی ہوا میں بات نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں - میں تاریخ اور وقت دے رہا ہوں - میں نے ڈائریری سے بائیٹس نکلوایا تھا پولیٹیکل موشن بھی میں نے اس پر دیا تھا لیکن چونکہ میں باہر چلا گیا تھا اس لئے کچھ نہیں ہو سکا - ۳-۱۲-۱۹۸۰ کو میرا ڈی - ای - ایس - یو - پر آدھے گھنٹے کا ڈسکشن تھا اور ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب نے آپ اس بات کو تسلیم کریں گے کہ یہ ڈسکشن بہت امپورٹینٹ ہوتا ہے اور اس کی کوریج دی جاتی ہے - لیکن مجھے نہیں ملی - اگر آپ کو پتہ ہو کہ اس کو کوریج ملی تھی تو مجھے پتہ دیجئے - میں معافی مانگ لوں گا - ریڈیو اور ٹی - وی - میں جو سلیکشن ہوتی ہے دونوں میں اس کا کوئی ذکر نہیں

کل کی ھی بات لے لیجئے مانیئے رام ولاس پاسوان جی بیٹھے ہوئے ھیں نوم ۳۷۷ کے ادھین جو اسٹیٹمینٹ مانیئے سدسے دیتے ھیں ان کا ذکر سنسد سمیکشا میں کیا جاتا ھے - تو کانگریس (آئی) کے سدسیوں کا نام مینشن کیا گیا -

ھمارے مانیہ ڈوگرا جی نے کہا کہ گانے بہت اچھے آتے ھیں - ھمیں یہ نہیں دیکھنا ھے کہ اچھے ھیں یا برے - لیکن یہ دیکھنا ھے کہ گانے اچھے لانے کے لئے کون لوگ کرپشن میں انوالوڈ ھیں اور کون غلطی کر رھے ھیں -

اسی طرح سے اخباروں کو اشتہار دینے کا ذکر کیا گیا - بہت اچھی بات ھے - ماتیہ ساتھے جی نے یہ اناونسمینٹ کیا تھا چھوٹے چھوٹے اخباروں کی مدد کی جائیگی اور کی بھی جانی چاھئے - لیکن مجھے افسوس ھے کہ جتنے بھی رکوائر مینٹ کسی چھوٹے پیپر کو ایڈورٹائزمینٹ دینے کے لئے ھیں وہ اصلی بھارت وہ جو ایک پارٹی کا اخبار ھے وہ ساری رکوائر مینٹس پوری کرتا ھے لیکن پچھلے تین مہینے سے ھماری درخواستیں پڑی ھوئی ھیں پھر بھی اس کو کچھ مدد نہیں دی جا رھی ھے - کیا یہ فیئر پلے ھے - میں مانتا ھوں کہ اخباروں کو آپ نے سہولتیں دی ھیں ۔ن انہیں کو جو آپ کی پالیسیز

[شری رشید مسعود]

اس کے بعد دو کالنگ اٹینشن آئے مجھ سے پہلے ایک مانیہ طارق انور کے نام سے تھا اور دوسرا مانیہ زین البشر کے نام سے تھا - دونوں کو بہت ھائی لائیٹ کیا گیا - شاید ۱۷ یا ۱۸ دسمبر کی بات ھے -

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Did you see the television the next day? Shri Rasheed Masood: No, the same day. I have confirmed if from the next item.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am telling you this because the Half-an-Hour Discussion is after 6 O'Clock. It may be covered the next day also.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: I have confirmed it from the records.

تو دونوں میں سرو شری طارق انور اور زین البشر کو بہت زیادہ ھائی لائیٹ کیا اور میرے کال اٹینشن کا کوئی مینشن نہیں تھا - دوسرے دن اس کا مینشن کیا گیا ھو تو مجھے معلوم نہیں -

سوچنا اور پرسادن منتری (شری وسنت ساٹھے) : وہ کال اٹینشن کون سی تاریخ کو ھوا تھا -

شری رشید مسعود: مجھے تاریخ یاد نہیں ھے لیکن دسمبر کے لاسٹ ویک میں کسی دن کی بات ھے -

کے اندر ان کو کتنے پروگرام دیئے ھیں - جن کے پاس اپنے اسٹوڈیوز نہیں ھیں اور کتنے پروگرام اُن کو دیئے گئے ھیں جن کے پاس اپنے اسٹوڈیوز ھیں - پھر دیکھئے کہ کون لوگ ھیں جو ان کو پروگرام دے رھے ھیں -

جن کے پاس اسٹوڈیوز ھیں اور ان کو پروگرام نہیں دیئے جا رھے ھیں ان کے خلاف ایکشن لیجئے - اس لئے آپ کو کریٹیسائز نہیں کر رھا ھوں کہ آپ منسٹری میں ھیں اور ھم اپوزیشن میں ھیں بلکہ اس لئے کر رھا ھوں کہ آپ کا اور ھمارا دونوں کا فرض ھے - ھمارا کریٹیسزم ھمیشہ تعمیری ھونا چاھئے اور نظریہ ھونا چاھئے کہ ھم لوگ ملک کے تمام لوگوں کو فائدہ پہنچانے کے لئے ھیں - یہ نہیں کہ بلا وجہ آئے - کریٹیسائز کر دیا نہ ثبوت ھو اور نہ کوئی چیز ھو - میں اس لئے کنکریٹ مثالیں دے رھا ھوں آپ ان کا انویسٹیگیشن کرتے رھئے -

یہ بھی دیکھئے کہ ایک پینل ھوتی ھے ٹی - اے - وی - پی - میں جس میں اسٹڈی گروپ میں ریکوگنائز ھوتا ھے جس میں ایجنسیز کو پروگرام دیئے جاتے ھیں - اس پینل میں جتنی بھی ایجنسیز ریکوگنائز ھیں ان سب کو برابر ٹائم دیا جانا چاھئے - میں سمجھتا ھوں کہ ساٹھے صاحب اس بات سے متفق کو پروجیکٹ کرتے ھیں - اور جو آپ کے موافق نہیں لکھتے ان کی آپ مدد نہیں کرتے ھیں - ایک اخبار بمبئی سے نکلتا ھے جس میں آپ کی پارٹی کی پالیسیز رھتی ھیں اور ایڈورٹائزمینٹ ھیں - ان کے علاوہ کچھ نہیں - اس کو آپ مدد دے رھے ھیں -

دوسری بات یہ کہ جو ریڈیو پروگرام دیئے جاتے ھیں جن کو کہتے ھیں ٹی - وی - اور ریڈو کمیونٹی پروگرام جو کی ایجوکیٹو ھوتے ھیں جسے ملیریا ایریڈیکیشن پروگرام اور انکم ٹیکس کے بارے میں سوچنائیں دی جاتی ھیں - لیکن دیکھا یہ گیا ھے میرے پاس کچھ لسٹس بھی ھیں کہ یہ پروگرام ایسی ایجنسیز کو دیئے جا رھے ھیں جن کے پاس اپنے اسٹڈیوز بھی نہیں ھیں - میں ان کے نام بتا سکتا ھوں کیونکہ اس میں کوئی بات نہیں ھے - اس میں ایجنسی کی کوئی خطا نہیں ھے بلکہ ڈپارٹمینٹ کے اوگوں کی خطا ھے - میں ان کے نام نہیں بتا رھا ھوں کیونکہ بہت ٹائم نہیں ھے حالانکہ میں نے نوٹس دیا تھا بہت تھوڑا وقت تھا سفیشینٹ ٹائم نہیں تھا اجازت نہیں دی گئی - میں بتانا چاھتا ھوں کہ آروھی ایڈورٹائزنگ ایجنسی ھے گرو نانک ایڈورٹائزنگ ایجنسی ھے فیچر انڈیا ھے - ان کو اٹھا کر دیکھئے کہ پچھلے ایک سال

ایسے ھی دیا ھے - یہ تین کروڑ روپئے کی بہت بڑی رقم ھوتی ھے یہ آپ نے بہت بڑی غلطی کی ھے -

جو کچھ اخباروں میں دیکھا ھے اس سے یہ معلوم ھوا ھے کہ فلم کو اس قابل بنانے کے لئے کہ لوگ اس کو دیکھ سکیں اس کو ڈیوی ایٹ کیا جا رھا ھے - میں نے ایسا بھی پڑھا ھے کہ اپ لوگ سفر کو رھے ھیں اور باھر والوں کو چھوٹ بھی دی جا رھی ھے کہ وہ اس کو ڈیوی ایٹ بھی کر رھے ھیں - اس کو آپ دیکھئے یہ کوئی اچھی بات نہیں ھے -

لینگویج کے بارے میں یہ ھے کہ ھماری چاروں جو ایجنسیز ھیں ان کی پرابلم بھی سیریس ھے اور اس کو دیکھنا چاھئے - آپ ھندی کو ھی لے لیجئے اوروں کو چھوڑ دیجئے ھندی ھماری نیشنل لنگویج ھے اور ھم چاھتے ھیں کہ اس کو بڑھاوا ملے - لیکن دوسری ایجنسیز کے مقابلے میں اس کو اتنا بڑھاوا نہیں مل رھا ھے جتنا ملنا چاھئے -

ایک پالیسی بنائی گئی تھی جس کے تحت کچھ ایجنسیز کو مدد دی گئی تھی - اس مدد کا جو فارمولا بنایا گیا ھے وہ اور طریقے سے بنایا گیا ھے کہ اس میں زیادہ فائدہ انگریزی کی ایجنسیز کو ھو رھا ھے ھندی کی ایجنسیز کو نہیں ھو رھا ھے - فیگرس میرے پاس نہیں ھیں

[شری رشید مسعود]

ھونگے - جب آپ نے ایجنسیز کا پینل بنا دیا ھے اور مانتے ھیں کہ ان کو ایڈورٹائز منٹ دے سکتے ھیں تو سب کو برابر سے دیکھنا چاھئے - آشا ھے اس کو آپ دیکھیں گے - آپ اسی بات کو چیک کر لیں کہ ریڈیو کا اسٹوڈیو کو اوروں کی نسبت کتنے ایسے پروگرام دیئے گئے ھیں - مجھے یقین ھے کہ آپ میری بات کو صحیح پائیں گے اگر آپ میری بات کو صحیح پائیں گے تو ایکشن بھی لیں گے - اگر آپ ایکشن لیں گے تو اس میں آپکی بھترائی ھے - آپ سے ھی ھم لوگ کچھ کہہ سکتے ھیں دوسروں کو نہیں کہہ سکتے ھیں -

مجھے اس بات پر اعتراض ھے کہ تین کروڑ روپئے ھماری منسٹری نے گاندھی جی کی فلم بنانے کے لئے باھر کے آدمیوں کو دے دیا - ھماری فلم انڈسٹری دم توڑ رھی ھے - پچھلے کئی سالوں میں ھمارے گاندھی جی جو ھمارے باپو ھیں فادر آف دی نیشن ھیں - ان کی زندگی پر فلم بنانے کے لئے بہت سے لوگوں نے کہا اخباروں میں بھی آیا جب کہ یہ روپیہ دیا گیا تھا - بہتر یہ ھوتا کہ یہ روپیہ آپ اپنے یہاں کی انڈسٹری کو دیتے جو کہ یہاں دم توڑ رھی ھے ان کو دیتے - لیکن آپ نے ایک کروڑ روپیہ تو قرض میں دیا ھے اور دو کروڑ روپیہ

کریسپونڈینس کا تقرر کرنے کی اجازت دی گئی اور اس کے لئے امداد دی گئی جب کہ باقی تین ایجنسیز کو صرف ایک ایک ملک میں اپنے کریسپونڈینس کا اپوائنٹ مینٹ کرنے کی اجازت دی گئی - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ایجنسیز میں اس طرح ڈفرینشی ایٹ کرنے کے بجائے دوسری ایجنسیز کو بڑھاوا دینا چاہئے تاکہ وہ سب برابری پر آ سکیں ان میں مقابلہ ہو سکے اور ہمیں اچھی اور بہتر نیوز مل سکیں -

ابھی دو تین دن پہلے ہم گجرات کے سلسلے میں یہ ڈسکس کر چکے ہیں کہ ہریجنوں پر کتنا اتیاچار ہو رہا ہے وہ معاملہ ایک کلاس وار کی شکل اختیار کرتا جا رہا ہے - اصل میں کاسٹ وار اور کلاس وار دونوں اس میں انوالوڈ ہیں - اس سے ہم سب کو پریشانی ہو رہی ہے - منسٹر صاحب کو دیکھنا چاہئے کہ اول تو سب جگہ لیکن کم سے کم انکے اپنے ڈپارٹمینٹ میں ہریجنوں کے ساتھ زیادتی نہ ہو- وہاں پر اسسٹینٹ ڈائریکٹر کی کل ۱۳۰ پوسٹس ہیں جن میں سے ۸۲ خالی پڑی ہوئی ہیں - ۱۰ نومبر کو اس سلسلے میں ایک انٹرویو ہوا تھا جسکے نتیجے کے طور پر ۷۲ آدمی اپوائنٹمینٹ کے لئے چنے گئے تھے -

لیکن دونوں میں ۱۰ لاکھ اور ۷۰ لاکھ کا فرق ہے - اگر انگریزی کو ۷۰ لاکھ ملتا ہے تو ہندی کو ۱۰ لاکھ ملتا ہے - اس طرح سے وہ ڈیولپ نہیں کر پائیگی -

اس طرح سے ہندوستان سماچار نے پلاننگ کمیشن کو ایک سجیشن بھیجا تھا کہ کوآپریٹو کے بیسس پر وہ ایجنسیز چلیں اور چلائی جائیں - جو چل رہی ہیں ان کو مدد دی جائے ٹیکس میں چھوٹ دی جائے - میرا یقین ہے کہ اس پر آپ نے دھیان دیا ہوگا -

ہندی کے ٹیلی پرنٹرز نہیں ہیں اور جہاں کہیں جو ہیں وہ بہت ڈفیکٹو ہیں زیادہ تر خراب رہتے ہیں - اس سے ہندی نیوز ایجنسیز اور دوسری لینگویج کی ایجنسیز کو بہت زیادہ پریشانی ہوتی ہے اس کے باوجود ان سے رینٹ اتنا ہی لیا جاتا ہے جتنا کہ دوسری ایجنسیز سے لیا جاتا ہے - منسٹر صاحب اس کو دیکھیں اور جس قدر کنسیشن ممکن ہو - میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ کتنا دیں - وہ دینے کی کوشش کریں -

سرکار کو چاروں نیوز ایجنسیز کو برابر ٹریٹ کرنا چاہئے اور برابر سمجھنا چاہئے کیونکہ وہ سب کو اچھا مانتی ہے - لیکن پچھلے دنوں یہ دیکھنے میں آیا ہے کہ پی - ٹی - آئی - کو تین ممالک میں اپنے قو

[شری رشید مسعود]

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair*]

لیکن ابھی تک کسی کا اپرائنٹمنٹ نہیں ہو سکا ہے - جسکی وجہ سے خاص طور پر ہریجن اور آدیواسی لوگوں کا پروموشن نہیں ہو رہا ہے- اسکی وجہ سے نیچے کے لوگوں میں بھی پریشانی ہے کیونکہ اوپر کے آدمیوں کا پروموشن ہونے سے انکا بھی پروموشن ہوگا - یہ کام تو منسٹر صاحب کے ہاتھ میں ہے اس لئے وہ اس پریشانی کو دور کریں -

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH (Kaiserganj): How is it connected with caste war and class war.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: I think you are not Speaker or Deputy Speaker.

(*Interruptions*)

He has allowed me to speak.

میں نے ایڈورٹائزنگ ایجنسیز کے بارے میں شری ساٹھے کو ایک خط بھی لکھا تھا - انکا جواب آیا ہے کہ ہم فرسٹ کم فرسٹ کے اصول کو فولو کرتے ہیں - اگر وہ کاغذات کو منگا کر دیکھیں تو انہیں اس میں ضرور کچھ گھپلا ملے گا - بلکہ اس میں ایک گھپلا اس سے بھی بڑا یہ ہے کہ کسی انٹرنسس کی وجہ سے یا کسی دوسری وجہ سے آپ نے قس الاوقہ کو دیا ہے ورنہ میں بتاتا - بڑی ایجنسیز کو ٹائم زیادہ دیا جاتا ہے بیک ٹائم زیادہ دیا جاتا ہے جو سب سے کیمتی اور اچھا ٹائم دیا جاتا ہے اور باقی کو چھوٹے چھوٹے آبجیکشن لگا کر جوکٹ کر دیا جاتا ہے - میں آپکے سامنے دو تین مثالیں پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں - پروگرام کو پیش کرنے کے ٹائم کی کیٹیگریز بنی ہوئی ہیں - پندرہ دنوں کے بعد ٹائم کو چینج کیا جاتا ہے لیکن وہ صرف پانچ منٹ کا چینج ہوتا ہے - یا ایک بیک ٹائم چینج کر کے دوسری اتنی ہی امپورٹینٹ جگہ ان کو دے دی گئی - جیسے پوائنٹ ویز کو ۸ بجکر ۱۵ منٹ ۹ بجکر ۲۵ منٹ اور ۹ بجکر ۴۰ منٹ تینوں میں ایک ککیٹیگری دی گئی یہ ۱۴ نومبر ۱۹۸۰ ع کا میں بتا رہا ہوں -

شری وسنت ساٹھے : ریڈیو پر -

شری رشید مسعود : جی ہاں ریڈیو پر -

ساڑی پبلیس کو ۱۰.۵ اے ایم ۱.۲۵ دو پہر اور ۲.۲۸ پی ایم دیا گیا - اس میں سے ایک سی اے کیٹیگری ہے اور کیٹیگری ہے - یعنی ایک کو تینوں سپر اے کیٹیگری دی گئی ہے - اسی طرح سے بہت لمبی لسٹ ہے اگر اسی کو پڑھتا رہوں تو ۲۲ منٹ جو کل ۲ ہے وہ سب اس میں ختم

کو آپنے اسپات دیا وہ ایڈورٹائزمینٹ آپکے یہاں سے ہو گیا - لیکن جب وکاس انڈرویئر والوں نے انڈرویئر اور مرزے کا دیا تو کہا کہ موزہ اوریلیویلنٹ ہے لہذا موزہ نکال دیا جائے - میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب دورا والوں کا مسئلہ آئیگا تب تو بنیان انڈرویئر اور موزے تینوں ریلیویلنٹ ہو جائیگا اور جب وکاس ایپوریم کا نمبر آئیگا تو وہ ریلیویلنٹ نہیں رہیگا - وجہ کیا ہے - وجہ یہ نہیں ہے کہ مرزے سے ان کو نفرت ہے بلکہ وجہ یہ ہے کہ پرٹیکولر ایجنسی کو دینا ہے اسلئے دینگے باقی کو نہیں دیا ہے اور نہیں دینگے- یہی نہیں سیزنل ایڈورٹائزمینٹ ہوتے ہیں جیسے روح افزا کا شربت ہے وہ گرمی میں پیاں جائیگا - آپکو دیا پیسہ بھی جمع کر دیا سب کچھ کر دیا اب آپ ایڈورٹائزمینٹ اس کا کر رہے ہیں دسمبر میں - دسمبر میں روح افزا کا ایڈورٹائزمینٹ کرینگے تو جس نے پیسہ دیا تھا وہ گیا کرئی سروس تو اس کی ہوئی نہیں لوگوں کو کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہوا ..... (انٹرریشن)..... اس سے کوئی فائدہ ہونے والا نہیں ہے بلکہ نقصان ہوگا کیونکہ آئندہ وہ دیگا نہیں لیکن یہاں تو سوال یہ نہیں ہے - یہاں تو سوال ہے ڈپارٹمینٹ کو فائدہ ہو یا نہ ہو پرٹیکولر ایجنسی یا آدمی کو ہو جائے گا - اتنی لمبی لسٹ ہے جس میں سے سیر اے کیٹیگری ایک پرٹیکولر ایجنسی یا پروڈکٹ کو دی گئی ہے اور باقی لوگوں کو نیگلیکٹ کر دیا گیا ہے - میں نے آپکو اس کے بارے میں چٹھی لکھی تھی آپکا جواب بھی آیا تھا میں چاہتا تھا کہ اسکو اپسے ڈسکس کروں لیکن میں آ نہیں پایا -

ایک اور تفریح کی بات بتاتا ہوں - ایک سی ہی ایڈورٹائزمنٹ کے لئے ایک سی ہی چیزیں دی جاتی ہیں تو آپکے ڈپارٹمینٹ کے کے لوگ آبجیکشن گلا کر کچھ چیزوں کو واپس کر دیتے ہیں کہ یہ پوائنٹ نہیں ہے یہ اس میں سے نکال دو تب کریں گے - جیسے آپ کے یہاں قمی ویمن ایند سنز کا ایڈورٹائز مینٹ ہوتا ہے ٹیلرنگ اور سرٹنگ وغیرہ کے کپڑے کے لئے بالکل ویسا ہی ایڈورٹائزمینٹ ایمبیسی کلاتھ ایپوریم کی طرف سے بھی آتا ہے لیکن اس میں آپ کی طرف سے یہ شرط لگائی گئی ہے کہ ٹیلرنگ کا ورق نکال دو صرف سوٹنگ رکھا جب کہ قمی ویمن ایند سنز اور گوپال ایند سنز کو اسپات دیا ہے انکو اناونس کیا ہے -

دوسری اس سے بھی بہتر بات سنئے - دورا بنیان جانگیہ اور موزے

ٹاٹا برلا کے جتنے ایڈورٹائزمینٹ ہیں ان کو دیکھ کر کتنی دفعہ دی گئی ہے اور ان کو کتنا وقت دیا گیا ہے اور جو چھوٹے لوگ ہیں ان کو وقت نہیں دیا گیا وہ میرے پاس لسٹ ہے میں آپکو دیدونگا - میرا مطلب ہے کہ پالیسی اس طرح کی ہونی چاہئے جس سے فائدہ چھوٹے لوگوں کو پہنچے نہ کہ بجائے اسکے کہ بڑے بڑے لوگ پیسہ دیں اور کام کرالیں-]

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA (Kodarama): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1"

[Partisan attitude of A.I.R. and Doordarshan favouring the ruling party (12)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1"

[Misuse of mass media for political ends by the ruling party in censuring the real news and views of the National Leaders and public representatives (13)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to give autonomy to AIR and Doordarshan like BBC and VOA (14)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1"

[Over publicity of Ministers over AIR and Doordarshan (15)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1"

[Policy of importing feature films (16)]

[شری رشید مسعود]

فائدہ ہونا چاہئے - میں آپ کو وہ نام بھی دونگا جو آپکے یہاں ملازم ہیں اور جو جو نام ایسے ہیں کہ جن میں ہسبینڈ اور وائف یہاں ایجنسی چلا رہے ہیں - اسکی وجہ سے میں نے ایک بار آپ سے عرض کیا تھا کہ آپ ٹرانسفر پالیسی کو ریگولرائز کیجئے بالکل سمپل رولس بنایئے - آج لوگوں کو یہ معلوم ہے کہ دس دس بارہ بارہ سال سے یہاں لوگ پڑے ہوئے ہیں ٹرانسفر نہیں ہو رہے ہیں اور ایک تو میرے پاس ایسا کیس بھی ہے کہ جن کا ٹرانسفر ہوا ۱۹۷۳ - ۸ - ۹ کو اور ۲۲-۱۲-۱۹۶۹ کو لیکن وہ ابھی تک اپنی جگہ پر ہیں -ایک بار پہلے کینسل ہوا دوبارہ پھر ہوا - ایسے لوگ یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ انہیں یہیں رہنا ہے اور ان کو یہاں رہ کر بزنس کرنا ہے - پرٹیکولر لوگوں کو فائدہ پہنچانا ہے - اس لئے وہ سب کام کرتے ہیں -

دوسری چیز میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں - جتنا آپ کا ٹوٹل ایڈورٹائزمینٹ ہوتا ہے اسکا ۸۰ پرسینٹ تو الاٹ کرتے ہیں آپکے ہیڈ آفس بمبئی سے اور ۲۰ پرسینٹ لوکل طریقے سے کرتے ہیں جیسے لکھنو دلی یا اور جگہوں سے تو اس ۲۰ پرسینٹ میں کوئی ایسا رول بنایئے کہ جو چھوٹے اُدھیوگ ہیں ان کو موقع ملے جیسے میں آپکو بتاؤں ٹائر ایند ٹیوبس اور

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to curb violence in Indian films which is having adverse effect on the minds of youngsters (17)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to ensure free and bold Press (18)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to give encouragement to news agencies (19)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to set up T.V. relaying stations for wide coverage (20)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to set up high powered transmitters of AIR to counteract the propaganda carried on by our neighbouring countries (21)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to improve the standard of external services of AIR (22)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1"

[Presentation of boring programmes over AIR and Doordarshan which require radical changes to give direction to programmes (23)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1"

[Policy of controlling the Press through the allotment of newsprint and advertisements (24)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1"

[Policy of encouraging the foreign film producers and disheartening the Indian producers (25)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1"

[Policy of giving no chance over AIR and TV to people who differ from the philosophy of the ruling party (26)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1"

[Favouritism shown to certain producers and their products by the commercial services of AIR (27)]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to prevent control of big houses over newspaper industry (28)]

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to give enough incentive to Indian language papers (29)]

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to evolve a national advertisement policy to help small and medium newspapers (30)]

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced to Re. 1"

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

[Failure to evolve a rational newsprint policy to help small and medium newspapers (31)]

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to use non-aligned news agencies pool (32)]

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to compel the big newspaper owners to pay to news agencies proportionate to their income and instead continuing massive subsidies to news agencies (33)]

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to reduce dependence on multi-national news agencies (34)]

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to develop a powerful campaign exposing the evils of dowry system through press media as well as other mass media such as AIR and Doordarshan, etc. (35)]

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to take steps against indecent advertisements and advertisements derogatory to the honour and dignity of women (36)]

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure of the AIR to give publicity to the news of popular mass struggles (37)]

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to put AIR reporters in neighbouring countries and depending on multinational news agencies (38)]

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure of the AIR to give adequate and proper news of the opposition parties' stands and activities (39)]

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to give encouragement to large number of artists of merit in the AIR programmes (40)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to tone up the administration of AIR and make it more effective (41)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to give Bangalore city television facility on priority basis (42)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure of Government to give facilities to produce quality pictures at lesser cost (43)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to make the International Film Festival held in Delhi recently more useful and purposeful by better organization and proper planning (44)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to fix better norms for giving National Awards for films produced in India (45)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to give necessary autonomy to AIR to ensure its functioning in an impartial way (46)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to prepare a plan to make field publicity a better media to promote better national unity and development of rural areas (47)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to take steps to make available newspapers at less cost (48)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to take steps to have more institutions to teach and train journalism in a sound and scientific manner (49)]

SHRI SATYANARAN JATIYA (Ujjain): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to give adequate time to rural news on All India Radio (50)]

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to give encouragement to folk songs and folk artists on All India Radio (51)]

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to set up radio station and TV cenre in Ujjan (52]

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to propagate against the evil of dowry on TV and Radio (53)]

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to produce and exhibit films depicting evils of dowry (54)]

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to broadcast the views of political leaders and other economic experts during Budget session on radio and TV (55)]

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to set up transmitters having a capacity of 500 k.w. for effective broadcasts (56)]

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to give encouragement to local artists and culture in radio broadcasts (57)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to provide adequate time to opposition parties in news telecast (65)]

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to ensure that news broadcast on AIR do not hurt the feelings of the people (70)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to implement the provision of Official Languages Act, 1963 by AIR (59)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to oust communal elements from AIR (60)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1".

[Discrimination against opposition parties in AIR broadcastes (61)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to give adequate time to opposition parties in AIR (62)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to make AIR an autonomous Corporation by freeing it from Government hold (63)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1".

[Need to ensure that AIR does not act as an instrument of Government propaganda (64)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to set up a television centre at Patna (71)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to check malpractices in Patna station of Akashvani (72)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to accept the demands of the employees of AIR (73)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to make the artists of AIR as permanent (74)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Lack of democratic methods in functioning of AIR (75)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Giving preference to persons belonging to a particular party in the matter of discussions on various subjects broadcast from various stations of AIR (76)].

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to give more time to Punjabi programmes on Delhi TV in view of the fact that 90 per cent of the population of Delhi speak/understand Punjabi (77)].

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to enforce the recommendations of the recent Wage Board for the journalists and other employees working in the Hindi Daily 'Awaz' of Dhanbad (78)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to keep representative of the AIR at Dhanbad, the industrial heart of Bihar to cover the first hand news from there (79)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100].

[Need to give more coverage in the news broadcasts by AIR of the views of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and independent Members of Parliament (80)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to have effective censorship to stop cultural pollution through films displaying sex and crime (81)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to set up radio station at Dhanbad to give special coverage to the life of the miners and activities in the coalfields (82)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to broadcast news in Santhali, H.O. and other tribal languages and songs of tribal culture from the Radio station at Ranchi (Bihar) (83)].

MR. CHAIRMAN: The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, I do not know whether the hon. Minister agrees with the sentiments expressed by Hon. Member Mr. Dogra regarding publicity and coverage of the opposition.

All that I can say is that if now Hon. Minister Shri Vasant Sathe would go through the previous parliamentary proceeding when this item was discussed in this House, and when he was hon. Member Vasant Sathe, he would find how much he was feeling about the treatment meted out to Opposition at that time by the All India Radio even though at that time he did no challenge the claim of the then Government that 49 per cent share in publicity was being given to the Opposition. I hope that you remember all that.

The point that has been raised is about discrimination meted out to Opposition. I would only like to give you one example, not from any other material, but from the material given on the floor of the House in the Rajya Sabha which was given as a reply to the Question No. 2280 where the Government had given the figures about the number of M.P.s who were called to an interview or called for talks from February to December, 1980. It is their own figure. Out of the 62 MPs whose names are there plus 1 ex-M.P. we find that 11 M.Ps belonged to Opposition and the rest to the ruling party. I am sure this does not conform to the 49:51 per cent share given by the previous Government.

Though I have no particular liking for the previous Government, I would say that due share has to be given to the Government. (*Interruptions*).

This is the position. I believe this is self-explanatory. My charge is that the Opposition is being discriminated against.

I am ready to concede the fact that one of the major responsibilities of the Government in regard to mass media and publicity would be naturally to disseminate Government policy. But, unfortunately this has turned out to be the monopoly of the Government.

But my main charge is that by listening to All India Radio and TV,

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

one cannot know what is happening in the country. Mass struggles that have been waged on various very legitimate issues do not find a place there.

If you rely solely on this media, you cannot get all the facts.

Our Prime Minister had said something the other day—she would have to revise that had she only depended on the government owned mass media—but, I was glad that she said in the police meeting that now-a-days there are news reports of numerous atrocities against women and dowry deaths, etc. So, she asked the police to behave. I have my own doubts whether that is the way to make the police behave. So long as proper measures for getting rid of vested interests are not adopted, police cannot be controlled. But that is not my point here.

If you would only hear the All India Radio and the television, how would you know that there are atrocities committed on women, how would you know the atrocities committed by the police on Harijans every day at one place or the other? Would you know that dowry deaths are taking place almost daily? You would not know any one of these from the government news media; I challenge. With the greatest chagrin I am charging the Minister on this.

I have said about various mass movements. I have very little time at my disposal; I cannot illustrate all, but I will cite one direct example in which I myself was involved as a humble worker of that organisation, National Federation of Indian Women. On the 9th of this month, there was a big March, a 10,000—Women March, on the streets of Delhi; on that day, 10,000 women marched on the streets of Delhi voicing a very legitimate demand—demanding that effecting steps be taken for bringing down the prices. Did the All India Radio find one minute or even one second to report that event? Was it not a news of national importance? Was it not a news of the irony of women on this question? The television, which very kindly found half a minute to show a picture, only distorted it; it distorted the name of that organisation. The worst of all is that it said that 'this organisation is ready to cooperate with the Government when they take some measures'. Yes, we are ready to cooperate. But was that the main theme of the demonstration? Was it not an indictment on he presen policy? Was is not a crying demand for a change in the present policy with regard to distribution of essential goods? That did not find any reflection in this distorted half-a-minute picture of the television. That is why, my biggest charge is that the people's aspirations, their grievances, their agony, are not being reflected by the news media.

Now, about discrimination, I would like to say one thing. Only yesterday, Mr. Sathe justified spending so much on the kisan rally. I have nothing to quarrel about that; let them spend. Now there will be an occasion, a touchstone, to test the non-discriminatory attitude that he professes to be having. Tomorrow there is a kisan rally. I would like Mr. Sathe to ask his organisation to take to filming and cover that in such a way that a question of discrimination does not arise, and not cover it in the same way as they had covered the National Federation Women's March. Tomorrow there is a debate also. We will see by that time what happens...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are asking the Minister to address the rally?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I do no think that he will feel so comfortable there. If he feels comfortable, he can. I am not the organizer. I have said about the news value of it. Here is one concrete case where we would like to test.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): It will be covered according to its news value. Don't worry.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: According to its news value as interpreted by the hon. Minister, Shri Vasant Sathe.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Not by me, but by the TV officials.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Another point is this. This is about educational camgaign. You are talking so much about anti-dowry campaign. Does Mr. Sathe know this? In the television, in between two commercial things, there comes one little flash 'Don't give dowry'. But the letters there are so small that you need a magnifying glass to read that this is a campaign against dowry. If this is done on such a non-controversial issue, you can understand. What is happening to your positive campaign.

I have two or three more points—with regard to newspapers and others which I would like to make without spending much time. About working journalists it has already been referred to by my hon. colleague, Prof. Rup Chand Pal. I would like to say two things about that. We would like to know which are the houses which have implemented Palekar award, because in the case of *Times of India* who are not implementing it, it is not only to-day that it is being disrupted but actually the last Wage Board had to be scuttled because their representative, Mr. Taneja walked out. Since 1967 these people are suffering. Since 1967 there has been no wage revision for them. Keeping this in mind, I would like the hon. Minister to think of it and see that those newspapers which are not implementing the Palekar award should be denied Government advertisements. But would he go in for that—I would like to know from him.

I would like to say a word about the question of small newspapers. That question was raised here—about the 15 per cent newsprint levy. I agree with those who said that small and medium newspapers should be exempted from it and the Government is considering. I would like to know one thing. Where the really small and medium newspapers are affected is the pricing policy of the big newspapers. To-day I saw one paper coming out with 22 pages out of which 16½ pages are advertisements. Another paper of Bengal which has been referred to by my hon. friend here always devotes 75 per cent of its space to advertisements. 75 per cent is on the lowest side, and both are priced 50 paise. If this is the situation, how will the medium and small newspapers compete with them? Fixation of selling price per page should be considered. This kind of unequal competition should not be there between the small and big newspapers. If necessary, the laws have to be changed and protection for those laws also ensured so that they cannot be struck down by the courts.

I have one or two more small points to say. All over All India Radio *ad hocism* is going on as far as employment, promotion, etc. are concerned. Is it not true that the departmental promotion proposals for Programme Executives to Asst. Station Directors which have been approved by the UPSC have been put in abeyance because some others have some other demands. Those who have other demands—may also be justified and some way should be found to meet their demand, but that is no reason why these people should be penalised. I think with regard to employees and their promotion some guideline should be laid down.

My last point is about this non-aligned news agency...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope it is the last.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sathesaheb said that they would see that the non-aligned news agencies are given more encouragement. I would like to know one thing. There is an organisation called International Press Institute. It is one of the deadliest enemies of any non-aligned news agency. I would like to know whether this organisation held a conference in Nairobi, why the Chairman of the Press Council of India went there, why he graced that occasion and why he gave respectability to that organisation.

Lastly, I want to make one request to Mr. Sathe. The Calcutta station of the All India Radio is inaudible all over the country. Mr. Sathe should do something to see that the Calcutta station which is one of the premier stations of the country is strengthened so that we can, while sitting here in Delhi, hear the voice of Calcutta. I believe the whole nation would also like to hear it.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): Sir, while supporting the Demands of the Ministry I would like to suggest a point which has not been covered in the Annual Report of the Ministry, namely, tribal development although there is mention about the reservation made in the Ministry.

Sir, while I would like to suggest development measures to be taken by the Ministry—and to this I will come later—I would like to say a few words about the remarks of the Members from the Opposite about our leader.

Sir, when we were in the Opposition at that time also the party in power directed the propaganda against our leader to damage the image of our leader and at that the hon. Members who spoke on the subject did not speak about the attitude of the Government or about the distribution of the time in the television and radio—we also raised this issue at that time and, I think, this is according to the availability of time and the importance of the news and the importance of the subject—but they tried to damage the image of our leader. That should not be the approach and attitude. The hon. Members from the Opposite who are anxious to make their contribution they will be happy if their names, the name of their leader and party are covered but if the radio and the television cover the names of our leaders then they are unhappy.

Sir, there was a news in the newspapers about the privileges, rights and immunities of the Members of Parliament *vis-a-vis* the role of the Press and also the relationship between the Press and the politicians. Sir, we are the elected representatives and we are considered very important persons. But to me the Members of Parliament are not only very important persons, they are also very responsible persons. We are very responsible persons and the Press also has a very responsible role to play and if these two go together with one mind and motive then I think there will be no confusion. But we are going with some motives in mind and expressing something in the newspaper which gives an impression that a particular man or a particular party or a particular individual is of such and such character. This amounts to character assassination. If somebody points out why it has been published then they say the truth has been written. Now whether it is truth or false first the image of the person concerned gets damaged. So, the confusion starts. If the confusion continues, I think, the relationship between the Press and politicians should be on a different footing.

Sir, I would like to define the role and the responsibility of the Press. To me Press has to express and suppress. The Press should express the image of the country and not damage the image of the country; Press should suppress the evil of the society and should suppress the evil and damage done by any individual or person to the image of the country. Expression and suppression are two important things.

Thirdly, Sir, they are creating a wrong impression in the mind of the people about the image of the country. They are covering only a particular section, area and region whereas the news should cover the entire country. They should cover 'NEWS' according to the definition given, i.e. NORTH, EAST, WEST and SOUTH. They should cover NEWS from all corners of the country i.e. North, East, West and South.

Sir, at present publicity is confined only to a few cities. They should cover the rural areas of the country. Government should give as much concession as possible for the small newspapers published from the tribal and rural areas of the country. I submit that the newspapers have a moral responsibility. The politician's word has to be carried to the masses. The Press gives the people food for thought. They are giving food for the people's minds and hearts. People are closely exercising WATCH. WATCH means, WORD, ACTION, THINKING, CHARACTER AND HEART. People are closely watching the word, action, thinking, character and heart of people's representatives. People should know what is the approach of the Government; people should know what is the attitute of the Government; people should know what is to be the administrative set up. People should know what is the allocation which is made. People should know what is the achievement made by the Government.

About Doordarshan and Radio there are various measures undertaken by the Ministry. What I sugegst is that there should be a comprehensive network of TV and Radio stations. There are some areas where there is no radio or TV network—especially in the tribal areas. These should be set up. There are two types of Literature and Tradition: One is written Literature and Tradition. The other is Oral Literature and Tradition. We the tribals are not having written Literature; we therefore rely upon oral literautre, that is, T.V. and Radio. The Minister has given an assurance that they will establish production units for producing documentaries covering tribal culture and customs, and traditions. I request the Minister, through you, Mr Chairman, to strengthen these units. They should produce films covering subjects like exploitation of these people, untouchability practised against Harijans, the culture and tradition of the tribal people and so on. These should be brought out in their own language, not in any other language. Then only they will reflect the true picture of the tribal area.

I have seen the Report about the various Development Schemes. I have got certain number of suggestions to make. They have not mentioned how many radio stations are going to be set up in the Tribal areas of the country. We find that the coverage is less. This should be remedied. There was a proposal in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, to have 2 or 3 new Radio Stations in Orissa. But nothing has been mentioned in this Report on this point. You have introduced Border Area Development Programme; likewise you should also have Tribal Area Development Programme. You should highlight the expansion programmes undertaken through films. You should produce enough documentary films which will highlight Tribal Development Programme.

Sir, the Newspapers in tribal languages should be given all encouragement. They should be given help by way of advertisements. At present only 2 or 3 books are published on 'Tribal Life and Culture' by the Publications Division. I think you can publish more number of books depicting Tribal Life and Culture.

Now, field publicity is very important for the tribal areas and the State Governments are also having a separate Field Publicity Department

[Shri Giridhar Gomango]

of their own. But what is the allocation of funds made for this purpose? The Director of Advertising and Visual Publicity can do much for the people of these tribal areas.

Now, coming to the Photo Division, Sir, you know that the photographs are taken to depict the cultural life of the people in various parts of the country. The Government should not allow them to take nude photographs of the people of certain areas and sell them to earn money. There should be restriction on the taking of nude photographs and seling the same. It should be borne in mind that the photographs are primarily meant for depicting the social and cultural life of the people and the kind of dance and drama they perform.

Here it is mentioned about the reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the administration side. While making these reservations, there should no reservations in the minds of those people. They should be earnest in this respect and there should be no controversy over this and the rules should be strictly followed in the case of reservations for these people. If there is any reservations in their minds, then whatever reservations you may show on paper will not be fulfilled.

Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to tell us the Government's approach and the attitude about these areas. It is said that you are covering the border areas. But I would make it clear that actually they are not border areas. They are the tribal areas. The Government should give a wide publicity in regard to the cultural and social life of the people living in these areas and they should provide broadcasting facilities to these people. The State Governments are not so active in the field of publicity.

Sir, your Song and Drama Division has got a number of schemes. You can allocate a certain fund against the network to be covered by the Song and Drama Division so that the people of these areas can take part in the Song and Drama activities. You can consider mentioning in the Report what you have done so far in the tribal areas and what you propose to do in those areas in the next plan. Simply by mentioning 'reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes' is not enough. The hon. Minister knows about the problem of tribal areas and the tribal people because there are also tribal areas and the tribal people in his constituency. He knows everything about them. So he may consider covering some specific programmes for these areas. I do not say that the Central Government has not done anything for the development of tribal areas. They have done something in these areas and I thank him for that. But much more has to be done for the tribal areas.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Sir, it is a very important Ministry for which Demands for Grants are discussed. There is no quorum in the House. I want that at least the hon. Members should be called in to take part in the important debate on this subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you raising his point?

SHRI A. K. ROY: Sir, Shri Mani Ram Bagri is now going to speak and let the hon. Members come and hear him.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : सभापति जी, दुनिया की पहली आकाशवाणी, मथुरा की आकाशवाणी--"कृष्ण जन्म" । दुनिया का पहला दूर-दर्शन, कुरुक्षेत्र का दूर-दर्शन--"संजय-उवाच" । परिणाम यह कि मथुरा में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र के नाम पर एक पीपा छोड़ रखा है, जिसमें बृज भाषा को नाम मात्र का स्थान मिला हुआ है । जहां पर दुनिया की पहली आकाशवाणी हुई कि "पाप का नाश हो" वहां पर एक पीपा छोड़

रखा है, जैसे तेल का खाली पीपा छोड़ दिया जाता है, इसके अलावा वहां पर कुछ नहीं है । इसी प्रकार दुनिया का पहला दूरदर्शन कुरुक्षेत्र में संजय-उवाच, वहां पर आपने अपनी पंचवर्षीय योजना में एक पैसा भी हरियाणा और पंजाब के लिए नहीं दिया है ।

वैसे बुरा न मानना और ज्यादा खुश भी न होना, बहुत सुन्दर है जोड़ी आपकी । ऐसी जोड़ी हर जगह हो । और जब नजर आती है तो खुश होता हूं । लेकिन कुछ काम भी सुन्दरता के किया करो । शकल देख कर बेशक अच्छी बात कह दें, लेकिन कर्म देख कर मन यही कहता है कि एक भी पैसे की मन्जूरी इस मंत्रालय को नहीं मिलनी चाहिए । यह मंत्रालय विशुद्ध वर्णाश्रम का जन्मदाता है । आकाश दिल्ली वाली का और वाणी लन्दन वाली की । आकाश इन्दिरा का और वाणी थैचर की । यहां पर इससे ज्यादा कुकर्म क्या हो सकता है कि स्वतंत्र भारत में राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी की अगर फिल्म बनाई जाय तो कौन बनायें ? विदेशी, और वह भी जिनसे लड़ कर हमने आजादी हासिल की । गुलामाना दिमाग आज भी हिन्दुस्तान का आजाद नहीं हुआ । साठे जी यह कोई पैरिस नहीं है जो आप फिल्म मामले के अन्दर बढ़िया बढ़िया वस्त्र पहनाते हो और इतना खर्च करते हो । यह तो गांधी का देश है, यहां पर लंगोटी पहन कर गांधी ने देश को आजाद कराया । उनमें इतनी हिम्मत थी कि लंगोटी पहन कर शहन्शाह के दरबार में जा सकते थे । जिस देश के लोगों को पहनने को लंगोटी नहीं करोड़ों रुपया विदेशों से नाचने वालियों और नाचने वालों के लिये आपने फिल्म बनाने पर खर्च किया ।

एक बात और बड़े जोरदार आवाज के साथ कह रहा हूं । 80 लाख रुपया बहुत मामूली बात है, उसकी कोई कीमत नहीं लेकिन बटवारा देखो । आप अंग्रेजियत के गुलाम हो गये, दिमाग गुलाम पड़ा है । 'हिन्दुस्तान समाचार', 'समाचार भारती' शुद्ध भारतीय नाम है । लेकिन यू.एन. आई. पी. टी. आई. भी है, उनसे मुझे कोई द्वेष नहीं, लेकिन नाम के गुलाम हो । अंग्रेजी की न्यूज एजेन्सीज को 70 लाख रु. और हिन्दी की न्यूज एजेन्सीज को 10 लाख रु. । आपका शासन है, राज्य है, राज्य वाले के पास सत्ता होती है और उसकी बोली अपनी बोली नहीं होती है, कुछ विपक्ष की भी होती है । वरना जरूरत ही क्या है विपक्ष की । आवाज की स्वतंत्रता होनी चाहिये, और उसकी बोली यानी विपक्ष की ज्यादा आनी चाहिये । लेकिन आपने क्या किया है ? आपने कोई काली लिस्ट बनायी है जिसके अन्दर जो लोगों का प्रचार करते हो, जो आप लोगों की सही बात कहने वाले हों, हो सकता है कुछ थोड़ी बहुत गलत बात कहें, लेकिन विपक्ष का जिसमें ज्यादा हिस्सा रहे उन्हें काट दिया जाता है । मेरा बस चले तो मैं कम से कम इस आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन से वर्णाश्रम खत्म कर दूं । हर बोलने वाले के आगे शर्मा, चतुर्वेदी, त्रिवेदी, पांडे, जोसी जो लगा हुआ है इसको समाप्त होना चाहिये ।

साथ ही भाषा का भी आप तनाव पैदा करते हो, जैसे उर्दू के साथ खान आयेगा, हिन्दी का प्रोग्राम होगा तो चतुर्वेदी आयेगा, पंजाबी का आयेगा तो किसी सिख का नाम जुड़ा होगा । अच्छा होता उर्दू का प्रोग्राम किसी हिन्दू के नाम से हो, पंजाबी प्रोग्राम किसी मुसलमान के नाम से हो, हिन्दी प्रोग्राम किसी क्रिश्चियन के नाम से हो । लेकिन आप अभी तक ऐसा कर नहीं सके हो । यह परिवर्तन आपको करना पड़ेगा। ज्ञान नहीं है इनको, एक एक आदमी को आपने जमा कर रखा है । मुझे किसी व्यक्ति विशेष से द्वेष नहीं है, लेकिन आज अगर हरिजन के नाम से, कल को पंडित के नाम से नफरत होगी तो देश का क्या हाल होगा? देश में किसी न किसी से नफरत रही न ? इस नफरत को मिटाने के लिए जरूरत है कि यह जो कुल के नाम हैं, ऊंचे नाम हैं, इनको थोड़ा बहुत हटायें । हो सकता है कि कमलापति त्रिपाठी जैसे हैं उनका पुराना नाम पक गया, छूटने में मुश्किल होगी, लेकिन नई पार्टी में तो त्रिपाठी जी जैसों को भी सोचना चाहिये । यह नहीं कि बाप का नाम भी त्रिपाठी, बेटे और पोते का नाम भी त्रिपाठी । इस त्रिपाठी को चौपाटी में

[श्री मनीराम बागड़ी]

भी ले जाने की कोशिश करिये जिससे यह पद्धति खत्म हो । इस किस्म की बात आप कुछ चलाइये ।

एक बात मैं और कहूंगा कि यह जो तरीका है, कितना गलत है, ज्ञान कितना गलत है । मान लिया कि हम छोटी पार्टी के आदमी हैं, 3 आदमी हैं । मुझे कभी लोकदल का बताते हैं, कभी एस पार्टी का बताते हैं कभी और पार्टी का बताते हैं, इतना ज्ञान नहीं कि सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का हूं । तो आकाशवाणी में ....

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : इतना रंग बदलते हो, किसी को क्या पता ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आपको क्या तक्लीफ हो गई ? आप तो नहीं बदल रहे हैं ? आपकी हौसियत तो बन रही है । आप तो एक रंग में रंगे हुए हो, आप तो एक ही लैला के मजनू हो ।

आचार्य भगवान देव: आप कितने परेशान हैं, कितने रंग बदले हैं ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : तुमको रंग कौन बदलने देता है । तुम तो जमे हुए हो एक जगह ।

सभापति महोदय : बागड़ी जी, अपनी बात कहिये । आप टाइम खो रहे हैं ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मुझे कोई तक्लीफ नहीं है । मेरा टाइम थोड़े ही खो रहे हैं, अपना खो रहे हैं । मैं शास्त्री जी की इज्जत करता हूं, कद्र करता हूं, बहुत भले आदमी हैं, बोलना सीख रहे हैं । हम से ही सीखेंगे और किससे सीखेंगे ? **(व्यवधान)** तुम्हारे गुरु को भी सिखाया है; तुम तो कल के आये हो ।

आचार्य भगवान देव : जितना लिखा है, तुम्हारे खानदान में उतना नहीं लिखा होगा ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : बस, बस, बहुत देखे हैं तुम्हारे जैसे, बैठ जाओ । बात करिये कहीं चौड़े में जाकर । **(व्यवधान)** तेरे वर्गों को थाने वालों से पिटते हुए रोका करता था, छुटाया करता था । **(व्यवधान)** बहुत हो गया, बैठ जाओ । मैं जानता हूं तुम्हें और तुम्हारी 7 पीढ़ी को जानता हूं ।

सभापति महोदय : बागड़ी जी,

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : वह क्यों नहीं अपनी औकात को देखकर बात करते हैं ? यहां झुंड में आकर ताकत दिखाना तो मामूली बात है, शक्ति के साथ बैठकर ताकत दिखाना कोई बड़ी बात नहीं । विरोध में बैठकर ताकत का मुकाबला करे तब बात होती है । शेर के सामने बैठे हो। यह तुम्हारे जैसे बड़े आदमी छोटी बात करते हैं, वह बुरी बात है, मेरे जैसा विपक्ष में बैठकर छोटी बात करे, फिर भी बर्दाश्त करना होता है । तुम राज पार्टी के हो, शर्म आनी चाहिये किस तरह से विरोधियों के साथ पेश आते हो। आपको सोचना चाहिये, तमीज आनी चाहिये । आप यह समझते हैं कि किसी की जबान को रोक सकते हैं? नामुमकिन बात है, जिस दिन जबान हमारी रोकेंगे, उस दिन लाखों का कंठ रुकेगा, अकेले का थोड़े ही रुकेगा । क्या बचपने की बात करते हो?

मैं चाहूंगा साठे साहब आपकी जोड़ी मुबारिक हो आपको। लेकिन कुछ मथुरा की तरफ देखो, राधाकृष्ण की तरफ भी देखो, कुछ कुरुक्षेत्र की तरफ भी देखो। हरियाणा में एक पैसा आप नहीं लगाते हैं, उधर भी आप देखें।

हिन्दुस्तान समाचार या समाचार भारती वालों ने भारती नाम रख लिया तो कोई जुल्म नहीं हो गया । उधर भी आप देखिये। तनख्वाह का और जो भेद है, उसको मिटाइये ।

आपको मैं इसलिये भी कह सकता हूं कि दोनों शासन आपने देखे हैं, विपक्ष भी देखा है और सत्ता में भी हैं । राम, राम नहीं होते अगर 14 साल बनवास नहीं जाते। राज छोड़कर नहीं जाते तो भगवान नहीं होते। जिस ने सब दिन देखे हैं,

उनसे कह सकता हूं मैं उनसे नहीं कह सकता जो कल दुबककी मारकर यहां आकर गद्दी पर बैठ गये । हो सकता है कोई चक्कर चल गया हो जिसमें यहां आ गये। भीष्म नारायण जी पुराने हैं, मैं उनको जानता हूं, यह मुझे जानते हैं।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यू. एन. आई और पी. टी. आई से मेरा कोई द्वेष नहीं है, लेकिन मुझे सख्त हमदर्दी है और आपको हमदर्दी होनी चाहिये समाचार भारती और हिन्दुस्तान समाचार से । आपको एक समाचार संहिता बनानी चाहिये। जो तमाम यहां पर बैठते हैं अखबार वाले सबको दीजिये, एक ही एक को देते हैं, इससे बात नहीं बनती। आप रिकार्ड निकाल कर देखें कौन-कौन हैं, कितने लोग आपके हैं। इंडियन एक्सप्रेस आपके खिलाफ लिखता है, कोई बात नहीं। मैं मानता हूं हो सकता है कोई ऐसी बात हो, लेकिन उस खिलाफत की भी जरूरत है डैमोक्रेसी में। जनतंत्र में इस बात की भी जरूरत है, कई जगह वह भी काम आती है। उन लोगों को भी आपको देखना चाहिये। इतनी बात मुझे कहनी थी।

सभापति महोदय: डिप्टी मिनिस्टर

श्री मनीराम डागड़ो: हां, हां ठीक है, मेरे बाद आप ही बोलेंगी और कौन आयेगा । यह मेरी खुशकिस्मती है, आइये।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): Sir, I have very carefully listened to the Members from the Opposition, Rup Chandji, Rasheed Masoodji, Geetaji from the Opposition, Dograji and Narsimha Reddyji, Members from the Congress (I) and lastly Mani Ram Bagriji. He has given us compliments. Let me thank him first. He was kind enough to give us good compliments. Sir, I was thinking of just concentrating myself and my speech on the developmental activities, and with what we are going to have in the 6th five-year Plan. But now I have to keep the record straight, when some of the Members of the Opposition have put direct charges and allegations on our media, particularly Television and A.I.R. Let me recall that during the past few days, in both the Houses. my colleague Mr Sathe has given the correct figures regarding the coverage of MPs and leaders of the Opposition parties, and those of the ruling party. Unfortunately, I think the Members who expressed their views, have not seen the records, nor have they listened to the speech of Mr. Sathe first.

Mr. Sathe will reply in detail. But today, let me tell certain things very frankly, and I would also like to keep the record straight. So, I will give the figures, regarding the participation of Opposition MPs. I am giving year-wise figures. In 1978-79, during the Janata regime, 4 MPs from the Opposition were given the opportunity on four occasions, i.e. each one, once. The names are: Shri Shafi Qureshi, Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri, Shri Yogendra Sharma—and Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Congress (I). During 1980-81, during the Congress regime, 16 MPs from the Opposition have been given the opportunity. The opportunity was given to them 19 times. The MPs and leaders who were invited on the AIR are: Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Shri Sat Pal Mullick, Shri Ladli Mohan Nigam, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shrimati Margaret Alva and other Members from the Opposition.

Now about the coverage of Parliament, in the national bulletin from AIR. In December 1980, 94 Congress (I) MPs. and 252 Opposition MPs were given the coverage. During the Janata regime, i.e. in 1979, 38 Janata Party MPs and 31 Opposition MPs in January 1981, only 13 Congress (I) MPs and 31 from the Opposition. In February 1981, 48 from Congress (I) and 96 from the Opposition; and in March 1981, upto 22nd March—because I have not more figures—14

[Kumari Kumudben M. Joshi]

Congress (I) and 44 Opposition MPs were given the coverage.

They are talking too much about the coverage in "To-day in Parliament." This is the position about Lok Sabha: February-March 1981, i.e. during the Congress Government: 244 Congress (I) Members and 406 Janata Party and Opposition Members were covered. Now about Rajya Sabha: 111 Congress (I) MPs and 381 Opposition MPs were covered.

AN HON. MEMBER: What a great injustice!

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI: One thing more I would like to bring to your kind notice, beacuse day in and day out they make the allegation against AIR and Television, i.e. against the Minister of Information and Broadcasting. Here is a statement giving details regarding the coverage given to the Prime Minister of the nation in some of the very important national newspapers. The period is 1-1-1981 to 14.1.81. This is in respect of headline, lead, second headline etc. During this period, "Hindustan Times" gave the coverage to the Prime Minister 13 time "Patriot" 13 times, "Statesman" 13 times, "Indian Express" 12 times, *National Herald*—23 times; *The times of India*—50 times. Against the headlines given by these newspapers, national newspapers, you will be shocked and surprised to know that A.I.R. has given only 9 times the headlines to the Prime Minister of this nation.

Whatever they say day-in and day-out in the Parliament and outside, I think these figures will give a correct idea regarding the functioning of the A.I.R., T.V. and other media of the Ministry. One of the hon. members from the opposition Prof. Rup Chand Palji had mentioned by name. So it is my duty to clear the thing. He said, in one of the conferences, I said, that this is a Government media. Yes I said. Categorically, I expressed my views that this is a Government media. But we have given the complete functional autonomy to this media. We never talk in the way in which the then Minister and other leaders in the Janata Government were talking. We have given the functional autonomy and that is the reasons why these opposition leaders and parties are getting this much of coverage. There is no day-to-day interference in this media. I categorically said that this is a Government media, but the functional autonomy has been given to this media.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are encouraging the opposition.

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI: Yes, Sir, That may be the allegation (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: The A.I.R. should not be utilized like this.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Would it not be fair that the A.I.R. should give us that time which is proportionally given in the House, because from the figures you had quoted, it looks that the opposition has been taking a major time and they have been getting undue publicity? May I request you to make a statement that, as in Parliament, we would be given that time which is proportionate to our strength?

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI: My name was mentioned about the Press censorship when I had categorically cleared up the position.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Madam, may I get a reply?

(*Interruptions*)

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI: Categorically we have mentioned that we never believe in the censorship of Press, but when a specific question was asked about the State, then I said it as per the legal position. I had cleared up the legal position of the State authority.

Regarding the Advisory Committees, the Ministry has decided to reconstitute all the Advisory Committees for Radio, and T.V. and the process is going on. Let me concentrate my speech on the development activities which we are going to have during the 6th Five Year Plan. The hon. members will agree that during the 14 months of our regime, the main focus and thrust of our policy on Radio and T.V. and on other media units has been to produce and present a need-based programme. particularly on the them of communal barmony, national integration, national development. Besides, a particular stress has been laid on producing programme in support of national campaign, for example, eradication of untouchability, creating social awareness for helping the disabled persons, emancipation of women indulging in anti-dowry crusade, help and assistance to the weaker sections, child welfare strengthening the peoples faith-that is very important—in the democracy and the moral of the people to make them self-reliant and self-confident and to persuade them to participate fully in the country's march forward.

I will now mention about the financial aspects and performanee of my Ministry. During 1979-80, against the plan outlay of Rs. 23.52 crores, the expenditure incurred was only Rs. 10.82 crores, that is 46 per cent. There has been an allround improvement in implementing plan schemes. I would like to give you the figures. The All India Radio is expected to utilize 92.3 per cent for Dourdashan the share is 37.3 per cent and for other media it is 74.7 per cent. Taking the overall picture of my Ministry when we implement the Plan schemes the total expenditure will be nearly 86 per cent. This is possible because our Ministry is trying to remove the bottlenecks in the implementation of the varius programmes. That is the reason why this Ministry could be able to achieve the results.

Now, regarding All India Radio, I would like to give you some information because it is not possible to go into details in the limited time available. The Government and the Ministry are very much conscious of the problems and the situation in the North-Eastern region. For this reason Government has decided to have a Deputy-Director General with headquarters at Gauhati and we are lying great stress to cater to the special requirements of the North-Eastern region. For this purpose it is proposed to upgrade the short wave transmitters at Gauhati and a new 50 KW transmitter will be provided to carry the programmes of All India Radio. Another 50 KW short wave transmitter will carry an integrated programme for the whole of the North-Eastern Region. This Ministry and the Government are very much conscious of the development of the North-Eastern region and the cultural development of that region.

We are at the same time very much conscious about our external services. The development of our external services through high power short wave transmitters has been kept in view while finalising the Sixth Plan. In all six new transmitters, four 250 kw short wave transmitters at Aligarh and two 500 kw short wave transmitters at Bangalore are planned. In fact, this is going to get the biggest chunk of Rs. 23 crores out of Rs. 122 crores to be spent during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Now, Members would like to know about Doordarshan also. At present Doordarshan is having seven stations at the State headquarters. In the Sixth Five Year Plan we are going to have four more TV stations at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Trivandrum and Gauhati. The other setting up of eight new relay centres at Panaji, Asansol, Madurai, Murshidabad, Varanasi, Vijayawada, Cuttack and Kasauli, setting up of programme Production centres for all SITE On-going transmitters; provision of TV services in villages through INSAT—I—a detailed scheme for this purpose is under consideration. The existing TV centres cover nearly 48,000 villages.

[Kumari Kumudben M. Joshi]

The number of villages that will be covered by the completion of the VI Five Year Plan will be 62,000.

Some hon. Members raised some points regarding Publication Division and the scope of employment. I would like to mention that we are publishing the paper *Employment News* in English and *Rozgar Samachar* in Hindi and Urdu. The circulation was previously 2.26 lakhs and now it is 3.47 lakhs copies. This important service caters to the needs the unemployed people in the country. The paper provides guidance and information to the people.

Some Members mentioned about the Urdu language. I would like to just mention that this Department has decided to have the *Yojana* in Urdu language also.

17 hrs.

I would like to say a few words about our Press Information Bureau. For the first time, in 1980-81 the Press Information Bureau has formulated a scheme known as the study tour scheme. During the year, PIB conducted 12 such tours under this scheme where special care was taken to include representatives of small and medium newspapers, especially language newspapers. In these 12 tours, a total of 104 journalists drawn from different parts of the country were taken. Out of these, 38 represented English papers and 66 language papers. This Government wants to give emphasis to language newspapers and help language newspapers.

Some members mentioned about the facilities provided to the small and medium newspapers. Small and medium newspapers render great service to the people living in the rural and backward areas. The Government is quite aware of it. To promote among them a better understanding and appreciation of governmental policies and programmes, Government has decided to provide more services to the small and medium newspapers in terms of advertisements also. This year, I thing, in comparison to last year, we have given more advertisements to the small and medium newspapers.

Films Division is also one of the important divisions in the Ministry. Films Division provides documentaries to our field publicity units. The field publicity unit again is a very important unit which covers almost the entire country more specifically the tribal areas, where we have to educate the tribal people and make them more conscious about their rights and duties also. The Films Division has decided to have a 16 mm project Sheme. For this, the Ministry has decided to have two production centres, one at Calcutta and the other at Bangalore. These production centres will produce films specifically relating to art, culture and socio-economic life and problems of the tribal people. The production of these programmes will start from 1981-82.

One of the important media is the National Film Development Corporation. I would like to say a few words about this unit also, because the new Government came to power, it has taken very important decisions which will help the growth of better films. So far as better films are concerned, let us be very clear. The terms and conditions for loans given to the filmmakers have been liberalised. If we want to have better films on art, culture, etc., we have to give loans at a reasonable rate of interest. So, this department has decided to liberalise the loan policy. The maximum operational limit for loan to be given to film makers has been recently raised from Rs. 3 lakhs previously to Rs. 7 lakhs now. The new producers and directors who want to produce films will be benefited by this. The third decision we have taken is that NFDC itself has taken up production of films. Through NFDC, we want to cater to the needs of the people. Criticism is there about sex and violence in the films. Therefore, NFDC has decided to produce films

NFDC has decided to produce films which cater to the needs of the people.

One of my colleagues from this side mentioned about my letter to him regarding low cost theatres. The NFDC has decided to have threatres in rural areas. We would like to have more theatres in towns which have population between 10,000 and 20,000 so that we can provide facilities to the rural people to see movies and through the movies, we can entertain and educate them.

These are some of the points covered in my speech. I thank you very much for giving me a chance to express my views.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैंने आप से कहा था--पी. टी. आई. को 70 लाख, हिन्दुस्तान समाचार को 10 लाख, समाचार भारती को 10 लाख--इस के बारे में बतलायें । दूसरी बात यह थी कि आप के यहां जाति को बढ़ावा देने का प्रचार होता है, खास कर मथुरा और हरियाणा में कोई शर्मा है, कोई चतुर्वेदी है --इन के बारे में बतलायें ?

कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम. जोशी : मनीराम जी ने पी. टी. आई. और दूसरी समाचार एजेन्सियों के बारे में कहा है--उस के लिये हम इन्फर्मेशन कलैक्ट कर लेंगे, कल जब साठे साहब बोलेंगे तो अपने भाषण में उन का जिक्र करेंगे । जहां तक मीडिया का ताल्लुक है--जाति-पाति जैसी चीज को बढ़ावा देने की बात है--आइडियोलजिकली या विचारधारा की दृष्टि से गवर्नमेन्ट मीडिया में कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जाता । बल्कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व की यह सरकार चाहती है कि हायेस्ट पोस्ट पर भी शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग आने चाहियें, हम उन को जिम्मेदारी सौंपना चाहते हैं । मेरी मिनिस्ट्री में ऐसा कोई डिस्क्रीमिनेशन नहीं है और इस के साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि इस गवर्नमेन्ट में भी नहीं है।

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : सभापति महोदय, आज सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की मांगों के ऊपर जो चर्चा चल रही है, उसमें भाग लेते हुए सर्वप्रथम तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी तथा उनकी सहयोगी बहन कुमुद जी को बधाई देता हूं जिन्होंने जनता पार्टी के जमाने में जो आकाशवाणी एडवाणी-वाणी बनी हुई थी, उसको वास्तव में आकाशवाणी बनाया है और उसको क्रियात्मक रूप दिया है ।

दूसरी बात--जो मांगें रखी गई हैं--मेरी दृष्टि में ये पर्याप्त नहीं हैं, क्योंकि यह माध्यम है बातों के फैलाव का, विचारों के फैलाव का । अभी मैं 9-10 देशों का दौरा कर के आया हूं । वहां जितना खर्चा इस डिपार्टमेन्ट पर किया जाता है, उसको देखते हुए हिन्दुस्तान में सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालल के लिए जो बजट स्वीकार किया गया है, मैं समझता हूं एक तरह से अनाथालय बना दिया है । मांगें तो हम भी करेंगे, विरोधी पार्टियों के लोग भी करेंगे--हमारे बागड़ी जी जा रहे हैं, मैं क्या कहूं मेरे मित्र हैं . . .

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप कहते हो तो बैठ जाऊंगा ।

आचार्य भगवान देव : बैठे तो बड़ा अच्छा है । आप शिकायत करते हैं । मैं कहता हूं रोते क्यों हो ? चेहरा ही ऐसा है मैं क्या करूं । शिकायतें तो बहुत करो हैं, कहते हैं कि डिपार्टमेन्ट के लोग मेरे बारे में नहीं जानते कि मैं किस पार्टी में हूं । जो इतने रंग बदलता हो तो वे क्या करें । अभी कुछ समय पहले मैं बिहार जा रहा था । एक पेपर निकलता है--"आज" जो बनारस से प्रकाशित होता है । उसमें एक कार्टून छपा था । सम्पादक अपने विशेष संवाददाता से पूछ रहा है, तीन दिन से कहां गैरहाजिर रहे ? तुम तो विशेष संवाददाता हो, विशेष संवाद लाना था । कहने लगा--तीन दिन कोई विशेष संवाद नहीं मिला, इस लिए नहीं आया । साधारण समाचर तो और लोग लाते हैं । आज क्या विशेष समाचार लाये हो ? उस ने कहा--आज सारा दिन राजनारायण कुछ नहीं बोला, यह समाचार लाया हूं । उस दल के नेता बागड़ी जी हैं, पता नहीं पहले कितने दल बदले गये, लेकिन शिकायत करते हैं--जाति-पाति की । मैं पूछता हूं--वह अपने को

[आचार्य भगवान् देव]

बागड़ी जी क्यों लिखते हैं, यहां पर शिकायत करते हैं । मैं इस बारे में अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता, बल्कि इस डिपार्टमेन्ट के बारे में कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूं ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि अमरीका और लन्दन में मैंने पता किया--वहां हमारी आकाशवाणी का कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं है । यह एक बहुत बड़ी कमी है । मैंने लन्दन में देखा--वहां टेलीविजन पर स्वर्गीय संजय गांधी के सम्बन्ध में एक बहुत ही रद्दी रील दिखाई गई, जिसका अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा। मैंने संसद में भी इस बात को उठाया था । इससे साबित होता है कि बी. बी. सी. यहां पर न जाने कितने एजेन्ट खुले रूप में और कितने गुप्त रूप में रख कर इस के पीछे पैसा खर्च कर रही है ।सभापति महोदय, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि उस दृष्टि से हमारा जो बजट है, वह बिलकुल एक अनाथालय जैसा ही है । मैं मांग करता हूं कि इस विभाग को अधिक से अधिक पैसा दिया जाए ताकि अच्छे से अच्छे कार्यक्रम वह रख सके हर क्षेत्र में अर टेलीवीजन और आकाशवाणी की स्थापना भी कर सके ।

रंगीन टेलीवीजन के बारे में हमारे माननीय बागड़ी जी ने एक बात यह कही थी कि रंगीन टेलीवीजन करने के लिए हमारे करोड़ों रुपये खर्च हो जाएंगे, हमारे 30, 35 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो जाएंगे । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक सुझाव साठे साहब को देना चाहता हूं । सन् 1982 में यहां पर एशिया खेल हो रहे हैं और मुझे पता लगा है कि जापान और बाहर के देशों ने इस की रंगीन फिल्म लेने के लिए आप से मांग की है । वे मांग क्यों कर रहे हैं ? वे इसलिए इस की मांग कर रहे हैं कि रंगीन फिल्म ले कर संसार में उसको बेचें और नफा कमाएं । मेरा यह कहना है कि भारत सरकार के लिए यह एक बहुत अच्छा चान्स है कि यदि वह रंगीन टेलीवीजन की व्यवस्था कर ले कुछ रुपया खर्च कर के और रंगीन मूवी ले कर संसार को बेचे, तो रंगीन टेलीवीजन पर बहुत ज्यादा खर्च होने से जो उस के बजट पर प्रभाव पड़ता है, वह नहीं पड़ेगा और करोड़ों रुपया वह इस से प्राप्त कर सकती है । इस से केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट पर जो प्रभाव पड़ता, वह नहीं पड़ेगा और अधिक रुपया उसे खर्च नहीं करना पड़ेगा । इस पर सरकार गंभीरता से विचार करे । खेलों की रंगीन फिल्म ले और संसार में उसको बेचे और किसी विदेशी एजेन्सी को फिल्म न लेने दी जाए । इस की मैं जोरदार मांग करता हूं और भारत सरकार इसके बारे में गंभीरता से सोचे क्योंकि यह एक नफे वाली बात है और इसी बहाने रंगीन टेलीवीजन भी शुरू हो जाएगा और इस तरह से एक बहुत बड़ा काम होगा ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यहां पर 'समय' की बात कही गई । विरोधी पार्टियों की तरफ से यह कहा गया कि उन को कम समय दिया जाता है । मुझे आप से यह शिकायत है कि हमें समय नहीं दिया जाता और मैं तो यह कहता हूं माननीय मंत्री जी से कि वे एक जांच कमीशन बैठाए और वह यह देखे कि हमारे और बागड़ी जी, हमारे और पासवान जी, हमारी और रामावतार शास्त्री जी की की बनी चर्चा होती है । यहां पर इस बारे में खूब चर्चा होती है । मैंने इन विरोधी पार्टियों को, जिन के नाम मैंने लिये हैं, आज तक यह जो पार्लियामेंट चालू हुई है और सातवीं पार्लियामेंट है, इस के अन्दर इन लोगों के नाम कितनी बार लिये गये और मेरा नाम कितनी बार लिया गया । उससे आप को अन्दाजा लग जाएगा कि कितना प्रोत्साहन विरोधी पार्टियों के लोगों को दिया जाता है और अनुपात को जो बात हमारे माननीय शर्मा जी ने कही, मेरा कहना है कि उस अनुपात के आधार पर हमें हक देना चाहिए । हमारा कोई उल्लेख नहीं होता है । शून्य काल के अन्दर कितना समय बर्बाद होता है, एक-एक और दो-दो घंटे बर्बाद हो जाते हैं और अध्यक्ष महोदय कहते हैं कि 'टू दि पवइन्ट क्वेश्चन करिये' खड़े हो कर बात करिये लेकिन ये लोग खूब शोर मचाते हैं और एक घंटा, दो घंटे समय बर्बाद करते हैं ।

अगस्त में अभी मैं लन्दन में था और वहां पर इन्डिया हाउस में हमारे माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री बलराम जाखड़, भी थे

और वहां एक प्रेस कान्फ्रेन्स रखी गई थी। तो वहां पर प्रेस वालों ने पूछा कि आप के हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट में रोज क्या हो रहा है और एक-एक, दो-दो घंटे बर्बाद होते हैं और वहां पर बड़ा शोरगुल होता है। इस का क्या मतलब है, यह भारत का पार्लियामेन्ट क्या मखौल बनी हुई है। तो उस समय माननीय अध्यक्ष, श्री बलराम झाखड़ ने यह कहा कि इस का जवाब मैं नहीं दे सकता क्योंकि मैं स्पीकर हूं और हमारे साथ ये मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट आचार्य भगवान् दांवे हैं, जो यह बैठे हुए हैं, इसका जवाब ये देंगे। मैंने तुरन्त इस का जवाब दिया कि हम लोकशाही की स्थापना किये हुए हैं और जनता पार्टी के शासन में हमारी पार्टी की अध्यक्षा को, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को, इस पार्टी ने तानाशाही अख्तियार कर के हाउस से निकाला था और ये लोग तीन सेशनों में जो अगस्त तक हो चुके हैं, रोज शोरगुल करते हैं और हम ने एक भी विरोधी पार्टी के किसी सदस्य को इस हाउस में से बहुमत के आधार पर नहीं निकाला और एक घंटे तक, दो घंटे तक और डेढ़ घंटे तक, ये शोरगुल करते हैं। उस की सूचना लन्दन तक को मिलती है। इससे बढ़ कर लोकशाही क्या हो सकती है। हम आप को मौका देते हैं कि आप को **जो बोलना हो, बोलो और यह सारी सूचना सारे संसार में जाता है और पता चलता है कि इन की क्या कीमत है, इन की क्या वेल्यू है। आज जब बाग्ड़ी जी बोल रहे थे, तो मैंने बीच में कुछ कह दिया तो हमारे बागड़ी जी का दिमाग उस वक्त तनाव में आ गया और उन्होंने कहा "बैठ जाइए"। मेरा कहना यह है कि "टू दि प्वाइन्ट" आप बात कर के देखें। आप को दुनिया नहीं जानती है, अधिकारी नहीं जानते हैं, आकाशवाणी को पता नहीं कि आप कौन-कौन सी पार्टी बदलते हैं। जब आप इतनी पार्टी बदल चुके हैं, तो वे बेचारे क्या करें। आप एक स्थान पर हों तो पता लगे। आप लोक दल में हैं, राज नारायण के साथ हैं, चौधरी चरण सिंह के साथ हैं यह तो पता लगना चाहिए। इसलिए किसी कर्मचारी को दोष देना, मैं समझता हूं कि उचित नहीं है।

श्री मनीराम बाग्ड़ी : मैं एक व्यवस्था चाहता हूं। क्या आप **अनुमति दे रहे हैं ? क्या यह सही है ?

आचार्य भगवान दवे : जब अध्यक्ष महोदय, खड़े होते हैं तो ये खड़े रहते हैं, उस समय बैठते नहीं हैं। उस समय भी ये हुदंगड़ बाजी करते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आपका टाइम हो गया है।

आचार्य भगवान दवे : आपने जिस अन्दाज में बात की, उसका आपको अन्दाजा नहीं है। आपका तो चेहरा ही ऐसा है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, ये तो कुछ बातें विरोधी पार्टियों की थीं। अब मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। एक तो मैं अपने एरिये के बारे में इस बजट में मांग करता हूं। मेरे क्षेत्र अजमेर में टेलीविजन टावर लगाने की बात थी। उसके बाद पता नहीं इसे क्यों टाला जा रहा है ? मेरे पास एक लेटर आ गया कि इसे स्थगित किया जाता है। आप शादी की तारीख निश्चित करने के बाद यह कहें कि शादी नहीं होगी तो यह तो बड़ा अन्याय है। आप अजमेर क्षेत्र पर ध्यान दीजिए। वहां बहुत बड़े कलाकार हैं। अजमेर एक शिक्षा का केन्द्र है। बड़े-बड़े विद्वान और कलाकार भी वहां हैं। वहां दरगाह शरीफ है, तीर्थराज पुष्कर है। वहां पर टेलीविजन केन्द्र की स्थापना करें।

आकाशवाणी का भी एक केन्द्र जो कि सभी दृष्टियों से सम्पूर्ण हो, आप वहां खोलें। राजस्थान से बार्डर लगता है। जैसा कि हमारे जैन साहब ने कहा कि बार्डर पर लोग पाकिस्तान का रेडियो सुनते हैं, हमारा रेडियो नहीं सुनते हैं क्योंकि हमारी आकशवाणी वहां पहुंचती ही नहीं है। इसलिए आपको वहां के लिए एक पावरफुल रेडियो स्टेशन देना चाहिए। आप राजस्थान को एक पावरफुल आकाशवाणी का केन्द्र दे दें जिससे कि वहां के लोग हमारी गतिविधियों को सुन सकें

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[आचार्य भगवान देव]

वे पाकिस्तान की ही गतिविधियों को न सुनें । आशा है आप इस पर ध्यान देंगे और बाड़मेर हो या अजमेर हो, इस पर विशेष ध्यान देंगे ।

एक मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि जिस भाषा के कलाकार हों उनको आपको उसी भाषा के प्रांत में रखना चाहिए । यह न हो कि राजस्थान के कलाकारों को आप तमिलनाडु में भेज दें । इस से उन्हें वहां कार्यक्रम नहीं मिल पाते । अगर आप को उनके तबादले करना ही है तो उसी प्रांत में एक स्टेशन से दूसरे स्टेशन पर कर दें । अभी मुझे राजस्थान के कुछ कलाकार मिले थे, उन्होंने अपनी समस्या मेरे सामने रखी थी ।

एक प्रार्थना मेरी सिंधी भाषा-भाषी लोगों के बारे में है । आपके प्रसारण केन्द्रों पर सिन्धी भाषा के कार्यक्रम निश्चित किये हुए हैं परन्तु मैंने दिल्ली में, भोपाल में, इन्दौर में, अहमदाबाद में, बम्बई में और बड़ौदा में यह देखा है कि वहां के आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों पर सिन्धी अधिकारी न हो कर अन्य अधिकारी हैं । कम से कम आपको सिन्धी सेक्शन में तो सिन्धी भाषा-भाषी अधिकारी रखने चाहिएं । हो सकता है कि आपकी कुछ मजबूरी हो लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि सिन्धियों का कोई प्रांत नहीं है, कोई रेडियो स्टेशन नहीं है । इसलिए सिन्धी सेल में सिन्धी ही अधिकारी रखने की आप कृपा करें ।

मैं इस बजट का स्वागत और समर्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि जो सुझाव मैंने दिये हैं उन पर आप ध्यान देंगे।

*SHRI N. SELVARAJU (Tiruchirapalli): Mr. Chairman, on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam to which I have the honour to belong, I would like to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for 1981-82.

I haxe come across in the recent past our hon. Minister's frequent stress on colour T.V. in our country. It is inexplicable to me why there is no mention about colour T.V. in the Annual Report of the Ministry. Similarly, I do not find any reference to the hon. Minister's speech about making the I & B Ministry the nodal point for all the activities of the Central Government so far as internal and international publicity are concerned.

I have gone through the Annual Report careully on 15.5.1959 TV was introduced in Delhi. After 22 yeears 15.2 per cent of the population has been covered by the TV and 61 per cent of the total area of the land has got TV coverage. When there are only 11,61,311 Television sets among the 68 crores of our people. I wonder how this wide coverage has been achieved. Even the urban coverage will not be this much, it will be very much less. Obviously there is somesthing wrong in these figures and I request the hon. Minister to clarify the position of T.V. coverage in our country.

Sir, we have the TV station in Madras city in Tamil Nadu. Being the coastal city, 40 per cent of TV coverage is wasted over sea and only 60 per cent of the TV coverage is given to the adjoining areas of Madras city. The land coverage of Madras TV station is very much less. There is the proposal to have satellite TV relay station in Kodaikanal in Madurai District. We have also the proposal to have a TV station in Trivandrum. With this, the southern tip of our land mass, Kanyakumari will have TV coverage. I say this from the point of view of wider coverage by TV of the central parts of Tamil Nadu. I suggest that a TV Relay station or a full-fledged TV Station should be set up in Tiruchirapalli. If this is done, the neighbouring districts of Tanjore, Pudukottai and Salem Districts will be covered by the

*The Original Speach was delivered in Tamil.

TV and about 1.6 crores of people will be able to view the TV.

I find that in the VI Plan Tamil Nadu has been completely neglected. When we compare Tamil Nadu with other States, West Bengal has been allotted Rs. 1071 lakhs, U.P. Rs. 974 lakhs Karnataka 626 lakhs and Tamil Nadu a paltry sum of Rs. 251 lakhs for the entire VI Plan. I would like to know why this step-motherly treatment has been meted out to Tamil Nadu I demand that justice should be done to Tamil Nadu so that the aspirations and hopes of the people of Tamil Nadu are not belied.

Some months back my leader Dr. Kalraignar Karunanidhi, who is the Opposition Leader in the Assembly, was participating in a public function and there was TV coverage of that function. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu could not tolerate the political importance being given to the political rival. He admonished the TV officials concerned by not inviting them to any public functions organised by the Government of Tamil Nadu. He wrongly briefed the Central Government also on this matter. After the officials re tracted, now they are allowed to be present in the public functions. It looks as though the Centre has also succumbed to the political pressure of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. That is what the people of Tamil Nadu feel about this sordid affair. Dr. Karunanidhi is an opposition leader and he should be given the due importance required in the democratic set up. Similarly, the TV people do not give importance to functions and receptions hosted in the Airports or in other places, which are attended by the local M.Ps. They do not give to the M.Ps. even the importance that is shown to a fourth rank film actor of Tamil Nadu. This also must be looked into by the hon. Minister.

The 9 P.M. news broadcast over A.I.R. is not only of national importance but also relayed over foreign channels. Unfortunately, the newsreaders do not read the news; by they think that they are modulating their voice. But it looks that they are singing the news in a Hindustani raga. Similarly, the AIR announcers also give an impression that they are not announcing but singing. It should be ensure that well-trained personnel quite conversant with English should be asked to broadcast the 9 PM news. At present in Tiruchirappalli there is a relay station. All the equipment and machinery have been installed for converting into a full-fledged station. But on account of delay in the recruitment of personnel this is being delayed. It must be ensured that the Tiruchy station becomes an independent station immediately. If that is done, then the southern districts of Tamil Nadu will get Radio coverage.

The songs and other programmes being telecast are all out of tune with the modern times. The songs of films in which the Chief Minister acted some decades ago are telecast. The songs from new films do not get an opportunity. It is very essential that the AIR and the TV should be removed from the clutches of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and be made to function independently.

All of us realise that the superstitious beliefs are the stumbling blocks in making spectacular economic and social progress in rural areas. Similarly, the evils of dowry system and the unrestrained child-bearing also hamper the progress which we want to make. Films depicting these things should be produced by the Films Division and be exhibited in the rural areas through mobile vans. The audio-visual experience will make the desired impact on the rural minds about these social evils. Similarly, films about the social tensions created by caste and communal conflicts should also be exhibited through films with the help of Mobile Vans.

For each Cabinet Minister one Information Officer is attached and his

[Shri N. Selvaraju]

main function seems to be to apprise the Press about the tour programmes of the Minister. He should be given a chance to get himself fully acquinted with the activities of the Ministry and also about the decisions taken in common interest. He should also be enable to give publicity over AIR and TV for such of those activities which relate to the common good and also which relate to economic and social good of the nation.

The I. & B. Ministry is loaded with many Departments. like AIR, Television, Films, Press Field Publicity Registrar of Newspapers etc. Because of this the Ministry is not giving the importance that is due to the Publication Division, under the charge of the I. & B. Ministry. It should be transferred to the Education Ministry or to the Ministry which is managing the Government of India Presses. The Books of Mahatma Gandhi, the Gazetter of India etc. are all published by the Education Ministry. The Publication Division entrusted with the responsibility of bringing out biographies of national leaders and their works should be under the charge of the Education Ministry. The books being brought out by the Publication Division are only in English and Hindi. The biographies of eminent men of Tamil Nadu like Thanthai Periyar, Arignar Anna, Mu. Varadarajanar, Kalyanasundaranar, Chidambaram Pillai should be published in Tamil by the Publication Division. The writings of my leader, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi whose knowledge of Tamil is unparallelled must be published by the Publication Division.

There was a proposal to set up the 16 M.M. Film Centre in Madras and I do not know what political interference made the Government change the decision to located it in Madras. It is being set up in Bangalore now. The 16 M.M. film Centre will become a success only if it is located in Madras. I request the Government to change this decision and set it up in Madras.

The Food for Work Programme, the Small Farmers Development Agency Programmes and similar programmes are all being implemented through the State Government by the Centre. But the Government of Tamil Nadu through AIR and TV takes all the credit for such schemes and the people of Tamil Nadu are prevented from knowing that these schemes have been intimated by our hon. Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi. The hon. Minister should take steps to see that such undue advantage is not appropriated by the State Government of Tamil Nadu.

I have another suggestion to make. The vacancies that occur in the State and the central Pulic Undertakings and for which recruitment is proposed to be made should be announced in the regional languages over the AIR of concerned regions. This will go a long way to help the unemployed graduates in semi-urbans areas. Similarly, the AIR artists should be given precedence, irrespective of their age, in the jobs that occur in Television. That way only the *ad hoc* artistes of AIR will be able to get permanent jobs.

I have also to point out that the regional language newspapers do not get advertisements from the Directorate of Advertisements and Visual Publicity. It must be made automatic that any paper having a circulation of than 20,000 copies should get advertisements from the DAVP. The recent hike of 15 per cent customs duty on the newsprint in the 1981-82 Budget will aggravate the sickness in newspaper industry. The hon. Minister should use his good offices to get this hike reduced.

Lastly, the Censoring of films is not being done impartially. A Tamil Film is given 'A' Certificate and the same film with similar scenes in another languages gets 'U' certificate.

This is wrong. The local dignitaries should be given a chance to serve on the Regional Censor Board and the local M.P. should be made to serve on the Regional Censor Board. This will remove the imbalance which is being there now.

With these words I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला) : सभापति महोदय, सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय की जो डिमांड्ज हमारे सामने हैं, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं ।

जहां तक हमारे साठे साहब का सवाल है, मैं यह समझता हूं कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में इस तरह से इन्होंने अपनी डिमांड रखी है, जिससे हमको आशा बंधती है कि कुछ न कुछ काम होने वाला है । पहले जो सरकार थी, उसकी उपलब्धियां भी हमने देखी हैं । उसमें यह बात साफ थी कि उस समय इस तरह का प्रसारण भी होता था कि जो आदमी मरा नहीं है, जिन्दा है, इनकी पार्टी का राष्ट्र का नेता है, उसको भी मरा हुआ बताकर इस सदन में उसके लिये झंडे गिरा दिये गये कि वह मर चुके हैं। इसी तरह से रेडियो का प्रसारण सारे का सारा इसी तरह का था । सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान में ही उसकी बदनामी नहीं हुई, बाहर के मुल्कों में भी इसकी बदनामी हुई ।

आज हमारे सामने बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है । यह ऐसा विभाग है, ऐसा मंत्रालय है जिसको सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान ही नहीं बल्कि सारी दुनिया इसको सुनती है । अगर कोई गलत प्रसारण होता है तो उससे हम बच नहीं सकते, जिम्मेदारी हमारी है । अपोजिशन वाले कहते हैं कि हमारा कोई प्रचार नहीं होता है । मेरा कहना यह है कि अपोजिशन का सबसे ज्यादा प्रचार होता है । वह खड़े होते हैं तो उसका प्रचार होता है कि खड़े हो रहे हैं, विपक्ष के लोग जब वाक-आउट करते हैं तो उसका प्रसारण भी होता है । जब हम लोग यहां से कहते हैं कि भाइयो, बैठ जाओ, आपका और हमारा दोनों का उद्देश्य यह होना चाहिये कि देश के सामने इस तरह का प्रदर्शन करें, इस तरह की बात करें कि लोगों को लगे कि इस माननीय सदन में जो हमारा मंदिर है हिन्दुस्तान का उसमें हम सब लोगों की आस्था है । हमको यहां पर नियम का पालन करना चाहिये और जहां तक हो अच्छे सजैशन देने चाहियें ।

अपने अपने क्षेत्र के टेलीविजन के बारे में बातें आई हैं । मैं साठे साहब से कहूंगा कि दिल्ली हमारे देश की राजधानी है, यहां टेलीविजन में किसानों का प्रोग्राम दिखाया जाता है, उस पर तो खूबसूरत कलाकार आने चाहियें । यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि किसान को कहें यह करो यह करो । यहां बाहर के 80,85 कंटरीज के लोग भी रहते हैं । इसलिये टेलीविजन के कार्यक्रम में सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है ।

आप अमृतसर, जालन्धर वगैरा जगहों को देखिये । तमाम जगह आपके कलाकार अच्छे प्रोग्राम प्रदर्शित करते हैं, लेकिन दिल्ली की राजधानी में इन प्रोग्रामों को सुधारने की जरूरत है । मैं यह भी समझता हूं कि पिछले दिनों में जो यहां भर्ती हुई होगी, उसमें उन लोगों ने आर.एस.एस. के कैडर को घुसेड़ दिया होगा, समझ में नहीं आता है कि वह लोग क्या करते हैं । इसमें भी गहराई से छानबीन करने की जरूरत है ।

जहां तक आपकी उपलब्धियों का ताल्लुक है, वह बहुत ज्यादा है । जिस तरह से आपने प्रेस को आजादी देने की बात की है, इन लोगों ने कहा है कि प्रेस की आजादी खो दी है । मैं कहता हूं कि प्रेस का यह काम है कि देश की जो सही हालत है, वह आवाम के सामने जनता के सामने रखे । प्रेस का यह काम नहीं है कि फलां जगह उपद्रव हो गये, गड़बड़ हो गई और उसको छाप दिया । अखबारों का पेपर का काम है कि गांवों में जो डैवलपमेंट के काम होते हैं, जो हमारी सरकार नेक काम करती है, उसका प्रसारण वह करें । यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि बिना मतलब झूठी बातें पैसा कमाने के लिये अखबारों में छाप दें । जो

[श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी]

अखबार इस तरह की बेहूदा खबरें छापते हैं, उनकी तरफ भी आपकी निगाह जानी चाहिये । हमको जल्दी फैसला लेने की जरूरत नहीं है, बल्कि सोच-समझकर इस तरह के कदम उठाने चाहियें । हिन्दुस्तान में प्रेस का, अखबार का बड़ा भारी रोल है, कार्यक्रम है जो कि हमारे देश को आगे ले जा सकता है । लेकिन हमारे सम्पादक, एडीटर और अखबार के मालिकों का भी फर्ज है कि इस सरकार को सिर्फ कमजोर करने के लिये अपने गन्दे अल्फाजों का इस्तेमाल करना छोड़ दें । इसके लिये जरूरी है कि जो सम्पादक, अखबार के मालिक हैं उनको एडवर्टाइजमेंट तब मिलने चाहिए जब वह हमारी सरकार की बातें भी लिखें । वह सारी बातें ऐसी भर देते हैं, मानो हिन्दुस्तान में कोई शासन ही नहीं है । देश को आगे ले जाने की बातें आनी चाहियें ।

किसानों का जो प्रोग्राम देते हैं, उसमें दिखाया जाता है कि आलू, सेब और सन्तरे के भाव ये हैं, दर्जनों के हिसाब से उनको लिखा जाता है । रोज इसका प्रसारण होता है, लेकिन जब मार्किट में जाते हैं तो वह भाव नहीं मिलते हैं । तो इस तरह से जो लालों की दिल्ली के हिसाब से प्रसारण करते हैं, इसकी तरफ भी सरकार ध्यान दे । हमारे जमींदार बड़े भोले-भाले होते हैं । रेडियो का प्रोग्राम सारे देश में सुना जाता है और टेलिविजन के प्रोग्राम भी बहुत जगह देखे जाते हैं । हमारे यहां काश्मीर और हिमाचल प्रदेश में सेब पैदा होता है और आलू, टमाटर और गोभी की फसल होती है । जब वे लोग मार्किट में आते हैं, तो उन्हें रेडियो पर सुनाये गये भाव नहीं मिलते हैं । इस लिए यह जरूरी है कि किसान प्रोग्राम में बिल्कुल सही सूचना दी जाए ।

रेडियो और टेलिविजन पर फैमिली प्लानिंग के अच्छे प्रोग्राम भी जरूर होने चाहिए, ताकि आम लोग उसके बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त कर सकें । जनता पार्टी वालों ने तो कह दिया था कि लोग अपनी खुशी से फैमिली प्लानिंग करायें, अगर हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी बढ़ती है, तो इसमें हमारी कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है । उन्हें तो अपनी जिम्मेदारी का पता ही नहीं था। उनकी सरकार तो अपने आप खत्म हो गई। फैमिली प्लानिंग के कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण ठीक होना चाहिए। अभी तक उनकी ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

हमारे मंत्री बड़े समझदार हैं । हम उन्हें टेलिवीजन पर देखते हैं । हमारे अध्यक्ष, श्री बलराम जाखड़, तो सबसे लम्बे नजर आते हैं। वह इन्टरव्यू में भी कमाल करते हैं । टेलिविजन पर इन्टरव्यू करने वाले कन्फ्यूज हो जाते हैं ।

मैं ये प्रोग्राम यहां दिल्ली में देखता हूं । शिमला में अभी तक टेलिवीजन सेंटर नहीं बनाया गया है, जिससे हिमाचल प्रदेश और काश्मीर के लोग भी फायदा उठा सकें। वहां की सब स्कीमें सिर्फ कागजों तक ही सीमित है। कागजों में लिखा है कि वहां के लिए इतने करोड़ रुपये रखे गये हैं, लेकिन अभी तक किसी स्कीम को पूरा नहीं किया गया है । मैंने इस बारे में एक चिट्ठी भी लिखी थी, लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है । मंत्री महोदय हिमाचल प्रदेश की तरफ ध्यान दें । बजट में जो रकम रखी गई है, उसका उपयोग किया जाए। वहां पर बहुत जगह है। हिमाचल प्रदेश बार्डर का इलाका है। वहां के लोग हमेशा देश के प्रति वफादार रहे हैं। हमारे नौजवान हमेशा आजादी की लड़ाई में और फिर फौजी बन कर, देश के लिए लड़ते रहे हैं। हम चाहते हैं लद्दाख, हिमाचल प्रदेश और नागालैंड वगैरह सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये। रंगीन टेलिविजन का काम बाद में हो, उससे पहले हिन्दुस्तान की तस्वीर खूबसूरत, रंगीन पहाड़ों के वायु-मंडल तक पहुंचें।

हम मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करते हैं कि वह हिमाचल प्रदेश में टेलिविजन केन्द्र खोलने की व्यवस्था करें । वह यह काम कर सकते हैं। हमारे यहां चैल एक ऐसी जगह है, जहां संसार का सब से बड़ा ग्राउंड है। माननीय पंडित जवाहरलाल

नेहरू वहां गये थे । अगर वहां पर टेलिविजन केन्द्र बन जाये, तो फायदा हो सकता है । कसौली एक फौजी छावनी है, इस लिए वहां के लिए इजाजत नहीं दी जाती है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में चैल, शिमला या सोलन में टेलिविजन केन्द्र बनाया जा सकता है।

एक क्वेश्चन के जवाब में मंत्री महोदय ने सब स्टेट्स के लिए रखे गये रुपये का ब्योरा दिया था । उसमें हिमाचल प्रदेश और काश्मीर को भी शामिल किया गया था । मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय उनकी तरफ तवज्जह दें ।

मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन): सभापति महोदय, सूचना और प्रसारण एक महत्वपूर्ण जिम्मेदारी है और यह एक महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय है। हिन्दुस्तान में सब से पहले 1921 में इस की शुरुआत हुई। पहला कार्यक्रम 1923 में कलकत्ता से और फिर 1924 में बम्बई से प्रसारित हुआ। सूचना प्रसारण विभाग 1914 से तथा आजाद हिन्दुस्तान के सब से पहले सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री बल्लभ भाई पटेल जिन्हें हम लौह पुरुष के नाम से जानते हैं । उन्होंने उस समय इस काम को देखा । इसके स्वायत्तता के लिए हमें कुछ महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लेने होंगे । हम किसी पक्ष के ऊपर इस की जवाबदेही डाल दें, इस से यह बात नहीं बनेगी । पंडित नेहरू ने 15 मार्च 1948 को संविधान में विदेशी प्रचार पर हुई बहस का उत्तर देते हुए कहा था कि--

"मेरे विचार में प्रसारण का स्वरूप यथा संभव ब्रिटिश ढांचे का बी.बी.सी. की तरह का होना चाहिए, अर्थात् अच्छा होगा कि यदि हम सरकार के अधीन अर्द्ध-स्वायत्त निगम रखें, जिस की नीतियां सरकार नियंत्रित करे, अन्य अर्थों में सरकारी विभाग के रूप में नहीं बल्कि एक अर्द्ध-स्वायत्त निगम के रूप में । लेकिन मैं नहीं सोचता कि यह तत्काल व्यवहार्य होगा । मैंने सदन में इस का केवल उल्लेख किया है । मेरे विचार में हमें इस उद्देश्य को सामने रखना चाहिये, भले ही हमें कठिनाइयां आएं । दरअसल, अधिकांश मामलों में हमारा उद्देश्य अर्द्ध स्वायत्त निगम होना चाहिए । स्पष्टतः नीति और अन्य बातें सरकार द्वारा नियंत्रित होंगी । लेकिन सरकार या सरकारी विभाग उन के रोजमर्रा के कामों में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करेंगे । लेकिन यह तात्कालिक प्रश्न नहीं है ।"

यह उन्होंने उस वक्त कहा था सन् 1948 में । आज तो हम 32-33 साल आगे बढ़ चुके हैं । हमें स्वायत्तता के बारे में विचार करना चाहिये । दुनिया के अनेक देशों में यह महत्वपूर्ण प्रसारण का आकाशवाणी और टेलीविजन का विभाग वहां स्वायत्त-शासी संस्थाओं को दिया हुआ है । आस्ट्रेलिया के अंदर आस्ट्रेलिया ब्राडकास्टिंग कमीशन है जो संघीय सरकार के खर्चे से चलता है । उस के सारे खर्चे की पूर्ति तो सरकार करती है लेकिन वह जो कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करता है उस में वह पूरा स्वतंत्र है, उसके ऊपर किसी प्रकार का हस्तक्षेप नहीं होता, उन को सरकार कोई निर्देश नहीं देती। बेल्जियम में रेडियो और टी. वी. की संस्थाएं हैं वह स्वायत्त-शासी संस्थाएं हैं । कनाडा में कनाडियन ब्राडकास्टिंग कारपोरेशन है जो संसद के प्रति उत्तरदायी है, सरकार के प्रति नहीं । रेडियो पीकिंग की जो प्रसारण व्यवस्था है उसे सारी दुनिया जानती है, बहुत सशक्त प्रसारण क्षमता है । हमारे देश में हम कहां हैं इस के बारे में विचार करना चाहिए । पश्चिम जर्मनी में तो मौलिक कानून के अनुच्छेद 555 के अर्न्तगत अभिव्यक्ति, प्रेस और प्रसारण की आजादी की गारन्टी दी गई है और यह व्यवस्था है कि सेंशरशिप कभी लागू नहीं होगी ।

सारी दुनिया के परिप्रेक्ष्य में हमें देखना होगा । फ्रांस का रेडियो और टी. वी. सरकारी नियंत्रण में नहीं है । वहां पहले सरकारी नियंत्रण था, 1974 में उस का पुनर्गठन किया गया । छः सदस्यीय प्रशासनिक मंडल में दो सरकारी प्रतिनिधि हैं, एक संसद सदस्य है, एक समाचार पत्रों के प्रतिनिधि हैं, एक उनके स्टाफ का प्रतिनिधि है और एक सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र का व्यक्ति भी

[श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया]

उन्होंने लिया है। इस प्रकार के छः व्यक्तियों का एक प्रशासन मंडल बनाया हुआ है। ऐसा ही जापान के अंदर है। जापान प्रसारण के क्षेत्र में ज्यादा स्वायत्त है। वहां एन. एच. के. जापान ब्राडकास्टिंग कारपोरेशन सारा काम देखता है। वह अपना खर्च स्वयं जुटा लेता है, इसलिए किसी प्रकार के सरकारी और स्रोत पर निर्भर नहीं होता। अन्य देशों के बारे में जब यह सारी बातें हैं तो हमारा देश कहां है, इस बारे में हमें सोचना होगा।

कार्यक्रमों के अंदर किसी प्रकार का हस्तक्षेप न हो, यह तभी संभव होगा जब हम इस को "आटोनोमस स्टेटस" दें। नेहरू जी ने कहा था कि अर्द्ध स्वायत्तता दे दी जाये। क्या यह बात अब तक पूरी हुई है? इस बारे में हम समझते हैं कि पिछले वर्षों में कुछ काम हुआ है, उस काम को और आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये।

जहां तक इस प्रसारण का मामला है इस में हम काफी पीछे हैं। शार्टवेव ट्रांसमिशन में हम काफी पीछे रह गए हैं। अभी हमारे यहां तो यह स्थिति है कि हम 250 किलोवाट के शार्टवेव प्रसारण के युग में हैं जब कि दुनिया के 11 देशों के अंदर इस प्रसारण में 500 किलोवाट शार्टवेव के माध्यम से वे ट्रांसमिट करते हैं। हमारा सशक्त ट्रांसमिशन होगा तो अपने देश की नीति के बारे में और उस के कार्यकलापों के बारे में सारे विश्व को हम बता सकेंगे।

आज जब सारी दुनिया में इस की होड़ लगी हुई है हम यदि अपने आप को आगे न बढ़ा पायें तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा।

जहां तक टी. वी. का मामला है हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर टी. वी. की तो अभी शुरूआत है। मैं समझता हूं कि 1959 से शायद यह शुरू हुआ होगा। किन्तु इस में हम आगे नहीं बढ़ पाये। इस में हम कुछ उल्लेखनीय कार्य कर पाये हों, ऐसा नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी का बहुत बड़ा ऐसा है कि जिस के लिए टी. वी. नहीं मिल पाई है। मेरा कहना है कि टी. वी. को किस प्रकार से विकसित किया जाय, इस को आगे बढ़ाने का काम होना चाहिये। ये जो आप के संचार विभाग के माइक्रोवेव टावर हैं उन से भी रिले कर के हम इस व्यवस्था को काफी आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं।

यह मास एजूकेशन का एक बहुत बड़ा माध्यम हो सकता है। कृषि के लिए आप प्रसारण कर सकते हैं। गांव गांव तक हम जो टैक्नालाजी को ले जाना चाहते हैं उसके लिए अगर ठीक प्रकार से प्रसारण किये जायेंगे तो उनसे सभी को लाभ मिलेगा। आज कृषि के क्षेत्र में जो अनुसंधान किए जा रहे हैं तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी जो विकास कार्य चल रहे हैं, सरकार की जो नीतियां हैं और विरोधी पक्ष की जो बातें हैं--इन सारी बातों को देने के लिए टी. वी. एक प्रभावी माध्यम है। मुझे पता लगा है कि दिल्ली का जो टी. वी. है वह भी कोई एफिशिएन्ट नहीं है। उसके कार्यक्रम थका देने वाले एवं नीरस होते हैं। वहां पर कुछ लोगों की सूची बनी हुई है जिस से कुछ लोगों को तो प्रोत्साहन मिलता है और कुछ लोगों को कोई पूछता ही नहीं है। ऐसे डेढ़ सौ, दो सौ ड्रामा के कलाकार हैं, इंस्ट्रूमेन्ट्स के कलाकार एनलिस्ट हैं--इन सभी को प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए। निश्चित रूप से यह सांस्कृतिक अभिव्यक्ति का एक शक्तिशाली माध्यम है। टी. वी. के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई उचित नीति बनाने पर विचार करना चाहिए ताकि उसके द्वारा सभी को प्रोत्साहन मिल सके।

जहां तक मध्य प्रदेश का मामला है, वहां पर ट्रांसमिटिंग कैपेसिटी बहुत कम है। भोपाल में दूरदर्शन है ही नहीं। भोपाल मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी है, वहां पर दूरदर्शन होना चाहिए। इन्दौर में मीडियम वेव से प्रोग्रामस ट्रांसमिट किए जाते हैं, वहां पर शार्टवेव ट्रांसमिटर होना चाहिए। उज्जैन एक सांस्कृतिक नगर है। इसी प्रकार से रतलाम, मंसौर, ग्वालियर जो भी स्थान हैं वहां पर इस प्रकार की सुविधायें प्रदान करने की बात सोची जानी चाहिये। हमारे संचार विभाग की ओर से जो माइक्रो टावर लगे हैं

उनके माध्यम से आप प्रोग्राम्स को रिले तो कर ही सकते हैं । अगर सारा देश आगे बढ़ता जाए और मध्य प्रदेश में इस प्रकार की सुविधायें न पहुंचें तो यह उचित नहीं होगा । इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि रतलाम मन्दसौर, उज्जैन, ग्वालियर—ऐसे जो भी छूटे हुए स्थान हैं वहां पर रेडियो स्टेशन की कैपेसिटी को बढ़ाया जाए तथा टेलीविजन की सुविधा प्रदान करने के सम्बन्ध में भी मंत्रालय विचार करे ।

अन्य जो तमाम बातें हैं उनको कहने के लिए बहुत काफी समय चाहिए । मैं यह अवश्य कहूंगा कि इस विभाग में काम करने के लिए कोई विदेशी तो आने वाला नहीं है, हमारे अपने ही लोग वहां पर हैं और हमारी अपनी टेक्नालाजी है । लेकिन बहुत सारी ऐसी बातें हो सकती हैं जिनमें विदेशों पर निर्भर रहना होता होगा । उसी तरह से विकास के काम में यदि हम विदेशों की मदद न लें तो मैं समझता हूं वह ठीक नहीं होगा । विदेशी टेक्नालाजी के माध्यम से हम देश में विकास का काम करें । दुनिया के वे देश जो कि हमारे साथ आजाद हुए थे उनमें आज काफी प्रगति हुई है, उनमें ट्रांसमिटिंग पावर काफी बढ़ी है । इसलिए हमें भी बी.बी.सी. या वायस आफ अमेरिका की ताकत के अनुरूप अपने देश की ट्रांसमिटिंग कैपेसिटी खड़ी करनी चाहिए ।

जहां तक समाचारों के प्रेषण का मामला है, अथवा समाचार एजेंसीज का मामला है उसके बारे में भी हमारा कोई दुर्लक्ष्य नहीं होना चाहिए । भाषायी समाचार जो कि ठेठ गांवों तक पहुंचते हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में सरकार को सोचना चाहिये और उनको प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए । जो भाषायी समाचार एजेंसीज हैं, जो भाषायी समाचार ट्रांसमिट करती हैं, जो नागरी लिपि में समाचार ट्रांसमिट करती हैं उनको प्रोत्साहन देने की बात सरकार को सोचना चाहिए । हिन्दुस्तान मशीन्स का जो कारखाना मद्रास में लगा हुआ है वह भाषायी समाचारों के लिए उपयुक्त मशीन नहीं बना पाता । उसकी अपनी कुछ कठिनाइयां होंगी लेकिन अगर विभाग इसके बारे में रुचि लें तो मैं समझता हूं बहुत कुछ करना सम्भव हो सकता है, बहुत कुछ किया जा सकता है ।

जहां तक सेन्सर बोर्ड का मामला है, इस के बारे में मैं कुछ अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता क्योंकि मुझे समयाभाव के कारण अपनी कोई बात सेन्सर नहीं करवानी है । एक बात मैं जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि एक फिल्म एक भाषा में बनती है, नमूने के लिए फिल्म "प्रतिशोध" जब तमिल भाषा में बनी थी तब उसको "यू" सर्टिफिकेट दिया गया था लेकिन जब वही फिल्म डब करके हमारे यहां बनाई गई तो उसको "ए" सर्टिफिकेट दिया गया । जो भी बात हम यहां पर कहें उसको अगर दूसरी भाषा में कह दिया जाए तो उसका अर्थ नहीं बदल जाता, उसका रूप नहीं बदल जाता । भाषा अलग है लेकिन बात वही है । जैसे कि मैं यहां पर बोल रहा हूं तो उसको अंग्रेजी भाषा में इन्टरप्रेट किया जा रहा है लेकिन उसका अर्थ नहीं बदल रहा है । इसलिए यह जो सेंसरशिप का गोरखधंधा है उसपर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है । साथ ही हमारे यहां फीचर फिल्म ज्यादा बनाई जानी चाहिए जिनके माध्यम से कृषि तथा दूसरी टेक्नालाजीज के विकास का काम होना चाहिए । अभी मैं पढ़ रहा था, मंत्रालय ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उसमें बताया गया है कि प्रसारण के काफी घंटे बढ़ा दिए गए हैं । वैसे यह खुशी की बात है लेकिन जो घंटे बढ़े हैं वह किस तरह से बढ़े हैं? आपने विविध भारती के प्रसारणों को बढ़ा दिया है । अगर वास्तव में एजूकेशन को हम देखें तो उसके प्रसारण केवल 3 परसेन्ट और ग्रामीण प्रसारण 5 प्रतिशत है । तो इसको केवल मनोरंजन के साधन तक ही सीमित नहीं रखना चाहिए, जबकि दुनिया के दूसरे देश टेक्नालाजी को बढ़ाने के क्षेत्र में और एजूकेशन बढ़ाने के क्षेत्र में इसका प्रयोग कर रहे हैं ।

सभापति जी, आपको पता होगा कि बी.बी.सी. ने ओपन-यूनिवर्सिटी का एक कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है । जब दुनिया के देश इस प्रकार की शिक्षा प्रणाली के आधार पर विकास कर सकते हैं, तो भारत देश क्यों नहीं कर सकता है ?

[श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया]

जैसा कि हमारी बहन, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हमने काफी स्वायत्ता दे रखी है, जैसा कि उनके कार्यक्रमों से पता चलता है । स्वायत्ता स्वरूप देने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है । मैं आपको कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहता हूं, जिससे आपको पता चल जाएगा, जनवरी माह के पहले पखवाड़े में रात्रि अंग्रेजी न्यूज बुलेटिन में कितनी लाइनें प्रसारित हुई हैं विदेशी समाचार के अलावा मेरा देश के किसी नेता या प्रधानमंत्री के बारे में आरोप नहीं है, किन्तु जो लाइनें उस पखवाड़े के अन्दर प्रसारित हुई हैं वे हैं 2551 । प्रधानमंत्री के संबंध में जो स्थान दिया गया वह स्थान है 532 पंक्तियां कांग्रेस पार्टी को 734, पंक्तियां अपोजीशन के लोगों को 134 लाइनें हैं—इस प्रकार 50 प्रतिशत प्रकाशन सिर्फ कांग्रेस (इ) के प्रचार के लिए रहा । मैं आरोप-प्रत्यारोप की बात नहीं करता हूं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि संसद की सारी बातों का ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रसारण होना चाहिए । प्रजातन्त्र के अन्दर, डैमोक्रेसी के अन्दर हर एक व्यक्ति को भावनाओं की अभिव्यक्ति पर ध्यान देना चाहिए, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है ।

17.51 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKET *in the Chair*]

मैं सोचता हूं कि हमारे योग्य मंत्री जी जो मैंने सुझाव दिए हैं, उन पर विचार करेंगे तथा मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर रेडियो से प्रसारण के बारे में और टेलीविजन के बारे में जो मैंने मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है, उस पर पूरा ध्यान दिया जाएगा। इन शब्दों के साथ सभापति जी मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया ।

श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की अनुदान की मांगों के बारे में मैं अपने विचार आपके माध्यम से सदन के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूं ।

सूचना एवं प्रसारण विभाग अगर मुस्तैदी से कार्य करे तो सामाजिक क्रान्ति पैदा कर सकता है । सामाजिक क्रान्ति पैदा करने की आवश्यकता इसलिए है कि अभी हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत से रूढ़िवादी तरीके, रूढ़िवादी जो सिस्टम चल रहा है, उसमें बहुत ज्यादा परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है । फिल्म डिवीजन ने कुछ कार्य किया है । मैं फिल्म डिवीजन ने जो फिल्में बनाई हैं, उनको देख रहा था, परन्तु उन को और प्रभावशाली बनाने की आवश्यकता है । परिवार-नियोजन के बारे में भी फिल्म्स बनाने की आवश्यकता है । जो फिगर्स दी गई हैं, वे एलार्मिंग फिगर्स हैं। हमारा देश जब 15 अगस्त, 1947 को आजाद हुआ था, उस वक्त हमारी जनसंख्या 34 करोड़ थी और अब वह बढ़कर 68 करोड़ हो गई है । इसलिए परिवार नियोजन के कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने में हमारा सूचना और प्रसारण विभाग बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण रोल अदा कर सकता है, जो कि उसको करना चाहिए । इस संबंध में फिल्म डिवीजन भी कार्य करे और जितनी भी भाषायें हैं, चाहे वह सिन्धी हो, राजस्थानी हो, प्रत्येक भाषा में परिवार नियोजन के कार्यक्रम का प्रसार और प्रचार करने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि इसके बिना हमारी प्रगति और विकास नहीं हो सकता है । हमारी छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की प्रगति इस पर निर्भर है कि हम किस प्रकार परिवार नियोजन के कार्यक्रम को फलीभूत कर सकते हैं, जिससे कि हमारे देश की तरक्की हो सके । इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि फिल्म डिवीजन सक्रिय रोल प्ले करे और परिवार नियोजन के कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने में सक्रिय योगदान दे, ताकि यह कार्यक्रम सफल हो सके ।

दूसरी बात अभी मेरे मित्र आचार्य भगवान देव कह रहे थे कि आप के साधन बड़े सीमित हैं, इसलिए आप के सामने बहुत सी कठिनाइयां हैं । लेकिन ऐसी स्थिति में भी आप को प्राथमिकताओं को देखना ही पड़ेगा । यदि प्राथमिकताओं को नहीं देखेंगे ,तो कार्य नहीं चलेगा । मेरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर है—जो 70 हजार वर्ग किलोमीटर में फैला हुआ

है। जो केरल प्रान्त से दुगना है और हरियाणा प्रान्त से पौने-दो गुना है। इस क्षेत्र की आपने घोर उपेक्षा कर रखी है। हमारे क्षेत्र के 50 प्रतिशत भाग में तो हम रेडियो की खबरें भी नहीं सुन पाते, जयपुर की न्यूज नहीं पहुंच पाती, अजमेर की न्यूज नहीं पहुंच पाती, बीकानेर और सूरतगढ़ की न्यूज नहीं पहुंच पाती, यहां तक कि दिल्ली का रेडियो भी वे नहीं सुन पाते। जब 1965 में पाकिस्तान के साथ युद्ध हुआ और उसके बाद 1971 में युद्ध हुआ उस समय वहां की आवाज बहुत साफ सुनाई देती थी, कराची और लाहौर के रेडियो बहुत बुलंद आवाज में बोलते थे। आप हमारे मोरेल को बुस्ट करना चाहते हैं, आप कहते हैं कि हम देश के प्रहरी हैं--लेकिन हमारे लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं? पांचवी पांच वर्षीय योजना में आप ने हमारे लिये प्रावधान किया, चौथी पांच वर्षीय योजना में किया, लेकिन 6ठी पंच वर्षीय योजना में मैंने देखा कि आपने हमारे लिये कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया है। मुझे इस बात का बड़ा दुख है, पता नहीं क्यों आप हमारी अवहेलना कर रहे हैं। यही अवहैलना आप ने उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र की की थी, जिसके नतीजे आज आप भुगत रहे हैं और अब आप जिस प्रकार से हमारे क्षेत्र को उपेक्षा कर रहे हैं उसके परिणाम भी आप को भुगतने पड़ेंगे। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं-हम भी सजग हैं, हमारी जनता भी सजग है, रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र एक बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र है, उस की जनसंख्या भी बढ़ रही है, 10 वर्ष के सेन्सस के अनुसार 45 परसेन्ट बढ़ी है, इस लिये इस क्षेत्र के बारे में विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

इसी तरह से आज राजस्थान के रेडियो स्टेशनज की यह स्थिति है कि हम जयपुर, जोधपुर, बीकानेर की न्यूज दिल्ली में सुनना चाहे तो नहीं सुन सकते हैं। वहां के स्टेशन इतने कमजोर हैं कि उन की आवाज यहां नहीं सुनाई पड़ती है। हम दिल्ली में बैठ कर अपने क्षेत्र में होने वाली घटनाओं की जानकारी लेना चाहें तो ले नहीं सकते हैं। यह स्थिति हम बरदास्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। आकाशवाणी की दृष्टि से हमारी घोर उपेक्षा की गई है, दूरदर्शन की दृष्टि से तो हम कहीं भी नहीं हैं, हमारा कोई स्थान ही नहीं है। जयपुर में आप ने अभी थोड़ी सी व्यवस्था की है, अजमेर के लिये भी आप ने कहा है। लेकिन जोधपुर भी एक बहुत महत्व-पूर्ण स्थान है--इन सब के लिए दूरदर्शन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

अब थोड़ा सा दूरदर्शन के कार्यक्रमों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। मैंने दूरदर्शन के कार्यक्रमों को देखा है--आप के दूरदर्शन और आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रमों में 50 प्रतिशत समय तो मनोरंजन के कार्यक्रमों पर लग जाता है। इन कार्यक्रमों को थोड़ा एजूकेटिव वेल्यू देनी होगी, सामाजिक कार्य-क्रमों को हाथ में लेना होगा, एक तरह से कंस्ट्रक्टिव रोल आपके कार्यक्रमों को प्ले करना चाहिये। डवेलपमेन्टल एक्टिविटीज की तरफ पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिये। जो फिल्में दूरदर्शन पर दिखलाई जाती हैं वे हिंसा को प्रोत्साहन देती हैं, घृणा को पैदा करती हैं। मेरी दृष्टि में इस प्रकार की फिल्मों को दूरदर्शन पर नहीं दिखाया जाना चाहिये। फिल्मों के सिलैक्शन में ज्यादा टाइम नहीं लगेगा, मेरा अनुरोध है मंत्री जी तथा डिप्टी मिनिस्टर महोदय स्वयं इन फिल्मों को देखें, क्योंकि आज जो कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति बिगड़ी हुई है, जो ला-लेस-नेस छाई हुई है, जो घृणा का वातावरण फैला हुआ है उस में इन फिल्मों का सक्रिय योग है...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jain you can continue tomorrow.

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18 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE --- *Contd.*

NOTIFICATION EXEMPTING CERTAIN ITEMS PRODUCED BY SMALL SCALE MANUFACTURERS FROM EXCSE DUTY

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): On behalf of Shri Sawai Singh Sisodia, I beg to

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

lay on the Table a copy each of Notification Nos. 62/81-Central Excise to 73/81-Central Excises [GSR 192(E) to 203 (E)] (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding introduction of certain modifications in the excise duty exemption schemes for specified items manufactured by small scale manufacturers, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2194/81].

18.01 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

SPECIAL ATTENTION FOR DRINKING WATER DURING SIXTH PLAN

—प्रो. नर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत (चितोड़-गढ़): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पानी मानव की एक महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकता है। यदि हम अपने देश के मानचित्र पर दृष्टि डालें, तो हमें पता लगेगा कि सबसे अधिक पानी की समस्या राजस्थान प्रान्त में है ।

मान्यवर, साढ़े तीन लाख वर्ग किलोमीटर में फैला हुआ यह प्रान्त भयंकर पानी के अभाव से पीड़ित है। दुर्भाग्य से इस समय अकाल की भी स्थिति है । राजस्थान एक ऐसा प्रान्त है, जहां पर एक साल के बाद दूसरे साल अकाल पड़ता ही रहता है । इस अकाल को यदि हम इस शताब्दी का सब से अधिक भयंकर अकाल कहें, तो कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी । इस समय फसल सूखी, तो सूखी, खड़े हुए जंगल सूख गये, नदियों, तालाबों और यहां तक कि कुओं तक का पानी सूख गया । ऐसी स्थिति में पीने के पानी की समस्या मानव के लिए एक भयंकर समस्या के रूप में सामने आई है । ऐसे तो सारे राजस्थान में पानी की भयंकर समस्या है परन्तु राजस्थान का जो पश्चिमी भाग है, वह बहुत अधिक पीने के पानी के अभाव से ग्रसित है । प्राचीन समय में एक यह कहावत थी कि मारवाड़ का व्यक्ति यानी पश्चिमी राजस्थान का व्यक्ति जीवन में तीन बार ही नहाता है, जन्म, वरण और मरण के समय यानी जन्म के समय, विवाह के समय और मृत्यु के बाद । यद्यपि सरकार ने इस उक्ति को झुठला दिया है फिर भी हमारा यह कहना है कि पश्चिमी राजस्थान में भयंकर पीने के पानी का अभाव है।

मान्यवर, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि पश्चिमी राजस्थान का बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर और बीकानेर का जो इलाका है, वहां पर मीलों दूर जा जा कर पानी लाना पड़ता है, 40 किलोमीटर तक से पानी लाया जाता है और यहां तक कि ऐसे कई परिवार हैं जिन में सभी काम करने वाले व्यक्ति पानी लाने के लिए लगे रहते हैं । सरकार के द्वारा भी कई स्थानों पर टैंकरों से पानी पहुंचाया जाता है लेकिन टैंकरों से पहुंचाये गये पानी की मात्रा बहुत कम होती है । इस के साथ ही साथ पानी इतनी गहराई पर मिलता है कि 80 मीटर और 130 मीटर तक तो सामान्य बात है लेकिन कहीं कहीं पर तो 200 मीटर तक की गहराई में भी पानी नहीं मिलता है और वहां पर खारा पानी उपलब्ध होता है ।

बीकानेर के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि राजस्थान कैनाल से वहां के लोगों की पानी की समस्या का समाधान किया जा सकता है यदि हम लिफ्ट इरीगेशन के द्वारा जगह-जगह पर गांवों में पानी पहुंचाएं । मैं ने राजस्थान के पश्चिमी इलाके के बारे में अभी निवेदन किया है । राजस्थान का जो दक्षिणी भाग है, वह एक पहाड़ी इलाका है । वहां पर भी पानी की भयंकर समस्या है । खास तौर पर वहां का पानी भी दूषित है । उसको पीने से नाख रोग हो जाता है । उसमें ऐसे कीटाणु पाये जाते हैं जिस से चर्म रोग भी हो जाता है ।

राजस्थान का जो अर्द्ध रेगिस्तानी इलाका है उसके पानी में फ्लुराइड नाइट्रेट रसायन पाया जाता है । उस पानी के पीने से

मनुष्य की हड्डी मुड़ जाती है । शरीर ऐसा विकृत हो जाता है कि मनुष्य जीते हुए भी मृतक के समान हो जाता है । ऐसा कई इलाकों में है जहां पर कि लोग अपनी बेटी का विवाह करना पसन्द नहीं करते क्योंकि वहां के लोगों की हड्डियां मुड़ी हुई हैं । इसलिए सारा राजस्थान पीने के पानी की समस्या से अत्यन्त ग्रस्त है ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि 1972 में राजस्थान में पीने के पानी के अभाव के बारे में एक सर्वे किया गया था । उसके अनुसार 33,262 गांवों में से 24,037 गांव किसी न किसी तरीके से पानी की समस्या से ग्रसित पाये गये थे । मैं यही निवेदन करूंगी कि आपने जहां और चीजें देने की बात की है, वहां मनुष्य के लिए पीने का पानी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है । इस समस्या से हमें राजस्थान को छुटकारा दिलाना ही चाहिए । मानव खाये बिना रह सकता है मगर पानी पिये बगैर नहीं रह सकता है ।

राजस्थान के पब्लिक हेल्थ डिपार्टमेन्ट ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में केन्द्रीय सरकार से मांग की है कि 490 करोड़ रुपया पीने के पानी की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए दिया जाए । परंतु मुझे कहते हुए यह बड़ा दुख होता है कि उतनी राशि देने के बारे में कोई बात नहीं की जा रही है । इसके लिए केवल 198 करोड़ रुपये की राशि मंजूर की गयी है । यदि हमें जलप्रदाय योजना के लिए 490 करोड़ रुपये दिये जाएं तो उसमें से 358 करोड़ रुपये ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में और 132 करोड़ रुपये नगरीय क्षेत्रों को पानी की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए खर्च किये जायेंगे । परन्तु जो राशि मंजूर की गयी है यह अत्याधिक कम है । मैं सरकार से पुर-जोर शब्दों में कहना चाहती हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mrs. Shaktawat, it should be Rs. 198 crore.

प्रो. निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : ये जो 198 करोड़ रुपये मंजूर किये गये हैं* ये अत्यधिक कम है । मैं पुरजोर शब्दों में निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस राशि को बढ़ाया जाए । नहीं तो राजस्थान के समस्याग्रस्त गांव और नगर पीने के पानी से वंचित ही रहेंगे। वे आगे भी समस्यापूर्ण बने रहेंगे । इसलिए इस बात की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए ।

मान्यवर, कुछ समय पहले ही हमारी प्रधान मंत्री और हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने राजस्थान के पश्चिमी इलाकों के अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया था और वहां उन्होंने स्वयं अपनी आंखों से देखा कि वहां पर जो महिलाएं काम कर रही थीं, उस प्यासी धरती की प्यासी महिलाओं ने बड़े विनम्र शब्दों में कहा कि सरकार के जो पानी के टैंकर वहां आते हैं उनसे सिर्फ एक घड़ा पानी उन्हें पूरे परिवार के लिए एक दिन के लिए दिया जाता है । आप कल्पना कीजिए कि एक घड़े पानी से एक इंसान और उसके परिवार की खाने और पीने की समस्या कैसे हल हो सकती है । यह जो मैं आपके सामने वर्णन कर रही हूं यह कोई बनावटी बात नहीं है, यह आंखों देखी बात का वर्णन कर रही हूं । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि इस प्यासी धरती की प्यास बुझाने के लिए इतनी राशि आपको निश्चित तौर पर देनी चाहिए नहीं तो राज-स्थान का रेगिस्तान बूंद बूंद पानी को तरसता रहेगा ।

पी. एच. इ. डी. डिपार्टमेंट राज-स्थान ने "इन्टरनेशनल वाटर सप्लाई एण्ड सेनीटेशन डिकेड" में एक डिकेड की प्लानिंग की है अर्थात दस वर्ष के अन्दर यह क्या क्या काम करना चाहते हैं, किस-किस मद के लिए वे पैसा खर्च करेंगे ।

इस प्रकार का एक पूरा प्लान बनाकर उन्होंने केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास अनुमोदन के लिए भेजा हुआ है । उसमें उन्होंने बताया है कि वर्ष 1981 से 1991 तक इस प्रदेश में शत-प्रतिशत शहरी आबादी को जल-प्रदाय योजना से लाभान्वित करने के लिए उन्हें 76 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता है । दूसरी बात उन्होंने कही है कि 1981 से 1991 तक 80 प्रतिशत शहरी आबादी को सीवरेज की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए 212 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता है । तीसरी बात उन्होंने कही है कि 10 वर्ष में शत-प्रतिशत ग्रामीण आबादी को जल-प्रदाय योजना से लाभान्वित करने के लिए

[प्रो. निमला कुमारी शक्तावत]

उन्हें 490 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता है और चौथी बात उन्होंने कही है कि 25 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण आबादी को सेनीटेशन सुविधा दिलाने के लिए उन्हें 266 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता है। इस प्रकार से 1044 करोड़ रुपये की 10 वर्ष की योजना उन्होंने बनाकर सरकार के सामने प्रस्तुत की है। लेकिन मान्यवर ऐसा बताया गया है कि केवल 721 करोड़ रुपये ही इन 10 वर्षों के लिए राजस्थान के लिए मंजूर किए गए हैं। तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि राजस्थान प्रदेश, क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से देश का दूसरा सब से बड़ा प्रान्त है। और वहां पर विकास की सभी संभावनाएं उपलब्ध हैं, लेकिन यदि वहां पर पीने के पानी की समस्या का समाधान नहीं हुआ तो क्या 33 वर्ष बाद भी हम इस महत्वपूर्ण जीवनरक्षक आवश्यकता की पूर्ति नहीं करेंगे ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहती हूं कि आज हम समाजवादी और कल्याणकारी समाज की बात करते हैं, लेकिन यदि इनकी महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकता की ओर हमने ध्यान नहीं दिया तो संभव है कि हम आगे नहीं बढ़ पाएंगे। जिस प्रांत को में मनुष्य को अपनी आवश्यक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए रात-दिन सोचना पड़े, जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा कि वहां पर सारे परिवार के सदस्य पानी लाने के काम में लगे रहते हैं, वह प्रांत कैसे उन्नति कर सकता है, वहां पर विकास की बात कल्पना-मात्र होगी यदि हम पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं करते हैं तो मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो धनराशि मांगी गई है या पब्लिक हैल्थ डिपार्टमेंट द्वारा राजस्थान प्रांत के लिए मांगी गई है जिसका पूरा विवरण आपके सामने प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उस धनराशि को अवश्य स्वीकृत किया जाए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूं।

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या, निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत जी को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर आधे घंटे के वाद-विवाद के लिए आपसे अनुमति मांगी है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उनके भाषण को मैंने बड़े ध्यानपूर्वक सुना। जिस मूल विषय पर उन्होंने वाद-विवाद की अनुमति मांगी थी बहुत सी बातें उस विषय में बाहर कहीं हैं, फिर भी जो मेरे मंत्रालय से संबंधित बातें हैं, उनके संबंध में मैं आपके माध्यम से उनको और इस सदन को जानकारी देना चाहूंगा।

जहां तक पेयजल आपूर्ति की बात है, मनुष्य जीवन के लिए तीन बातें बहुत आवश्यक हैं--मनुष्य को पीने के लिए जल चाहिए, मनुष्य को खाने के लिए अन्न चाहिए और मनुष्य को जीने के लिए हवा चाहिए। ये तीनों चीजें बहुत ही आवश्यक हैं, इसमें दो राय नहीं हो सकती। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि यूनाइटेड नेशंस का भारत भी एक सदस्य है। और यूनाइटेड नेशन्स ने यह घोषणा की है कि 1981 से ले कर 1990 तक का जो वर्ष होगा वह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पेय जल आपूर्ति और सफाई दशक के रूप में मनाया जायेगा। चूंकि भारत भी यूनाइटेड नेशन्स का सदस्य है हम भी वचनबद्ध हैं यूनाइटेड नेशन्स को इस घोषणा की पूर्ति के लिये प्रयत्न करने के।

दूसरी बात यह कि हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी ने अपने चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में यह वचन दिया है कि छठी योजना में, जिसको राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् ने हाल ही में स्वीकार किया है, उसमें हमारी चेष्टा होगी कि देश भर में जो प्रोब्लम विलेज हैं, पेयजल जहां उपलब्ध नहीं है और जिसका कि मापदंड जो भारत सरकार ने तय किया था उसके अनुसार जिसको राज्य सरकारों ने बताया है कि यह प्रोब्लम विलेज है, समस्याग्रस्त ग्राम है और जिसको योजना आयोग ने भी कहा है, उन तमाम गांवों में यह कोशिश होगी भारत सरकार की राज्य सरकारों को मदद के रूप में सहायता के रूप में धनराशि दे कर या योजना आयोग ने उनके लिये जो आउटले ड्रिंकिंग वाटर के लिये निर्धारित किया है उसके जरिये उनसे

निवेदन करके और मदद करके इस लक्ष्य की पूर्ति करें जिससे छठी योजना के अन्तर्गत देश भर में कोई ऐसा प्रॉबलम विलेज न रह जाए जो माना हुआ समस्याग्रस्त गांव है जहां जल आपूर्ति की व्यवस्था न हो जाय । और इसी वजह से सम्माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की बैठक में विशेष तौर से इस बात की चर्चा की और तमाम मुख्य मंत्रियों से यह निवेदन किया कि यह दशक पहली अप्रेल 1981 से शुरू होने वाला है तो भारत के तमाम राज्यों में इस दशक को बड़े जोरों से कार्यान्वियन की दृष्टि से मनाया जाय, और पहली अप्रेल से ले कर के छठी योजना के कार्यकाल के अन्तर्गत यह कोशिश की जाय कि जो समस्याग्रस्त गांव हैं उन तमाम में पेय जल की आपूर्ति कर सकें इसकी चेष्टा हो ।

मैंने भी मान्यवर, व्यक्तिगत पत्र देश के तमाम मुख्य मंत्रियों को लिखा है और उन्हें याद दिलाया है कि एक अप्रेल से आप जोरों से इस कार्यक्रम में लग जायें जिससे जो हमारा लक्ष्य है और जो अपने चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में कहा है और जो यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के घोषणापत्र से हम वचन-बद्ध हैं उसकी पूर्ति के लिए हम सब कार्यान्वयन कर सकें और उस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर सकें ।

जो आंकड़े अभी हमारे सामने उपलब्ध हैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उसके अनुसार जो योजना आयोग से आंकड़े मिले हैं उसके मुताबिक देश भर में लगभग 2 लाख गांव ऐसे हैं जिन्हें समस्या ग्रस्त ग्राम बताया गया है जहां पेय जल आपूर्ति करनी है । इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए छठी योजना में इस बात को जानते हुए भी कि आर्थिक कठिनाइयां हैं सरकार के सामने, लेकिन चूंकि हमारा कमिटमेंट था इस वजह से इन तमाम दो लाख प्रॉबलम विलेजेज में पेय जल आपूर्ति के लिए लगभग 2,000 करोड़ रु. यानी 20 अरब रु. का प्रावधान छठी योजना में कराया गया है ताकि कोई भी एक गांव न बच जाय जहां पेय जल की आपूर्ति न कर सके। इन बातों की जानकारी मैंने आपके माध्यम से सदन को दिलाने की कोशिश की है कि सरकार इस समस्या से न केवल अवगत है बल्कि सरकार किस तरह से सजग और प्रयत्नशील है कि इस समस्या का समाधान निकले ।

जहां तक राजस्थान का सवाल है, वहां सूखा है और केन्द्रीय सरकार उस सूखे की स्थिति से अवगत है। कृषि मंत्री या अन्य मंत्री की बात आप छोड़ दें, प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं वहां गई थीं । वह इस वजह से वहां गई थीं कि जो वहां की पीड़ित, अकालग्रस्त जनता है, उनसे मिल कर उनकी समस्या को जानें, उनके प्रति न केवल सहानुभूति प्रकट करें बल्कि निदान निकले, इसकी चेष्टा करें ।

अब चूंकि बहुत सी बातें सम्माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती निर्मला कुमारी जी ने रखी हैं, वह कृषि मंत्रालय से सम्बन्ध रखती हैं, लेकिन जहां तक पेय-जल आपूर्ति की बात है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं बताना चाहता हूं । आपने रिंग की बात की थी । राजस्थान सरकार से हम लोगों की बात हुई है । राजस्थान के पास कुल मिलाकर 76 रिंग हैं । राजस्थान की कुल आबादी 1 करोड़ है जो पेय जल आपूर्ति की समस्या से ग्रस्त है ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : 3 करोड़ है ।

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : मैंने प्राबलम विलेजेज की फिगर बताई है । जो समस्याग्रस्त गांव हैं, जहां पेय-जल की आपूर्ति की बात है ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : सारा राजस्थान पीड़ित है ।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) :साढ़े 3 करोड़ की आबादी है ।

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : मेरी बात सुन लीजिये, **(व्यवधान)** जब अवसर आयेगा तो बता दीजिये ।

श्री एम. रामा गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : राजस्थान कैनाल के बाद इतने गांव नहीं होने चाहियें ।

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : मेरी पूरी सहानुभूति उन लोगों से है । राजस्थान से

[श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह]

ही नहीं पूरे देश से है । इसलिए मैंने 2 लाख गांव की चर्चा करके बताया ।

लेकिन राजस्थान में एक करोड़ की जो आबादी है, राज्य सरकार ने जो आंकड़े उपलब्ध कराये हैं, वही बात हमारे सामने है ।

श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन : आप 1971 की जनसंख्या कह रहे हैं, 1981 की नहीं कह रहे हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. You cannot ask. Please sit down. That is all right. (*Interruptions*) Please sit down. You cannot raise. There are four more members who can raise this (*interruptions*)

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : पूरी आबादी जो राजस्थान की है, उसको इसके साथ न मिलायें । 1 करोड़ की आबादी है जो इफैक्टेड है, जहां जल आपूर्ति की बात है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : तीन साल से बराबर अकाल पड़ रहा है, पानी का लेवल नीचे चला गया है नदी के किनारों से ।

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : इसीलिए कह रहा हूं कि वहां सूखे की स्थिति विशेष रूप से है । कृषि मंत्री जी उसके बारे में व्यापक रूप से वक्तव्य दे सकते हैं । मेरा सम्बन्ध तो पेय-जल की आपूर्ति से सम्बंधित है जिस पर माननीय सदस्या ने यह चर्चा मांगी है । यह समस्या पूरे देश की है, लेकिन फिर भी राजस्थान की बात उठाई है, उसमें हमारी सरकार की पूरी सहानुभूति है । इसलिए विशेषरूप से चर्चा अल्हैदा से कर देना चाहता हूं । इसलिये जो आंकड़े राजस्थान सरकार से आये हैं ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : 24 हजार गांव में,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vays, you cannot interrupt. What is it you are interrupting? No interruptions will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please understand the rules. There are four more people. We are guided by the Rules. I cannot go against the rules, nor you. We are guided by the rules.

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : इस वजह से जो 1 करोड़ की आबादी है, जो पेय-जल की समस्या से ग्रस्त है, उसको दृष्टिकोण में रख कर जब देखेंगे तो राजस्थान के लिए खासकर जो उपबन्ध किये गये हैं, छठी योजना में पेय जल एवं सफाई के लिए जो धनराशि रखी गई है वह 1 अरब 93 करोड़ 29 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान है । यह कुल धनराशि का प्रावधान है । आपके प्रावलम वाले विलेजेज के लिए, उसमें 106 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग वह भी है ।

उसके अतिरिक्त मैं रिग की बात बता रहा था कि उस पर आपने बल दिया है । राजस्थान सरकार के पास जो अभी रिग उपलब्ध हैं, उनकी संख्या 76 है ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt. He is replying to Shrimati Shaktawat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : मैंने अभी बताया है कि राजस्थान सरकार के पास टोटल 76 रिग हैं । पिछले साल केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान सरकार को 23 रिग दिये हैं । इस बारे में राजस्थान सरकार से बात हुई है । उसने केन्द्रीय सरकार को बताया है कि अभी उसने रिग के मुताल्लिक कोई मांग नहीं करनी है ।

राज्य सरकार के आंकड़ों के अनुसार वहां पर 19,391 प्राबलम विलेज हैं ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : ये फिगर्ज गलत हैं । मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में दोबारा देख लें ।

**Not recorded.

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : माननीय सदस्यों के सुझावों का हम हमेशा स्वागत करते हैं, और करेंगे । लेकिन सरकार के चलने का एक सिलसिला है । सरकार के पास जो माध्यम हैं, उनमें राज्य सरकार मुख्य माध्यम है। सच पूछिए, तो पेय जल आपूर्ति या आवास, यह राज्य का विषय है। राज्य सरकार इन समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए जो कोशिश करती है, केन्द्रीय सरकार तो उसे सप्लीमेंट करती है, उसकी मदद की चेष्टा करती है । एक्सेलेरेटेड रूरल डिंकिंग वाटर सप्लाई प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान को ग्रान्ट के रूप में इस साल में 359 .10 लाख रुपया दिया है । यह रुपया वापस नहीं दिया जाना है ।

जहां तक प्राबलम विलेज का सम्बन्ध है, पूरे देश के लिए यह मापदंड रखा गया है कि एक मील, या 1.6 किलोमीटर, के अन्दर अगर कहीं पेय जल की व्यवस्था नहीं है, तो उसमें जो गांव पड़े, वह प्राबलम विलेज है । एक प्राबलम विलेज में जल-आपूर्ति के लिए लगभग एक लाख रुपये के खर्च का अनुमान लगाया गया है। उसी के मुताबिक छठी योजना में लगभग 20 अरब रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है । हमारे पास राज्य सरकार और योजना आयोग से प्राप्त जो आंकड़े हैं, उनके मुताबिक लगभग 2 लाख समस्याग्रस्त गांव हैं और एक लाख रुपये प्रति गांव के हिसाब से 2,000 करोड़ रुपये या 20 अरब रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है । सरकार को सरकारी माध्यमों के जरिये जो आंकड़े उपलब्ध होते हैं, वही मैं बता रहा हूं । राजस्थान की यह स्थिति है । राजस्थान के प्रति हमारी पूरी सहानुभूति है ।

हमने पेय जल के लिए जिस धनराशि का आवंटन किया है, अगर राज्य सरकारें किन्हीं कारणों से--डूउट है, राजस्थान, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और हरियाणा के हिस्सों में सूखे की स्थिति है, कठिनाई है--उसको 31 मार्च तक खर्च नहीं करेंगी, तो हम उसपर फिर से विचार करते हैं और अगर हमारे पास रुपये उपलब्ध होते हैं, तो हम उनमें से मदद करने की कोशिश करते हैं।

राजस्थान के बारे में मैं कहूंगा--वैसे तो सारे देश के बारे में सदन चर्चा कर रहा है--कि राजस्थान सरकार और राजस्थान की जनता के जो उचित हक होंगे, वे हम लोगों के रहते हुए कभी नहीं मारे जायेंगे।

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting you. Your name is not here. Nor will I permit anybody.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): The most heart-breaking feature of the problem is that out of 5.76 lakh villages in the country, only 66,000 have been provided with safe drinking water so far. Further, during the last 30 years only Rs. 900 crores have been spent on the rural water supply scheme. Even there the entire amount has not been fully utilized in some of the States. These figures clearly show the gravity of the situation. They also make us come to the conclusion that there is an urgent need to tackle this problem on a war footing.

Since Government are aware of this situation, they have to come forward with certain programmes. Kindly consider the situation prevailing in the rural and urban areas. If you go to the slums in the urban areas, you will notice that the people there, particularly the weaker sections, drink polluted water, which is unfit for human consumption. This is the fate of the slum-dwellers in the cities. There is frequent break out of gastro-intestinal and other diseases due to the contamination of the pipe-water in the urban areas. Taking into consideration all these aspects, what steps have been taken by the Government to solve this problem in this decade.

Here I would draw attention to the fact that 1981—90 has been declared by the World Health Organisation as the International Safe Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. What are the

**Not recorded.

[Shri Janardhan Poojary]

steps taken to tackle the problem of drinking water on a war footing? Is it a fact that a National Perspective Plan for water resources development, involving Rs. 50,000 crores, have been adopted? If so, what is the follow up action? Is it a fact that there is a proposal to spend Rs. 11,000 crores on drinking water supply and sanitation during the decade 1981—90? If so, do Government propose to enact legislation, arming themselves with powers to set up a National Water Management Board? When will it be introduced in Parliament? Has the assistance of the World Health Organisation been sought?

Confining to my State, out of the 19 districts, 15 have been declared as drought-affected areas. It has been stated by experts that super-powers have been developing a system called meterological weapon, to create artificial cyclones and artificial droughts in order to inflict economic loss to the targeted country. Do Government propose to investigate thoroughly this aspect?

So far as Karnataka is concerned, what amount has been earmarked for the drought-affected areas and how many villages have been identified as problem villages. I hope the Minister will answer these questions.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Sir, in view of the International Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Rs. 13 crores have been allocated for this purpose, and the Central Government asked all the State Governments to submit their plans regarding the drinking water supply. Last week there was a meeting of the Public Health Engineeing in New Delhi and all the State Government, Public Health engineers came here and they submitted their plans. Those who came from West Bengal also submitted four schemes regarding this water supply. (*Interruptions*). Out of these four schemes, two are for Raniganj coal field area, one for Raghunathpur in Purulia backward district of West Bengal and one for Haldia. They had submitted these four schemes. But my information is that these schemes which were submitted were not sanctioned by the Central Government. May I know from the hon. Minister the reason for not sanctioning these four schemes? You know the Raniganj coalfield area where thousands and lakhs of workers are employed and you also know their conditions. In Raghunathpur in Purulia, which is a backward ditstrict in West Bengal, and also in Haldia, chemical industries are coming up and the West Bengal Government submitted these schemes. But these are not sanctioned. May I know the cause for not sanctioning these schemes? I request the hon. Minister to look into this matter and sanctioned these schemes early.

Another point is, I want to know how much money has been allotted to the State of West Bengal for the supply of drinking water. You know about the sinking of tubewells. Sometimes these tubewells go out of order and they require constant repair and, Sir, the State Government have not so much of money for repairing and re-sinking of these tubewells. Where water is not available, they require re-sinking. For that purpose funds are not available with the State Government and you know, in one block area there are so many types of tubewells and if one has gone out of order in one place, after some three or four days again in another village another tubewell has gone out of order. In this way so many tubewells have gone out of order and only one or two persons are there for repairing all these tubewells. So, I request the hon. Minister to look into this matter also and if he considers this, some village people who are educated and are not getting jobs may be employed in this connection for re-sinking and repairing tubewells.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : अभी जो हमारी बहन शक्तावत ने भाषण दिया था,

उसमें भी उन्होंने स्पष्ट किया था कि राजस्थान में सबसे अधिक समस्याप्रद गांव हैं--- विशेषकर पश्चिमी राजस्थान में बाड़मेर-जैसलमेर आदि । हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने उसी क्षेत्र का दौरा किया था । इसलिए मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि जिन गांव का उन्होंने दौरा किया और जिन गांवों में वे गईं, वे बहुत ही समस्याप्रद गांव हैं । उन गांवों की समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए क्या आप राज्य सरकारों को आदेश देंगे कि जहां-जहां भी पानी का संकट है, उन योजनाओं को वे प्राथमिकता दें ?

दूसरा प्रशन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि हमारी जो ग्रामीण जल-प्रदाय योजना बनती है, उस में मनुष्यों के पीने के पानी के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है, लेकिन पशुओं के पीने के पानी का प्रावधान नहीं किया है । हमारी इकानोमी पशुओं पर निर्भर है । इस लिए क्या ग्रामीण जल-प्रदाय योजना बनाते समय, जो पीने के पानी का प्रोवीजन कर रहे हैं, उसमें मनुष्यों के साथ पशुओं के लिए पानी का प्रावधान करेंगे ?

तीसरा प्रश्न यह है कि आपने एक्सीलरेटेड प्रोग्राम के बारे में राजस्थान को 3 करोड़ 59 लाख रुपया प्रोवाइड किया है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में पूरी तरह से जांच नहीं की गई है । उनमें एक गांव को जोड़ने के लिए एक लाख रुपया लगता है, हमारे यहां एक गांव को जोड़ने के लिए 10 से 15 लाख रु. लगते हैं । हमारे कुछ गांव 50 वर्गमील में हैं, कुछ 100 वर्गमील हैं, जैसे बाडमेर-जैसलमेर और सुन्दरा जो 500 वर्गमील दूरी का गांव है । यदि आप इन गांवों में पानी पहुंचाना चाहते हैं, तो आप जो एक गांव के लिए एक लाख रुपए का प्रोवीजन कर रहे हैं, इस सम्बन्ध में एक्सलरेटेड प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत एक लाख की जगह पर आपको कम से कम दस लाख रु. का प्रोवीजन करना पड़ेगा । मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इस संबंध में विचार करेगी ?

चौथा प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि जिन गांवों में ट्रकों के द्वारा, टैंकरों के द्वारा 50-50 मील दूर से पानी पहुंचाया जाता है, खास कर फैमिन के दिनों में पानी पहुंचाने से बहुत ज्यादा कास्ट आती है और वे स्कीमें भी बहुत ही कास्टली होती हैं । इस लिए मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप इस चीज की तरफ भी ध्यान देंगे ? जो समस्याप्रद की डेफिनिशन है, उसको आप तीन श्रेणियों में बनाइए । जिन गांवों पर ज्यादा खर्चा पड़े, जिनमें टैंकरों के द्वारा पानी पहुंचाया जाता है, जहां पर बाला वगैरह की बीमारी होती है, उनको आप फर्स्ट-श्रेणी में लें । जब इस प्रकार से आप तीन श्रेणियां बनायेंगे तब जाकर के हमारे गवों की समस्या हल होगी । लेकिन सरकार क्या कर रही है, जिस गांव पर खर्च कम होता है और ज्यादा समस्यायें नहीं हैं, उन गावों को लेकर गांव का नाम तो बढ़ा दिया गया लेकिन हमारे गांवों को बिलकुल उपेक्षा की दृष्टि से देखा जाता है । हम वंचित रहते हैं । इन समस्याप्रद गांवों की समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार तीन श्रेणियां बनाकर राजस्थान सरकार से और दूसरी सरकारों से मिलकर उनको दूर करने का प्रयास करें, क्या सरकार इसकी व्यवस्था करेगी ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Munkunda Mandal.

He is going to put one question and his question will be as short as he is.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): I will ask very short question.

After thirty-three years of independence, we have to raise the question of water. The question of water is very important. Water is another name of life.

"पानी का दूसरा नाम जिन्दगी है"

In Bengali, it is *jol hi jiwon*. This Government is denying that very life to the people.

According to the Report of the Ministry of Works and Housing, it is not a problem in the rural areas alone. The problem is prevailing in the urban areas also. In the Report it is stated that in the urban areas

[Shri Mukunda Mandal]

83 per cent of the population has been covered with drinking water. Again, it is stated that the quantity supplied is not adequate in the majority of places. Further, it is stated that in the rural areas, there are problem villages. As to how many problem villages are there, in the Report it is stated that at the beginning of the Sixth Plan, there are about 1,00,580 problem villages in the country which are still to be provided with safe drinking water supply.

I want to know whether this Government is taking steps in respect of these problem villages to provide them with pure drinking water. The people of the country are denied food, clothing and everyday necessities. We demand that all necessary and essential articles should be supplied to them through fair price shops. That is denied to them. However, at least drinking water should be provided to every citizens of the country.

In the hilly regions, in the plain regions, in the desert areas, everywhere, there is a problem of drinking water. The hon. lady member was saying that in Rajasthan, there is a problem of drinking water. In the tribal, areas, there is no drinking water available. This is the position.

In view of this, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to how many villages have been provided with drinking water, to how many people and what is the percentage of rural people having drinking water. Secondly, I want to know how many villages are yet to be provided with drinking water and also the number of people to be covered in those villages. How many villages will be covered during the Sixth Plan and the total population covered in these villages. When and how the villages that are not covered during the Sixth Plan, having no drinking water facilities, will be provided with drinking water and how many people will be denied drinking water facilities? What is the Statewise allocation of funds in the Sixth Plan for the urban and rural water supply throughout the country?

Last but not the least question is, how many rig machines have been supplied to the West Bengal Government up to date and how many of them are functioning to date and also how many rig machines were asked for by the West Bengal Government from the Government of India.

These are the concrete questions I have asked and, I hope, the hon. Minister will be kind enough to reply to all these questions.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Sir, I have already expressed my views on the efforts made by the State Governments and the Central Government in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

I would like to give the figures of allocation of the amounts for the purpose of provision of drinking water. Some of the Hon. Members have already talked about sanitation. You can youself clearly know the progress made from the figures which I am placing before you.

Government has always been trying its best to increase the outlay for the provision of drinking water and sanitation.

The comparative figures for the Sixth and the Fifth Five Year Plans in regard to the allocation made for provision of water supply and sanitation are as follows:

The amount provided in the Sixth Plan for drinking water and sanitation is Rs. 3,922.02 crores as against Rs. 1,030.68 crores in the Fifth Plan.

You can very well imagine how much Government is concerned about this problem and how much Government is committed to solve the

problem of drinking water in the country.

You will appreciate the fact that it is very difficult to give accurate figures of the allocations made in the Sixth Five Year Plan for solving the problem of drinking water in all the areas of the country.

But, I will give reply to your general question. First of all, I would reply to Mr. Poojariji. I can give the figure for Karnataka. Karnataka's total allocation in the Sixth Five Year Plan for water supply and sanitation is Rs. 132.00 crores. Of this, Rs. 19 crores is allocated only for the problem villages in Karnataka. This is an exclusive provision.

Similarly, for West Bengal, the total allocation in the Sixth Five Year Plan for water supply and sanitation is Rs. 103.00 crores of which for drinking water in problem villages, the provision is Rs. 48.00 crores.

These are the figures for Karnataka and West Bengal.

About rigs and other things, I cannot give you immediately these figures. They are not available with me. Therefore, I canot give you the information in this regard. (*Interruptions.*)

You asked about Barmer and Jaiselmer which were visited by our Hon. Prime Minister. I think that there cannot be two opinions about what you said. But, if Barmer and Jaiselmer are the worst-affected, I expect that the State Government would definitely give you priority. I have already told you that these two subjects, the drinking water problem and the housing, both of them are State subjects. We only supplement their efforts, if they want it. As you say those areas are the worst-affected areas and, therefore, Hon. Prime Minister also visited the areas. Therefore, State Government must be paying serious attention to this problem.

18.54 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 26, 1981/Chaitra 5, 1903 (Saka)

GMGIPND—M—93 L S—2-86-81—890.